

RECESS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I now move that the Senate stand in recess until tomorrow, at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 27, 1952, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 26 (legislative day of February 25), 1952:

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Watson B. Miller, of Maryland, to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board for a term of 3 years.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Leonard A. Scheele, of Michigan, to be Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service for a term of 4 years. (Reappointment.)

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Percy C. Fountain, of Alabama, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Alabama. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired February 6, 1952.

William W. Hart, of Illinois, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Illinois. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired February 6, 1952.

Howard L. Doyle, of Illinois, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Illinois. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired February 6, 1952.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Arthur J. B. Cartier, of Massachusetts, to be United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired December 22, 1951.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate February 26 (legislative day of February 25), 1952:

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Charles M. Eldridge, of Rhode Island, to be United States marshal for the district of Rhode Island.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1952

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art the Supreme Intelligence, show us how we may interpret and decide wisely and rightly the great questions and problems which we are about to consider.

Thou knowest how deeply and vitally concerned we are about the defense and safety of our Republic and the welfare of the whole world.

We humbly confess that our own finite judgment is so faulty and fallible that we cannot predict what lies before us.

Forgive us for sinning against Thee and against ourselves by allowing our minds and hearts to be tortured and tor-

mented with feelings of doubt and despair.

The future belongs to Thee. May we then daily put our trust in Thee and seek Thy divine guidance faithfully and confidently for Thou alone art too wise to err and too kind to injure.

Hear us in Christ's name.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Landers, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 800. An act for the relief of Cindy Eberhardt;

H. R. 1962. An act for the relief of Wanda R. Barnett;

H. R. 2205. An act for the relief of Mary Alice Floyd;

H. R. 2398. An act to amend Public Law 848, Eighty-first Congress, second session;

H. R. 2669. An act for the relief of Maria Sarandrea;

H. R. 2672. An act for the relief of the law firm of Harrington & Graham;

H. R. 3100. An act to repeal the act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1243; 48 U. S. C., sec. 353);

H. R. 3569. An act for the relief of Louis Campbell Boyd;

H. R. 3860. An act to amend the act for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 3981. An act to amend the act of July 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 388), entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the United States, which are subject to his administration, custody, or control";

H. R. 3985. An act for the relief of Hal Soon Lee;

H. R. 4130. An act for the relief of Caroline Wu;

H. R. 4224. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elfriede Hartley;

H. R. 4419. An act to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1947;

H. R. 4703. An act to provide that the Board of Education of the District of Columbia shall have sole authority to regulate the vacation periods and annual leave of absence of certain school officers and employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia;

H. R. 4749. An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to return certain lands to the Police Jury of Caddo Parish, La.;

H. R. 4877. An act for the relief of Mrs. Margherita Caroli;

H. R. 5097. An act to extend the time during which the Secretary of the Interior may enter into amendatory repayment contracts under the Federal reclamation laws, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5235. An act to authorize and direct the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make such studies and investigations deemed necessary concerning the location and construction of a bridge over the Potomac River, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5256. An act to secure the attendance of witnesses from without the District of Columbia in criminal proceedings; and

H. R. 6273. An act to amend the act relating to the incorporation of Trinity College of Washington, D. C., in order to make the archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Washington and ex officio member and chairman of the board of trustees of such college.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in

which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1012. An act to permit educational, religious, or charitable institutions to import textile machines and parts thereof for instructional purposes;

H. R. 3219. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Robert E. Vigus;

H. R. 4645. An act for the relief of Mrs. Marguerite A. Brumell; and

H. R. 5317. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of the George H. White Construction Co., of Canton, Ohio.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 194. An act to prohibit age requirements or limitations with respect to the appointment of persons to positions in the competitive civil service during periods of war or national emergency;

S. 523. An act for the relief of Walter Duschinsky;

S. 554. An act for the relief of Boutros Mouallem;

S. 853. An act for the relief of Dr. Ying Tak Chan;

S. 1032. An act to authorize each of the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington to pool royalties derived from lands granted to it for public schools and various State institutions;

S. 1085. An act for the relief of Kane Shinohara.

S. 1121. An act for the relief of Matsuko Kurosawa;

S. 1192. An act for the relief of Demetrius Alexander Jordan;

S. 1234. An act for the relief of Toshiko Konishi;

S. 1333. An act for the relief of Maria Seraphenia Egawa;

S. 1344. An act to amend the law of the District of Columbia relating to forcible entry and detainer;

S. 1372. An act for the relief of Mrs. Madeleine Viale Moore;

S. 1429. An act to prohibit the transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of lethal munitions except when movement is arranged for, or on behalf of, the United States of America or an instrumentality thereof;

S. 1470. An act for the relief of Panagiotis Roumeliotis;

S. 1534. An act for the relief of Midori Akimoto, also known as Sharlene Akimoto;

S. 1539. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide extra compensation for overtime service performed by immigrant inspectors and other employees of the Immigration Service," approved March 2, 1931;

S. 1566. An act for the relief of Constantin Alexander Solomonides;

S. 1580. An act for the relief of Alevtina Olson and Tatiana Snejina;

S. 1637. An act for the relief of Doreen Iris Neal;

S. 1639. An act for the relief of Osvaldo Castro y Lopez;

S. 1676. An act for the relief of Helen Sadako Yamamoto;

S. 1681. An act for the relief of Sister Maria Seidl and Sister Anna Ambrus;

S. 1692. An act for the relief of Hilde Schindler and her minor daughter, Edeline Schindler;

S. 1697. An act for the relief of Sister Maria Gasperez;

S. 1715. An act for the relief of Else Neuberger and her two children;

S. 1731. An act for the relief of Rhee Song Wu;

S. 1796. An act for the relief of Bruno Leo Freund;

S. 1798. An act granting the consent of Congress to a compact entered into by the States of Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico relating to the waters of the Canadian River;

S. 1822. An act to amend the act creating a juvenile court for the District of Columbia, approved March 19, 1906, as amended;

S. 1833. An act for the relief of Barbara Jean Takada;

S. 1836. An act to amend the act approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1045, 1057, ch. 422), so as to provide for the appointment by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of special policemen, and for other purposes;

S. 1846. An act for the relief of Misako Watanabe and her daughter, Irene Terumi;

S. 1853. An act for the relief of Hidemi Nakano;

S. 1879. An act for the relief of Ernest Nanpei Ihrig;

S. 1988. An act for the relief of Leslie A. Connell;

S. 2113. An act for the relief of Martha Brak Foxwell;

S. 2147. An act for the relief of Arthur K. Prior;

S. 2149. An act to confer Federal jurisdiction to prosecute certain common-law crimes of violence when such crimes are committed on an American airplane in flight over the high seas or over waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States;

S. 2150. An act for the relief of Joachim Nemitz;

S. 2199. An act to amend the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 and to abolish the Appeal Board of the Office of Contract Settlement;

S. 2211. An act to amend section 221 (c) of the Interstate Commerce Act in order to clarify certain requirements relating to the designation of persons upon whom process may be served;

S. 2214. An act to amend section 709 of title 18 of the United States Code;

S. 2232. An act for the relief of the Detroit Automotive Products Co.;

S. 2322. An act prohibiting the manufacture or use of the character "Smokey Bear" by unauthorized persons;

S. 2381. An act to amend section 86, Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia, as amended;

S. 2383. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to create a board of accountancy for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved February 17, 1923;

S. 2394. An act to repeal the 10 percent surcharge on postcards;

S. 2408. An act to amend the act authorizing the negotiation and ratification of certain contracts with certain Indians of the Sioux Tribe in order to extend the time for negotiation and approval of such contracts;

S. 2418. An act for the relief of Britt-Marie Eriksson and others;

S. 2440. An act for the relief of Hanne Lore Hart;

S. 2447. An act to amend the Federal Credit Union Act;

S. 2458. An act to correct a typographical error in Public Law 204, Eighty-second Congress, relating to assistant superintendents in the Motor Vehicle Service of the Post Office Department;

S. 2549. An act to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special quota immigration visas available to certain alien sheepherders;

S. 2566. An act for the relief of Niccolo Luvisotti;

S. 2658. An act to amend the act of September 25, 1950, so as to provide that the liability of the town of Mills, Wyo., to furnish sewerage service under such act shall not extend to future construction by the United States;

S. 2667. An act to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in the District;

S. Con. Res. 58. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens; and

S. Con. Res. 63. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens;

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York, Mr. ROBERT TRIPP ROSS, be permitted to take the oath of office. His certificate of election has not arrived, but there is no contest and there is no question as to his election.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Member-elect will present himself to the bar of the House to take the oath.

Mr. ROSS appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to address the House today for 5 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

ALIENS ENTERING OR REMAINING IN THE UNITED STATES ILLEGALLY

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 1851) to assist in preventing aliens from entering or remaining in the United States illegally.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill S. 1851, with Mr. HERLONG in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the Clerk had read the first section of the bill. Are there any amendments to that section?

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, S. 1851 as we are considering it on the floor today, purports to be an answer to the demand voiced by the Government of Mexico that the United States take decisive steps to close our borders to the flow of Mexican citizens who stream into southwestern United States seeking

work on our farms. It purports to comply with the President's demand that our Immigration Service be given the enforcement tools it needs to cope with the hundreds of thousands of so-called wetbacks who cross the Rio Grande and other border points each year to add to our swollen migrant farm-labor population and to fan out into industrial areas throughout the country. S. 1851, in its present form, will do neither of these jobs in the way that they should be done.

As originally introduced in the Senate in S. 1851, and as originally provided in section 274 of H. R. 5678, the omnibus immigration bill which the House will consider shortly, the legislation contained the teeth necessary to really bite into the problem. But, as passed by the Senate, so much dental surgery has been applied that the measure cannot begin to do the job it should do. It cannot begin to clean up the stinking cesspools of human misery which we are now tolerating within our borders. It cannot begin to dry up the traffic in human flesh, the bottomless pool of cheap labor, which is the source of the shameful condition we now have throughout the Southwest; in California, in many of the Southern States, and which continues to spread like a cancer.

This bill now contains no effective search procedure for rooting out illegal aliens. Further, it goes out of its way to make a special exception of the one circumstance and one group which contributes more than anything else to the growth of the vicious peonage system resulting from the swarming of wetbacks into the United States. It is the willful desire to create this miserable peonage that is the cause of our failure to control entry into the country by its potential victims. And it is the very group responsible who are singled out for special consideration in S. 1851. I refer to the employers of illegal aliens, for the most part the large farmers of the Southwest who knowingly encourage the traffic and build it up, and now have the temerity to ask that their practices be exempt from penalty, and that their lands not be subject to any effective method of ferreting out the poor humans whom they are exploiting.

It is these large scale farmers who send their emissaries into Mexico to advertise the blessings lying across the border, and even make arrangements for their entry, or who deal with so-called labor contractors—the modern version of the slave trader—to provide them with the number of hands they need and no questions asked. These are the people who use the wetbacks as they need them, pay them little or in some cases nothing, and then turn them out to live in the ditchbanks and to starve. It is their lands which are the scenes of the degrading conditions reported in the press, denounced by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, and repudiated by every socially conscious group and individual in the country. These are the practices we are here today to do something about. If it were not for them we would have no problem. And yet, if S. 1851 passes the House in

its present form, we will have virtually written them, and any chance of forcing a change in their vicious policies, out of the bill.

With the present number of border patrolmen, and with the present limited funds available to the Immigration Service for its operations, we cannot hope to stop up the open sieve the border has become. Our only chance to apprehend and take action against any effective percentage of the great numbers of wetbacks who penetrate beyond the border is to find them where they "hole up" in this country—on the large farms. When information is received as to the presence of wetbacks on any farm, if the Immigration Service cannot move immediately they might just as well not move at all. Limiting free entry to farm lands to a distance of 25 miles from the border, and prescribing exceedingly limited and time consuming search-warrant powers in all other areas, effectively hamstringing any chance of cleaning out the concentrations of wetbacks on farms in the interior—the great bulk of those now here. In addition, it makes almost impossible any thought of imposing any penalty upon any employer in those areas no matter how guilty he may be of evading the intent or actually violating the letter of the law. Unless the wetback can be found on the property, and strong evidence of the employer's willful and knowing action to harbor or conceal him can be produced, the proviso of paragraph (4) of section 1, of this bill exempting employment from definition as "harboring," will permit the employer to laugh at the law. And remember that the law is necessary only because of this same employer's activities.

The bill would limit authority to issue administrative search warrants to six officials in the three Immigration Service districts between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific coast—an area of thousands of square miles, and the area now most blighted by the influx of wetbacks. It would limit the search authority to one immigration officer named therein who, in many cases involving the most flagrant offenders, would have to cover hundreds or thousands of acres. It would limit the use of the warrant to a certain specified time of the day or night; and it places a 30-day time limit upon the period in which the warrant could be used. Judge for yourself the hopelessness of making any effective use of such a system with all the opportunities for giving warning in advance to the suspected offenders. The time required to prepare evidence, travel possibly hundreds of miles to a district immigration office to secure a warrant and return to make a search, would give ample time for the offending farm or farms to move their wetbacks out or lend them to a neighboring farm long before the enforcement officer could hope to put the warrant into the limited effect possible. The employer would need to remove his wetbacks only for the hour named in the warrant, and could at any other time put them to work in the fields while he laughed at the officer outside the fences. What a farce. It is a well known fact that the associations of large farmers

have more than enough friends in a position to know of warrants, as issued, that they need never fear the effects of such a procedure. Until our law enforcement authorities are given power to act immediately on reasonably sufficient information that illegal aliens are employed on any particular farm, and until we provide enough officers to give effective coverage to the large farming sections of the affected areas, we cannot hope to cure the wetback problem and its attendant evils. No law is any better than its enforcement provisions. S. 1851, without more drastic powers for uncovering evidence of violations, would be hardly better than no law at all.

I shall most certainly support any amendment designed to replace the procedures I have outlined. Authorized immigration service officers should not be hamstrung in apprehending illegal aliens whom they have valid reason to believe are in a particular area. They should be provided with the authority to enter farm lands when acting in their official capacities and in the performance of their duty. Without that authority practically the whole of the Southwest becomes a sanctuary within which the authorities are powerless to act effectively.

The bill's proviso that "for the purposes of this section, employment (including the usual and normal practices incident to employment) shall not be deemed to constitute harboring," is an unnecessary weakening of the purposes of the bill. The long fight which the associations of large farmers waged with the committee to have the proviso included is, in itself, proof of their intention to continue the schemes for obtaining wetbacks which they have accepted as usual and normal practices incident to building up their cheap labor pool. All they want is the cloak of congressional sanction so that they can continue on their merry way and continue to avoid paying decent wages to the people who harvest their crops. When we consider how such a proviso may be interpreted in practice and in the courts it would be more than unwise to permit it to remain in the bill. It would amount to a mandate from Congress that the farming corporations are a privileged class, and that they may not be interfered with in their pernicious practices. It would be a barefaced admission that our only reason for passing this bill is to throw a sop to the Government and people of Mexico who demand that we do something to clean house before they will permit any more of their contract nationals to cross the border. Mexico is righteously indignant at the conditions under which their people must work and live on the farms of the United States. They recognize that only if we force the corporation farmer to provide decent living conditions and pay decent wages will he do so. They also recognize that as long as the border is open to crossings at will, and as long as a mass of cheap wetback labor is available, conditions will get no better and their contract nationals as well as our native migrant labor will pay the penalty. Writing this protective clause for the employer of

wetbacks into S. 1851 simply underwrites the purpose of the large farmer's associations to have Congress pass the kind of a measure which will persuade the Government of Mexico to extend its agreements with the United States to provide a continuing supply of contract nationals, while at the same time doing nothing to jeopardize the supply of wetbacks who can be more easily ground into the dirt from which they squeeze fantastic profits for the corporation farms.

The proviso in paragraph (4) of section 1 of this bill must be stricken out if we are to keep faith with ourselves and with our Mexican neighbors. It must be stricken out as a sign that this Congress is in no mood to temporize with the forces responsible for the human misery spreading through the South, the Southwest, and into other sections of the land. It must be stricken out if we are to raise the intolerable living standards of American farm labor in those areas, and if we are to keep the millions of legitimately run small farms in this country secure from the merciless competition of the corporation farms. We do not want our food supplies brought to us from farms made more fertile by the flesh and blood of ill-fed, ill-housed, and ill-clothed human beings.

There is no reason why the same standards of living cannot prevail among our farm labor population as prevails among our factory workers. No reason save the greed and selfishness of those who are willing to grind people into the ground so that they may grind more profits from it. The factory sweatshops of the 1800's find their counterpart on many of the corporation farms of America today. It is time we legislated them out of existence just as enlightened Congresses legislated the sweatshop out of existence. S. 1851 as it now stands is only a gesture in that direction. If we give real authority to our Immigration Service officers and eliminate from the bill the free hand given to employers of wetbacks we shall have taken a giant stride.

Mr. Chairman, it is my purpose to move or support amendments which will be offered to strike from S. 1851 the proviso protecting the willful employers of wetbacks, and to revise paragraph (c) of section 1 of the bill so that Immigration Service officers may effectively root the wetbacks out of the farms on which they are hidden in semislavery. I strongly urge my colleagues who value humanity more than the fattened profits of the corporation farmers to do the same.

The bill, unless drastically improved, is a weak approach to a solution of a critical social and international problem. True it is some approach, and any improvement in the present loosely legislated situation is for the better. I hope the bill is made better than it is.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: Page 3, line 10, after "officers", strike out "of the United States."

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to make it

possible for any law enforcement officer to make an arrest. It is necessary because under the language as contained in the Senate bill the only officers authorized to make arrests are members of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or of the FBI. Now quite obviously it is not always possible to attract the attention of officers of those classifications, and I feel that any law enforcement officer, whose duty it is to enforce the criminal laws, should have the authority under this statute to make an arrest of a felon.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: Page 3, line 17, strike out "issue his warrant" and insert "obtain a warrant under oath from any court of competent jurisdiction."

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is designed to require the Attorney General or his subordinates to obtain a search warrant where it is the intention of these officers to make a search. It is the intention by this language to give jurisdiction to any court of competent jurisdiction, whether it be a State or a Federal court.

Those who argue that it would be very difficult to obtain search warrants in certain sections of the country should bear in mind the fact that in the event that local judges would not issue search warrants, then, upon cause shown, it would be entirely possible for the enforcement officers to obtain the necessary search warrant in the United States courts.

While there is authority, and I believe it is ample authority, for this administrative search warrant, so-called, nevertheless I feel that we ought not to take any chances on running afoul of the provisions of the Constitution. For that reason, I feel that this amendment is necessary.

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HILLINGS. In the gentleman's opinion, the amendment he is now offering will definitely satisfy the constitutional provision under amendment 4 of the Constitution guaranteeing the right of protection against unlawful and unreasonable search and seizure; is that correct?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; that is correct. There are, of course, precedents for the so-called administrative warrants. The Postmaster General has the authority to issue an administrative search warrant. The Public Health Service has the same authority. However, on examination of the cases I do not find where the constitutionality of either of those statutes has been passed upon. In my judgment, there is a very serious question as to whether or not the language in the Senate bill violates the fourth amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. HILLINGS. In effect, what the gentleman's amendment will do is sub-

stitute existing law as codified in rule 41, title 18 of the United States Code, for the language now in section (c) of the bill?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; that is in effect what this language does.

Mr. HILLINGS. I believe the amendment is most worthy of support, particularly at a time when we are concerned about our freedoms in this country. It seems particularly important that we guarantee the protection of those freedoms as outlined in the Constitution.

Mr. WALTER. More than that, I think it is essential that we endeavor to enact legislation that will make it possible to impose a penalty on the most serious offenders in cases of this sort, namely, those people who are willfully and knowingly harboring aliens illegally in the United States.

Mr. HILLINGS. I agree with the gentleman. I think this amendment will make it possible to properly enforce the law as contained in the other sections of the bill.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. FISHER. Will the gentleman again read his amendment? I must have missed part of it.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk again read the amendment.

There being no objection, the Clerk again read the amendment.

Mr. FISHER. Is that the only amendment the gentleman proposes to offer to subsection (c) on page 3?

Mr. WALTER. Yes. Then the language would continue, "authorizing the immigration officer named therein," meaning the search warrant thus obtained.

Mr. FISHER. Does the gentleman feel that the Constitution authorizes the issuance of a search warrant for going on private property for the purpose of interrogating people, not searching for anything, but just the general interrogation authority?

Mr. WALTER. I actually do not think the search warrant is necessary for that purpose, but in an overabundance of caution, to see that violence is not done to the Constitution, this language has been offered. I feel that under the law where an immigration officer has reason to believe that aliens are illegally on a man's premises he has a right to interrogate those aliens. I do not think any search warrant is necessary.

Mr. FISHER. I am sure if he has probable cause under the proper circumstances he can do it, but I am sure the gentleman would agree that he would be responsible for the abuse of that authority if he did not have proper authority.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, merely possibly to clarify the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

When the gentleman uses the words "Court of competent jurisdiction" I pre-

sume he means a court of record; is that not correct?

Mr. WALTER. That is correct.

Mr. CELLER. By the rules of criminal procedure, rule 41, under the title "Search and Seizure," which rules of criminal procedure were adopted by the Congress under title 28 of the United States Code, we have the following:

Authority to issue warrant: A search warrant authorized by this rule may be issued by a judge of the United States or of a State or of a Territorial court of record, or by a United States Commissioner within the district wherein the property sought is located.

So I think in any future interpretations of this amendment, if it is adopted, and I hope it will be adopted because I am in favor of it, the courts are now instructed (as per the following), at least so far as I am concerned, and if I hear no objection to what I say, the courts are deemed to consider this as the view of the House: That when the words "competent jurisdiction" are used that means a court of record either of the State or of the United States.

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. HILLINGS. Did I understand the gentleman from New York, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, to refer to the rule, which he has been reading, as title 28 of the United States Code?

Mr. CELLER. No, I was referring to rule 41 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure, which is title 28 of the United States Code.

Mr. HILLINGS. I see. There was a confusion in my mind over the fact that the law as to the issuing of warrants is codified under rule 41, title 18, but the rule to which you are referring comes under the Rules of Criminal Procedure, is that correct?

Mr. CELLER. That is correct. I just wanted to make this statement so the courts interpreting this amendment will be guided by what we say here.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am no doubt laboring under the same disadvantage as many other Members of the House in that we lack time to give this legislation the consideration which it merits. But having the greatest confidence in the judgment and ability of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] and in that of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM] as well as in like qualities of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER], I would like to have the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] tell me whether this legislation, as now proposed, authorizes anyone other than the courts to issue search and seizure warrants.

Mr. WALTER. The bill, as it passed the other body, authorized the Attorney General to designate certain commissioners in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization to issue search warrants. The amendment, which I offer, requires the warrant application to be

made under oath to a court of competent jurisdiction.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Instead of to an immigration official?

Mr. WALTER. That is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Is that the understanding of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM]?

Mr. GRAHAM. Yes; that is my understanding.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Then, that would take care of the objection of the gentleman from Texas; would it not?

Mr. GRAHAM. We think so.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time in order to try to get a little more clarification of the import of the pending amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Is it true under the terms of the pending amendment that the Attorney General or any district director or any assistant director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service would not be permitted to issue a search warrant for any purpose?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; it is very plainly stated. The words are "must obtain a warrant under oath from any court of competent jurisdiction."

Mr. FISHER. When the court issues that warrant it must be based upon probable cause; is that correct?

Mr. WALTER. Certainly; and I do not think that the Immigration Service is going to work under any particular hardship, even in those counties in Texas where judges of the courts are the most flagrant violators of the law. I think that in those circumstances the immigration authorities can go to the United States courts, and upon proper showing obtain a search warrant, and search premises in which illegal border crossers are being concealed and harbored.

Mr. FISHER. But, under the amendment proposed this warrant would be obtained "upon information indicating a reasonable probability that in any designated land or other property, aliens are illegally within the United States." That language remains in the bill. In other words, it must not be based necessarily upon probable cause at all, but, to quote again, "upon information indicating a reasonable probability." Does not the gentleman think that the language ought to be the same as it is now in the issuance of a warrant for search for stolen property, or other similar offenses under the criminal code? I am afraid this merely gives them a blank check to obtain a search warrant upon a hunch, without any probable cause at all. It is a complete departure from the constitutional protection that has always been recognized in making searches.

The gentleman's reference to the courts is, I can assure you, both unwarranted and unfair.

Mr. WALTER. Well, I do not know whether the gentleman can determine "probable cause" as contained in the fourth amendment to the Constitution from the language contained in this statute. Frankly, I cannot. I have examined authorities. I am sure the terminology is synonymous.

Mr. FISHER. I will confer with the gentleman further regarding that. The gentleman has offered an amendment and he says it has a certain meaning. I want to be sure of that.

Let me ask the gentleman another question. Under the terms of this bill these search warrants, which may be more accurately described as a fishing expedition, have to be returned in 30 days. In other words, the applicant says: "There are some illegal aliens at a certain place at this time." The search warrants are issued and they have 30 days within which to go out and look for them. Does the gentleman think that is a reasonable time?

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me on the prior question?

Mr. FISHER. My time is about to expire.

Mr. CELLER. The gentleman can get more time. I would like to read to the committee rule 41, subsection (c):

Warrant shall issue only on affidavits sworn to before a judge or commissioner, establishing the grounds for issuing the warrant. If the judge or commissioner is satisfied that the grounds for the application exist and there is probable cause to believe that they exist, he shall issue the warrant, identifying the property, naming or describing the place or person to be searched.

You have that in the law now.

Mr. FISHER. Is the gentleman agreeable to inserting that in this present bill?

Mr. CELLER. Why have it in this bill? It is now the law. A warrant can only be issued on probable cause.

Mr. FISHER. But you can change laws and amend them and the present bill proposes amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISHER. The gentleman's position is that this does not in any way affect the main provisions of existing law which he has just read?

Mr. CELLER. It does not.

Mr. FISHER. Is it the gentleman's position, then, that the language which he has put into this bill saying that a search warrant can be issued on information indicating reasonable probability is meaningless, and that it will actually have to be on probable cause? Is that the gentleman's position?

Mr. CELLER. I do not think there is any real difference between the language of the rule I have mentioned and the language of the bill.

Mr. FISHER. I regret that the amendment to the bill before us is not more specific. It provides an improvement in the bill, and I am pleased to have the gentleman's assurance that there will be the same requirement for probable cause in obtaining a search warrant under this bill as would be the case if a warrant were issued for the search of stolen property, for example.

Mr. CELLER. It is very difficult to amend a bill as carefully considered as this has been. These are words of art, legal art, that have been used in the bill. Now, suddenly to come upon us and ask us to change that language—I would want as a result of mere surface thinking to accede to the gentleman's request; so I think it perfectly safe when you have the provisions in rule 41 that the warrant can only be issued upon probable cause; then in addition when you have the safeguards that are in the bill itself, I do not think the gentleman need be concerned at all.

Mr. FISHER. I appreciate the gentleman's solicitude about my concern, but I still am at a loss to understand why the gentleman says that because of the art in which this language was designed and put into this bill there is something sacrosanct about it and it should not be changed to conform to the exact words now in the existing law on other subjects.

One other question I was going to ask the gentleman: I should like to know why the gentleman feels that these general search warrants to look for anybody without any description of the people they are going to look for, without any allegation of what they look like, their names, or anything else, that they are going to use blanket search warrants, general search warrants, and have the right to use them for 30 days without making a report—why wait 30 days to look for a criminal or violator when he is known? The general practice on time for making these reports is 10 days.

Mr. CELLER. The rule now applicable, which is not changed by these provisions, says that the warrant must identify the property, must name or describe the person or place to be searched. I do not know what more the gentleman wants. That is in the law now.

Mr. FISHER. There is no description whatever in the bill; it does not require the description of any persons they are searching for, none whatever. It is just a fishing expedition; that is what it means. Now, it is all right for them to have the power to search places, but let it be in conformity to established rules and procedures that have always been followed in protecting people against unreasonable searches and seizures.

One further question of the gentleman before I conclude, Mr. Chairman; will the gentleman indicate, if he knows, how long a time is permitted an officer under present law to return a search warrant that is issued for searching for stolen property?

Mr. WALTER. There is no limit.

Mr. FISHER. Oh, yes; it is 10 days.

Mr. WALTER. What is it?

Mr. FISHER. Ten days.

Mr. WALTER. I do not know of any limitation on any Federal search warrant.

Mr. FISHER. Yes; there is, if the gentleman will only read it. Why should we wait for 30 days? That, of course, puts the imprint of blanket authority, a general right to search with absolute freedom and without any restriction and without any immediate anticipation of what they are going to do when it is

issued, because they will have 30 days to make the search day after day, night after night, day or night. Why grant it for 30 days? That is a very dangerous departure from every precedent in every law we have ever had. If you know a man is wanted why wait for 30 days to get him? As a matter of fact, why not go out and get him right away? What are they doing waiting 30 days? That in itself raises a question of the good faith of those who obtain warrants under these circumstances.

This bill contains some provisions which every one approves, and I wish some undesirable provisions could be corrected to prevent unwarranted abuse of the authority that is given.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to have this matter clarified. Amendment IV to the Constitution reads as follows:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Now, in reference to the unreasonable search part of it, I take it that what is meant generally is when an officer sees a person in the commission of a crime he has a perfect right to make an arrest and to make a search as an incident to the arrest; also when an officer discovers by seeing, smelling, and so forth that an offense is being committed in his presence he has a right to search as an incident to that arrest. But the Constitution provides, Mr. Chairman, and I repeat, that no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

Section (c) on page 3 of this bill provides:

When the Attorney General or any district director or any assistant district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service has information indicating a reasonable probability.

It seems to me that is not sufficient under the Constitution of the United States.

I ask, where in section (c) do you find any provision whatsoever that the warrant will issue upon oath or affirmation? How can you pass any law without that provision?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. The gentleman was not here when the amendment was read apparently. It provides that it is necessary to obtain a warrant under oath from any court of competent jurisdiction.

Mr. MORRIS. Has that been adopted?

Mr. WALTER. It has not been adopted. It is before the committee at this time.

Mr. MORRIS. I am speaking on that amendment. The amendment ought to be adopted, there is no question about

that, else it would be unconstitutional and very dangerous.

This says that the Attorney General or any district director or any assistant director may issue the warrant. Will this amendment take care of that? Does it provide that the warrant can only be issued by a court?

Mr. WALTER. By a court of competent jurisdiction.

Mr. MORRIS. Then we ought to adopt the amendment and that will cure it.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. If the amendment is adopted, will that be sufficient? I am of the opinion it will be. There seems to be some difference of opinion here.

Mr. MORRIS. I would want to study the language and I shall study it immediately. I rather think it will from what the gentleman from Pennsylvania has suggested. I believe it will be sufficient, but I want to study the language before I answer that finally.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]. The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. The last proviso to the paragraph headed "Bureau of Immigration" in title IV of the act of February 27 1925 (43 Stat. 1049; 8 U. S. C. 110), as amended by the act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 865), is hereby further amended so that clause numbered (2) shall read:

"(2) within a reasonable distance from any external boundary of the United States, to board and search for aliens any vessel within the territorial waters of the United States and any railway car, aircraft, conveyance, or vehicle, and within a distance of 25 miles from any such external boundary to have access to private lands, but not dwellings, for the purpose of patrolling the border to prevent the illegal entry of aliens into the United States, and."

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS: On page 4 strike out the words on line 10 beginning with "and within," all of line 11 to and including the words on line 12 ending with "but not dwellings."

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I have just offered follows the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers an amendment which requires that a search warrant be secured from a court of competent jurisdiction. That is the proper way to handle the matter.

Now that the first part of the bill has been amended to make it necessary to go to a court of competent jurisdiction, which is correct, and which I was glad to support, it becomes unnecessary to have in the bill this area, this band of 25 miles along the external border. It is discriminatory and it is unnecessary and I hope the gentleman from Pennsylvania will accept the amendment.

What I am striking out are the words "and within a distance of twenty-five miles from any such external boundary to have access to private lands."

This is antagonistic to the basic theory of our Government of the right of a man to have his property, his home—and these are homes as well as farms—free and safe from search except under the provisions of a search warrant procured from a court of competent jurisdiction. That is the intent of the amendment.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the adoption of this amendment would mean that we are merely restating existing law. The purpose of this language is to permit the border patrol and the Immigration and Naturalization Service to patrol those vast areas, not any dwelling houses, not any buildings, for the purpose of apprehending people who are being surreptitiously brought across the border at points other than the established border crossings. The adoption of this language would make it absolutely impossible for the immigration people to patrol our borders.

It is indeed unfortunate, and I repeat what I said yesterday, that we should consider this as being only a wetback bill. It is not anything of the sort. Those of us along the Atlantic seaboard, it seems to me, are on one side trying to get rid of aliens illegally in the United States, and there are other people here who want to keep them. I should think that the gentleman from California would consider the fact that this is a law now under consideration applying to all parts of the United States. As far as this border patrol phase is concerned, there are hundreds and thousands of miles along the borders between the United States and Mexico and the United States and Canada. Now if our border patrol would not have the right to pass freely over that open territory in order to attempt to apprehend these people, then it certainly seems to me that we are not doing our full duty toward aiding the properly constituted officers to enforce the law.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be defeated.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me the first thing we should do in connection with this matter is be properly informed on the law. The fourth amendment to the Constitution has been quoted. Remember what it states, "their persons, houses, papers, and effects." It does not mention the transport of human beings. These human beings that are being imported into this country are not only the so-called wetbacks but others that come across the border in other places. You can locate a paper or the personal effects of an individual, but you cannot locate the individual if he moves around from place to place.

If this amendment were to succeed, instead of the border patrol going right along for 25 miles, they would have to look in and out, in and out, leaving bare great unexplored and uninspected places.

The second thing it seems to me we ought to realize is this: In the case of *Hester v. United States* (265 U. S. 52), the Supreme Court has said:

The amendment does not mean that the lands or premises of a person shall not be searched; these are not included in the term "house."

Note that the lands and premises may be searched.

There is nowhere any provision against an officer searching one's land or premises without a warrant.

That is exactly what these border patrolmen will do. They will search the land without entering the house. Therefore, there is no violation of the fourth amendment.

Finally, let us realize the nature of deportation proceedings. In the case of *Quan Quan Poy v. Johnson* (273 U. S. 352), the Supreme Court held that deportation proceedings are not criminal. All the arguments in the last 2 days we have heard on the authority of the issuance of search warrants have been directed to the fact that they were criminal proceedings. Deportation proceedings are not criminal proceedings. They are intended to get these individuals who have been surreptitiously and illegally brought into this country. We have now the word of the Supreme Court that deportation proceedings are not criminal prosecutions within the meaning of the fifth and sixth amendments.

It is stated:

The authority to deport is drawn from the authority of Congress to regulate the coming of aliens within the United States and to impose conditions upon the performance of which the continued liberty of the alien to reside within the country may be made to depend; and findings of fact reached by executive officials after a fair though summary hearing may constitutionally be made conclusive.

Now, to crystallize this matter, here is a provision in this bill which provides for a search along a great border, either the Mexican or Canadian border, whatever border it may be, going back for 25 miles, for the purpose of searching the lands, not the houses but the lands, in furtherance of the authority as laid down in the fifth and sixth amendments, of deporting those aliens who have been unlawfully brought into this country. It is not to search the persons, houses, papers, and effects, but to search for aliens illegally within our borders.

There is the whole thing in a nutshell. What we are asking for is not the case of Texas alone, but for the whole border of the United States. In the section around New York it is estimated there are over 200,000 aliens at the present time who have come in in avoidance of the law, who have been gathered up by certain contractors and herded and used for their selfish purposes. The same thing applies along the Canadian border. So, in fixing a law that embraces the whole territorial extent, all of the 18,000 miles of the boundaries of the United States, taking care of all the 48 States, it is necessary that we apply this in a manner that will cover the whole thing.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRAHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MORANO. The gentleman says a deportation proceeding is not a criminal proceeding?

Mr. GRAHAM. It is so held by the Supreme Court.

Mr. MORANO. Under the proposed law, the harboring of such illegally entered alien would be criminal; is not that so?

Mr. GRAHAM. If it is done with the knowledge that he entered unlawfully, and was being harbored in violation of the law.

Mr. MORANO. There would not be any criminal procedure against the alien who entered, but there would be against the man or woman who harbored him; is that correct?

Mr. GRAHAM. The proceedings would be possible against both in this sense, that while the importation proceedings are not exactly criminal in nature, they are in effect in that the man is to be deported or returned to where he came from. That is to be done on the part of the immigration official. On the part of the individual who has harbored him unlawfully, knowing that he entered unlawfully—and get this chain of thought, as explained yesterday in the Supreme Court decision.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment, offered by the gentleman from California. I hesitate to take more of the time of the House, which has already heard quite a bit of explanation from me about the different phases of this bill today, but since it happens that I represent a district which runs along the Mexican border for some distance, I think I am fairly well acquainted with the situation there.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to explain very briefly what this situation is. I think there is a great deal of confusion about it, and if I can contribute anything toward a better understanding of what we are dealing with, I feel I will be doing my duty here with respect to this proposition.

What is being attempted? A few moments ago there was approved tentatively an amendment to this bill which gave quite a bit of latitude in the issuance of search warrants for the searching for illegal aliens without naming them, or identifying them, or describing them in any way when the search warrant is obtained. That search-warrant provision applies along the 25-mile area. But, they are not satisfied with that. They want authority—blanket authority—a permanent easement, if you please, for all of the immigration officers in the country to have access to people's property to come and go, day or night, any time of the year, any time of the week, over an area of 25 miles from the border for the purpose of patrolling the border. Of course, you have to patrol the border. No one would defend the position that of-

ficers should not have reasonable access to the border in order to prevent aliens from coming in who are illegals—of course not—they have that authority now. Several members of the Committee on Agriculture are present on the floor at this time. They had a great deal to do with the foot-and-mouth disease and the patrol work that goes with it. At one time 660 patrolmen were patrolling the Rio Grande. Did they come to Congress to get blanket authority and a permanent easement to enter land 25 miles from the border in order to patrol that area? Of course not, because they did not need it, they have that authority. The immigration authorities have that same authority now, but they cannot abuse it, they cannot go out miles from the border without any possible recourse to any person for abuses or indiscretions that may be involved in searching over a distance of 25 miles from the border. They must be reasonable about it, and they must not abuse that right. The question was raised about the authority of the patrolmen to go up and down the border under the foot-and-mouth-disease program, under the quarantine. I have a letter here from Dr. Simms, in which he discusses that. Here is what he says in a letter which was written on February 8 of this year. Dr. Simms is in charge of this program, and this is a statement that he made.

Some years ago when a question came up concerning the authority for Bureau of Animal Industry inspectors to enter private property in patrolling the Mexican border, we were advised that although there did not appear to be any specific legislative authority for the entry of our inspectors upon private property for the purpose of patrolling the border to enforce the foot-and-mouth-disease quarantine, which such entry is essential to the carrying out of the quarantine, a position of implied authority to enter exists.

And, he said he had the legal authority to do that. The letter reads further as follows:

Under these conditions it was of course desirable that entry of private lands for the purpose of patrol should be made with the cooperation of the property owner.

He went on to say:

However, we have been further advised that if the entry cannot be made with the cooperation of the property owner that the implied authority may be relied upon.

In other words, they have the authority now. There is no question about it. If they have authority to go on property, as he indicates here, to prevent livestock from coming across under the livestock quarantine, certainly the immigration authorities have the implied authority to go along the border for the purpose of patrolling or enforcing the quarantine against illegal aliens coming in. But that authority applies to the border—not to a 25-mile area far removed from the border itself.

There is no question about it. But why should we give them a 25-mile permanent, perpetual easement, to go on property at all hours of the day or night, break down gates if they need to, interfere with livestock, and run roughshod if they so desire—and some of them

sometimes are inclined to do that—over that vast area? Why do they not go and get the search warrant they have been fighting for? They can already operate within a reasonable distance of the border under the present law, and this amendment should be adopted. You will still have all the enforcement you need under this law, all that any person could reasonably ask for.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment, and I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] for a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I observe what it is that is causing the argument over the amendment, which I did not think was that controversial. I ask unanimous consent, at the end of the amendment as I placed it on the desk, that the word "and" may be added.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HILLINGS. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That makes it read in brief "within a reasonable distance from any external boundary of the United States, to board and search for aliens any vessel within the territorial waters of the United States," under the provisions adopted in the previous amendment, "and for the purpose of patrolling the border to prevent the illegal entry of aliens into the United States."

It was not intended to shut off the right to patrol the border under the terms of the act as it presently exists, or under proper patrol. It was my intent, as it was the desire expressed by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER], to confine it, not to a 25-mile limit arbitrarily, not to a fixed distance, but only to that necessary area required for patrol. I think this is a desirable and necessary amendment.

Mr. HILLINGS. Would the gentleman read the entire section as it would read with his amendment?

Mr. PHILLIPS—

Within a reasonable distance from any external boundary of the United States, to board and search for aliens any vessel within the territorial waters of the United States and any railway car, aircraft, conveyance, or vehicle and for the purpose of patrolling the border to prevent the illegal entry of aliens into the United States.

Mr. HILLINGS. I thank the gentleman. I think the clarification which the gentleman has made of the amendment to that section shows that there is no intention of preventing reasonable search of border territory in conformity with the operation of the Immigration Service. With that purpose in mind the amendment is worthy of support.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILLINGS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUNTER. On what basis would the arbitrary distance of 25 miles be fixed?

Mr. HILLINGS. Perhaps that question had better be directed to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

Mr. WALTER. The distance of 25 miles was a compromise agreed upon by the proponents and the opponents of the bill. It was a distance arbitrarily selected. In the House omnibus bill it is "reasonable distance," but the objection still exists to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], because access to private lands is not given. That is the important part of the whole amendment. The amendment offered by the gentleman denies access to private land for patrolling purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, I was born and reared 5 miles from the Rio Grande on the Mexican border. Down there on the Rio Grande in south Texas we feel that our private-property rights are just as sacred and just as much to be preserved as those in the interior of the United States.

If we say we are going to require that search warrants in the interior of the United States be issued by a recognized court, then we along the borders are also entitled to the same right. We have no objection to patrolling the Rio Grande; certainly I would agree to an amendment which left it at 1 mile, because I can see the necessity for patrolling the border, but I believe that the present amendment which sets a 25-mile limit where border patrolmen can come into private property without a search warrant is arbitrary. We will find most border patrolmen are capable and of good judgment but in a force of that size some overzealous border patrolmen will abuse their authority. It would be a very serious thing to have happen to those border areas. Over in Russia today they have set up an iron curtain and they have condemned the land along the borders for an area of several miles for the purpose of catching people going across. Are we going to do the same thing here in the United States? Are we going to violate private property along the border? Are we who live within 25 miles of the border to be denied the rights that citizens in the interior of the country enjoy? We enjoy our privacy as much as you do yours. This legislation without the proposed amendment is discriminatory.

I know the argument will be made that they can catch them better in 25 miles than they can in 1. That may have been true in years gone by in the horse and buggy days, but in this age of modern transportation a person trying to cross the border and evade the border patrol is not limited to the first 25 miles, for in 30 minutes he can be far into the interior of the United States. I agree that they should have authority to patrol along the Rio Grande to enforce our laws and to enforce the bill; but there is no justification to say that those of us who live as much as 20 or 25 miles away from the border are without pri-

vate property rights, but when we suddenly reach a patrol line of 25 miles once again regain our rights in our private property.

I know that people who live in the cities sometimes do not realize the situation we along the border are up against, that we too are entitled to the same property rights. We feel just the same about our private lands as they do about their homes, and we do not want a pistol-toting overzealous border patrolman abusing our rights and violating our private interests; and we very sincerely ask the sponsors of this discriminatory legislation to see that we have the same private rights that you have in the interior of the United States, and require that search warrants issued by a recognized court must be obtained before they can invade our private property.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENTSEN. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I want to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania a question, if I may: Where do you read in this bill inability to patrol the immediate area along the border within a reasonable distance from any external boundary for the purpose of patrolling the border to prevent illegal entry?

Mr. WALTER. It was felt by the proponents of this legislation that in view of the action on the part of certain Texans in resisting patrolmen by using sawed-off shotguns, rifles, and what not, that it was necessary to spell out the right to have access, to ride their horses and their jeeps along over private lands, and by eliminating this language "the private lands" if the gentleman's amendment is adopted then the right to patrol the border is certainly limited.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It confines it to a reasonable distance. I might ask where the patrolmen were who were being resisted by the Texans, but I do not think that has anything to do with the discussion.

Mr. BENTSEN. To some extent, this seems to be aimed at Texans. Let me cite the case of a Texan, Mr. Cavazos had a family living in their home; he had a rather large family, so he had to house some of them in a garage apartment. Early one morning his children were awakened to find some overzealous border patrolmen were shining lights in their eyes without any warrant of any kind. And do not tell me that some of them will not abuse authority if they have it, because I have seen it from past experience. That is why I ask you to see that we have the same protection as the rest of the citizens of the United States have.

Mr. WALTER. Does not the gentleman feel that the language already adopted is sufficient?

Mr. BENTSEN. No; not in the 25-mile limit.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WALTER) there were—ayes 53, noes 48.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. WALTER and Mr. PHILLIPS.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 76, noes 81.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FISHER: On page 4, line 10, strike out the words "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof "five."

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I hope the committee is willing to accept this amendment. In other words, the committee having just acted to refuse to strike out the 25-mile blanket authority provision to all the patrolmen in the service, the pretended purpose and objective of it being to allow them to patrol the border, we now say that it should be at least within a reasonable distance, if that is the position the House desires to maintain. We feel that 5 miles is a reasonable distance. As has been very well pointed out here, property rights, security, the privacy of those who happen to own land within a 25-mile radius of an international border is just as sacred as that owned by people 1,000 miles away over in Michigan, Ohio, or any other place in the Nation. Five miles is enough.

As I have already pointed out, it has been demonstrated by the patrolmen in the foot-and-mouth-disease quarantine program along the Rio Grande, that they have no difficulty whatever; that they now have legal, implied authority to patrol the Rio Grande in preventing livestock from coming across. Likewise there is no question but what the immigration officers now have the implied authority against illegal aliens coming across to go on people's land. They are doing it every day, and all this poppycock here about somebody using a shotgun on somebody, somewhere, at sometime, is the kind of a story that could not withstand a very severe cross examination, I am sure. I never heard of such things in all my life, and I have lived down there all my life. I never heard of an instance where immigration officers had any difficulty in patrolling along the river. They have been doing it for 100 years. Now what do they want to do? They just do not want ordinary patrol along the Rio Grande; that is not what they want. The immigration authorities wrote this language, and not the committee. They want authority, a permanent easement for 25 miles, to send their men day or night, 10 and 20 times a day, if they desire, to break down a gate or a fence or anything else in order to carry out their functions of patrolling the border maybe 25 miles away from where an event took place. Now, do you want to give that kind of blanket, unrestricted authority to a large group of people to invade the privacy of people's own land, their own premises? They can get a search warrant, which has already been authorized in this bill, with practically no showing of probable cause. But, let them do it according

to law. Let us not give them a permanent easement, a perpetual right, at all hours of the day or night, to go on people's private property, who happen to live in that 25-mile area. I dare say if that authority was extended in your district, in the Middle West, or in the North, or any place else, you sure would be in here fighting this kind of a thing giving them permanent privileges to go on your land day or night. You know, on the ranches in the country of the Rio Grande people raise sheep and goats. During the lambing and kidding seasons—as I have already pointed out in general debate—it is a custom—and a necessary one—to lock the gates and keep even their neighbors out. Just driving through a pasture during those times disturbs the livestock, separates the young animals from their mothers, and heavy losses usually result.

Perhaps that does not mean much to you in the East because your constituents are not affected, but mine are. It is important.

It is not a matter of giving the border patrol the authority to enforce the immigration laws against illegal aliens. They can go along there for a distance of 5 miles without any kind of search warrant. So I beg of you in this instance, at least, let us compromise this particular authorization to bring it within reasonable limitations and put it at a distance of 5 miles. It has already been said that the 25 miles was purely arbitrary, something picked out of a clear sky. It was put in by a compromise and set by somebody over in the other body. Let us take it out by a compromise and, in this body, put it down within reason.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to be able to vote for this bill, but I cannot with these objectionable and unnecessary provisions in it. If the objectionable provisions were removed there would still be ample authority for necessary enforcement of laws against illegal aliens.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I personally think that the language should be "reasonable distance," but apparently there is so much opposition to anything as vague as that that I will not propose any amendment. However, we must bear in mind this fact in fixing the limit at 5 miles. These aliens are not congregated close to the border, they are spread way up into the State. It is necessary for our border patrolmen to go over the lands leading to the trunk highways. There are many small feeder roads these people get on that the border patrolmen never get on. It is essential that the border patrolmen be given the authority to go across the lands to get onto those feeder roads to apprehend people on the way up to move over to the trunk highways.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I will make this short. If the majority of the Committee here today has made up its mind to discriminate against private property rights in border districts, I ask you if you will please cut the discrimination of those property rights from 25 miles to 5 miles.

The border patrol will be well able to do their job despite that cut. I urge you to support the amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENTSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MORRIS. It is my understanding from the committee, and I should like to have a clarification if it is not true, that the search warrant provision as adopted by the majority as applicable to section (c) would also apply to clause 2 on page 4.

Mr. BENTSEN. No, that is not my understanding. If that were the case, why would they have the 25 miles?

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, my attention has just been called to the fact that by inadvertence the amendment I offered proposes to strike the words "twenty-five" from line 9 instead of line 10 on page 4 of the bill. It seems there are two versions of this bill, which has caused the confusion. I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be changed to apply to line 10 instead of line 9.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I agree with the committee position that the "reasonable-distance clause" should be retained in the bill. I think we should remember that the border between Texas and Mexico is not the only land border that we are concerned about in this bill; that the whole northern half of the United States borders on Canada. The State of Minnesota, for example, has a northern border, which in some places is entirely swamp land and lake so that over a distance of 25, 50, or 100 miles, it is impossible to adequately patrol the border. I think that the 25-mile limitation is a reasonable compromise, and that it should be retained in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FISHER) there were—ayes 38, noes 70.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HERLONG, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 1851) to assist in preventing aliens from entering or remaining in the United States illegally, pursuant to House Resolution 529, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FISHER) there were—ayes 162, noes 10.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of order.

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

FEBRUARY 26, 1952.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I herewith submit my resignation as a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to take effect immediately.

Sincerely yours,

SIDNEY A. FINE.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTION TO STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 535) which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That SIDNEY A. FINE of New York, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on the Judiciary.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, March 4 is the two hundred and fourth anniversary of the birth of Gen. Casimir Pulaski. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], after disposition of the legislative business of the day and other matters on the Speaker's desk, may have permission to address the House for 1 hour, and that he may have control of the time and may yield to other Members.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING CORPS ACT

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 528 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in

order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5904) to provide for the administration and discipline of the National Security Training Corps, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continued not to exceed 12 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], and yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Speaker, by way of suggestion to the Committee on the Armed Services, I should like to say that that committee will have to carry the burden of combating the argument that is being heard in the cloakrooms now that this measure is expected to be used as an Anna Rosenberg social integration scheme.

We are here being called upon to make an important decision. The question is not whether this is the kind of legislation that we want, but it is whether it is the legislation that necessity demands. To make a political issue out of the measure would be a discreditable thing to do. It would be playing fast and loose with the most precious thing we possess, our liberty. To beat our swords into plowshares might be excusable procedure after war has ended and all danger passed, but it would be an act of self-destruction if done in time of deadly conflict. If to make surrender there went with it a reasonable hope of survival, then there might be some excuse for the cowards, but even these should know that to those arrayed against us, mercy and compassion are virtues that are unknown.

Mr. Speaker, we are in the midst of a world conflict between atheistic paganism on the one hand and Christian civilization on the other, and the role that we are playing is by no means inconsiderable. Under the compulsion of the law of self-preservation, we are expending the lives of the young manhood of the country and billions of our national resources, all believed to be necessary to national survival. In making up our minds as to what we should do, it might be well to take into consideration the attitude of those with whom we are at war. Does any one doubt that there is a Communist or a Communist sympathizer who does not want to see this measure fail of adoption? I cast no reflection upon the millions of Christian and right-minded people who oppose compulsory military training. They are so much entitled to their views as I am to mine. I simply think they do not see the picture in its entirety, and therefore do not realize the deadly peril that hangs over our heads—a drawn sword in the iron hand of a spiritual and blood descendant of Genghis Khan.

Is there any doubt anywhere about the designs of Russia? Witness what has happened during the last several years. Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Albania, Czechoslovakia, and Eastern Germany have disappeared behind the iron curtain. Witness what Russia has done to China and is attempting to do to India, and what she is doing to undermine the still free governments of Europe and the countries of North and South America. Her minions are everywhere. Her long and sinewy tentacles are fast drawing into her ravenous maw the entire world.

Are there those who, in the face of this record, still contend that to refer to what has happened and is going on is to try to create hysteria and stampede the adoption of this measure? To those who still doubt, who hesitate, let me ask: Has not Stalin in Korea already "opened the purple testament of bleeding war" in which the flower of our young American manhood is dying? What more is needed that the people realize that the security of all mankind is in peril, that the life of the Republic is in jeopardy? How can we afford to longer rely upon reason and moral suasion? Is it safe to merely hope and pray for the restoration of reason and sanity before we go the way of Poland and the Ukraine?

The fact that we have never lost a war does not mean that we cannot lose one. Ours is a great country, but as mighty and powerful as it is, it is not strong enough to contend with the rest of the world organized against us, which means that it would be suicidal for us to draw within our own shell. We either go forward or we perish.

What of the military power of the Soviet Union? It is widely known that in land power the Russians have 4,000,000 soldiers, with 15,000,000 reservists maintained on a war footing; that she has at her command a million European satellite troops and 4,000,000 highly trained and highly disciplined Chinese. She has more than 50,000 heavy tanks, with a productive capacity of 90,000 annually, and is capable of producing 350,000 pieces of artillery annually. A year ago Russia could produce 900,000 machine guns each year, and had the expectation of increasing this to 1,350,000 annually. It is estimated that by 1955 she can produce 15,000,000 small arms annually and 22,000,000,000 bullets annually—and here I should like to point out that we never approached these figures in the peak of our production in World War II—and, what is extremely important, it can be done with half as much steel as is available to America.

The Russian ground forces are exceedingly formidable and will become steadily more so as time passes on. Their armored vehicles are excellent; the tenacity of their soldiers is superb; their numbers are tremendous; and their geographical location in the heartland of Europe and Asia gives them an impressive strategic advantage, especially since, from the Russian viewpoint, Western Europe is little more than a peninsula extending from Russia proper—but a peninsula which will more than double Russian production if it falls into Russian hands—a production which, added

to Russia's, would overwhelm even the vaunted industrial might of America and make our doom follow as surely as day follows night.

As to Russian aerial strength, it is estimated that they have from 25,000 to 30,000 aircraft, with a potential annual production of approximately 80,000. This can be increased to approximately 120,000 annually by 1955, even though we thought our top aircraft production of \$3,000 annually in the last war was a production miracle. Russia's new MIG jet fighter has already demonstrated it is as fine an airplane as our Nation has immediately available, and there is no reason to believe that the Russians do not have more like it, not only in fighters but in other aircraft types as well. We know that they have some 400 B-29 type of aircraft, identified as the TU-4 bomber, which were seized by the Russians when they made forced landings in Russian territory during the war. These aircraft have the capability of attacking every point in America on one-way, one-refueling missions, and we know further that the Russians are now building jet bombers and that their air strategy envisages an increased role for their strategic bombing force. Combined with this aerial might, which is steadily growing, is the Russian atomic bomb which we know is being produced in daily increasing numbers.

We know further, from repeated public statements by the leaders of our own Air Force, that we cannot hope to destroy even as much as half of an attacking aerial fleet, so that the time will inevitably, inescapably, surely come when Russia will have immediately available the force to deliver a terribly devastating attack on the United States in a sort of gigantic, horrible Pearl Harbor.

We understand that the Russians have the ability to produce some 250 jet fighters monthly, and a professor of the Armed Forces Industrial College announced a year ago that the Russian production of guided missiles and rockets equals our own. We know, furthermore, that the Russians have developed an extremely capable defensive fighter force to intercept American bombers, and that they have decentralized their industry in vital areas to a degree undreamed of even yet by America, so that it is problematical at best as to the damage America could do to the Soviet Union through its vaunted strategic bombing attack on the outbreak of war. It was announced as long as 2 years ago by an authoritative organization in Europe that Russian military aircraft production in 1949 was almost 12,000 aircraft, including 5,000 fighters, mostly jet propelled, and 5,000 to 6,000 heavy and medium bombers, of which a third or perhaps half were jet propelled. We know further from former Air Force Secretary Symington that a Russian surprise atomic offensive might inflict a mortal wound from which our Nation might not completely recover in time. More than a year ago Mr. Symington announced to the Nation that Russia has the largest air force in the world, and combined with that grim fact is the knowledge that Russian tactical air power, like her

mighty ground forces, is strategically located in the immediate proximity of the greatest commercial, industrial, and cultural prize of the world, Western Europe.

Combined with this force of great attacking capabilities is a vast air network comprising thousands of aircraft and covering more than 50,000 miles now in operation in the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc nations. This system, known as Aeroflot, was a year ago announced to have 96 landing fields stretching from Finland to Albania, across Europe and Asia to Siberia and the Bering Straits. There can be no doubt that the Russian air power is exceedingly impressive and formidable and capable of inflicting terrific damage both to America directly and to her present and potential allies abroad.

As to Russian naval power, surface-wise it does not compare to the American fleet, but in underwater craft, it has been authoritatively estimated that Russia, quite some time ago, had at least 360 submarines, and it is further estimated that some 70 of these are Snorkel types. The significance of this force cannot be discounted. It was with less than 50 submarines that Germany commenced the last war, and these almost ran the Allied fleets off of the ocean. These submarines are, like the Russian air and ground forces, strategically located throughout the world. In the Far East they could virtually crumble the American sea power there through a sudden unannounced attack, and in Europe the submarine pens of the Soviet Union are skillfully hidden in carefully protected areas which would make it virtually impossible to destroy the Russian capability of continuing and expanding this formidable force even under attack by American air power.

In the face of this exceedingly threatening standing military force now available to the Soviet Union, we have in western Europe today some 5 divisions and supporting elements thereto, of whom scarcely 50,000 are combat personnel. We cannot lose sight of the fact, furthermore, that in western Europe there are from 50,000 to 60,000 women and children who are dependents of American military personnel now stationed in that area. There can be no doubt that an attack by Russian forces there must necessarily mean war in which America is fully engaged. There can be no question that modern America will not stand idly by and permit the slaughter of 60,000 American women and children, not to speak of the 100,000 American military personnel who would also face destruction unless America turned every available source of power to their support.

In the Far East the situation is very comparable. There is no thinking American but who realizes full well that our forces are there at the mercy of the Soviet Union. If Russia turns loose her ground forces in Asia, if Russia attacks with her air power in this area, if Russia releases suddenly the Russian submarine force against the American Navy and American transports in the Korean region, then the military effort now operating in Korea would very likely be

completely crumbled within a relatively short time.

It has not been the tradition of the great American Republic to exist on mercy or hope alone. It has not been the tradition of America intentionally to place American lives in the hands of a foreign power without providing adequate protection for them. Our forces in Europe are at the mercy of Russia. Our forces in Asia are in a similar situation. This afternoon, tomorrow, a week from tomorrow or next month—at any time, and entirely at Russia's choosing—the world could suddenly dissolve in flames in the cataclysm of a third world war, which would make all of the haggling, all of the fault-finding on this bill, not only academic but hideous in retrospect.

Knowing as we do the brutality of Russian leadership; knowing as we do the intensity of Russian leadership for world conquest; knowing as we do the Russian contempt for life and for western ideals; how utterly unrealistic and dangerous and short-sighted it is to treat the requirements of national defense in an atmosphere of business as usual, of complacency, and as if American lives were not being daily lost on the battlefields of Korea.

In the face of an alien and brutal force consisting of the largest ground forces in the world, the largest air forces in the world, and the largest submarine force in the world, a force working day and night within the national structure of other nations to subvert their institutions of government and their will to resist, a force bent on conquest of the world and dedicated to the complete destruction of every standard beloved by our Nation, our course is clear. It can be only to prepare as swiftly as possible an adequate counterforce. It is to devise at once a long-range military policy which will stand up to the long-range challenge this alien force presents.

So, Mr. Speaker, in the light of these facts, what is the proper thing that we should do? Would not the defeat of this bill be construed as a surrender to fear? Would it not in fact and in truth be accepted as a cowardly appeasement of Russia?

I am not advocating all-out war with Russia, but I am pleading for preparation for the all-out war that the Soviet Union has expressed determination to wage, if she has not already started in Korea and other parts of the world. I want peace, but in this modern world where there are no longer barriers erected by nature to aggression, I know this is something that cannot be had except through strength. George Washington himself said that "to be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

Mr. Speaker, what is here proposed is completely consistent with what we have been doing in the endeavor to organize group resistance to terrorism. We have spent billions to strengthen the remaining free countries of the world in order to make possible their contributing their part to the cause of freedom and security. We have urged economic federation and political confederation on the countries of Western Europe. We

helped bring into existence the Atlantic Pact, and have had General Eisenhower in Europe for a long while. We have seen France and Western Germany lay aside their age-old animosities and join hands in the determination to live in peace. We see them, in cooperation with their neighbor countries, setting out to organize a Western European Army of 50 divisions in order to hold back Russian aggression, all done at our instigation. What would happen to this upsurge of patriotism, this will to live as free peoples, which is rooted in the confidence that we are standing with them, if we defeat this bill? Would they not feel, and rightly so, that we had let them down and had become indifferent about our own safety? Would it not be a breaking of a thread in the loom that would cause the whole pattern to unravel under strain?

Mr. Speaker, the argument that the adoption of this bill would lead to moral decadence of American youth is sickening. Does not the young man owe some duty to his country, and if so, when has it become immoral for him to perform it? What answer have the more than 18,000,000 veterans of the country to make to this indictment lodged against them? Are they prepared to say that they were debased because of their military service, and that their morals are of an inferior quality to the morals of those who did not have the privilege of waging war for the flag? What say our brave boys that are bleeding and dying in Korea? Those of this body who bear the scars of war will this day have their opportunity to make answer. And let no one dignify the slander by adopting the argument as his own.

I have four grandsons, all schoolboys, all subject to the draft and the provisions of this bill. I should feel disgraced if I thought that they would not feel that I had cast dishonor upon their names were I to vote against this measure.

And so, Mr. Speaker, here in the atmosphere in which we operate, the law of sacrifice and the law of love take the form of positive duty, and in its performance may God give us the courage and the determination to consecrate our every faculty.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MURDOCK). Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this bill presently before us because it is impractical. At the present time we have the selective-service law. It provides that every young man 18½ years of age or older who is mentally and physically fit can be conscripted into Federal service for 24 months.

As you know, this bill provides that instead of youngsters being conscripted for 24 months, instead of being 18½ years of age they are to be taken at 18 years of age, and they are to be put in for a period of 6 months, after which

they will be held in servitude and bondage for 7½ years. They will be subject to the whim of the President of the United States, minute after minute, both day and night, for 7½ long years, to be sent at the slightest whim of the President of the United States to any place in the entire world. If there is any question about that, I refer you to our esteemed ex-colleague, Senator Wadsworth, in the hearings before the Armed Services Committee, on page 2315, so admitted.

I am opposed to this indenture and slavery of our young men for 7½ or 8 years. If you will pardon a personal reference, I volunteered in World War I and was at the active front in France; my eldest son served in World War II in Europe, and my youngest son now is in Ellington Field, Tex., training to be a pilot after having volunteered for 4 years. In my opinion 4 years is plenty long to serve one's country unless there is more evidence of insecurity than there is at the present time. I, for instance, see these young pages here. Can you conceive of forcing them into this slavery and bondage and keeping them tied up for 7½ years after they come out of service? For instance, one of them might go down to a banker for a loan to help him get started in business. The banker looks at him and says: "You are a fine young fellow; just what do you want?" "Well, I would like to borrow a little money. I served my country. I have an idea that I can make work profitably." The banker looks at him and it appears very clearly that this young man is honest, that he has a good idea, but the banker says to him: "I am sorry, young fellow; we appreciate that you served your country, but now you are subject to conscription for 7½ long years, and much as we would like to lend you this money we cannot do it because of the uncertainty of your position." The young man goes down the street and probably winds up using a broom on the street.

I am sorely disappointed that I am in conflict with my friend from Georgia [Mr. Cox] the State that previously had stood for States' rights and not regimentation especially of our youngsters. I am indeed sorry that I cannot go along with him in this matter. I am opposed to this bill because it is not practical. The military brass, Anna Rosenberg, and others, come up and testified that it will cost about \$4,000,000,000. We know about those estimates that the military make; you cannot depend on them. But you can depend on its costing two or three times more than they say it will cost. The reason I say that is because Senator WADSWORTH said they would start off with 60,000 and then raise it to 800,000 youths. You cannot house 800,000 of the young men of our country for peanuts; it takes considerable money and materials at a time when there is a shortage of material.

The bill provides for a staff of reserves, inspectors, traveling inspectors, and technicians; it would require hundreds of doctors, and dentists, and nurses, and technicians to provide for the welfare of these youngsters. That would require money; it would require expendi-

ture for hospitals, entertainment halls, churches, and many other things. It all would require money; it would require the services of many tens of thousands of civilians. I think all admit that they would have to be housed.

The bill also provides for dependency allowance; it provides for death benefits; it provides for physical disability; which are expensive. So I say to you that I think it is really fanatic that Members will rise on this floor and say these things can be obtained without its costing anybody anything. We have heard that for a good long time. Every time the Congress appropriates money that must be borrowed some say, "Why worry, we owe it to ourselves?"

Another reason why I do not think this is practical is because it does not conform to our true American way of life as I have been brought up to understand it. I was amazed at the testimony of that esteemed and great naval hero, Admiral Kinkaid, before the committee. Of course, we know that when this commission was formed, and we all agree to this I am sure, it was stacked. The commission was going to be for the conscription of our youngsters and insist upon it even should they have heard no evidence. That is the reason they were named. Not one Member had an open mind in the matter. But speaking about our American way of life I was surprised at this gentleman and naval hero, Admiral Kinkaid, and his testimony. I wish to quote what he said before the Armed Services Committee, and this appears on page 2341 of the hearings. The paragraph is entitled "The American Heritage," and reads as follows:

Last but not least, the instruction and training he would receive under UMT would give every young man of 18 a better understanding of the principles upon which our country was founded and a realization of his obligation to do his part in the defense of those principles.

Each year between 800,000 and 1,000,000 young Americans will reach the age of 18 and become ready for training under the proposed program. What a wonderful thing it would be if they could be made to feel not only the spirit of greatness of our country but something of the power that animated past generations and gave purpose and meaning to their lives.

I do know about past generations and our ancestors who came over here; and as a history student I have always been under the impression that our ancestors came over to this country to get away from this same sort of regimentation and goose step as provided in this measure. May I say that my great grandfather said he left foreign soil to come over here because he wanted freedom of thought and action. He left because of but a 2-year term of servitude. This provides for 8 years. Recalling the days of Hitler and Mussolini, even they did not dare to saddle that many years on to the youngsters of their nations.

Here is another reason why I do not believe this bill is practical. It is my idea that the best defense of a nation includes a solvent government. Today we find ourselves owing \$257,000,000,000, which is practically the assessed valuation of all property west of the Mississippi River. We owe \$257,000,000,000 and

we have our tax rate at the confiscatory level now so far as our taxpayers are concerned. We are going into the red this year by fifteen to twenty billion dollars more.

I say to the people down at the Pentagon it is about time for us to stop, look, and listen. We know that in the United States we have tremendous resources. We have the knowledge and know-how to produce. But there are some here who not only want us to furnish military equipment for our own soldiers and military equipment for all our allies, but they want us to furnish food for ourselves and food for our allies, and they want us to do all of the combat fighting in addition. All this I do not believe we can do and keep our solvency. Remember, officially Russia has not fired a shot or lost a life.

Inasmuch as we do have these tremendous and marvelous resources, we have the know-how of mass production, our allies should be told that we will confine our effort to doing those particular things and they will have to come in and furnish some combat troops. I think it is a shame that they call upon us to furnish 90 percent of the combat troops in Korea after we have done so much for them.

I was astonished in talking with a representative of the Pentagon the other night. He said, "Congressman, the reason the western democracies are not sending any combat troops to Korea is because they need their able-bodied men to build up their war-torn countries."

I emphatically replied to him, "If through some miracle tonight the immigration restrictions were taken off of the books of the United States and Canada and Australia and South American countries, why, those same able-bodied men over there that they say are needed for war-torn countries would be flocking over here by the millions, and they would be aided and assisted and encouraged and given the finances to do so by their own countries."

We hear about young men being conscripted off the farms in the United States and sent to Europe to defend them over there and then able-bodied men in Western Europe who should be in uniform defending themselves come over here as DP's and take the places on the farms of these youngsters who have been conscripted. Maybe that makes sense to some people, but it does not to LEO ALLEN.

Now, in addition to those countries of Western Europe furnishing some of these troops, I cannot see for the life of me how the State Department can refuse to accept 500,000, or at least a few hundred thousand troops of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, which are now defending Formosa. Why could not the State Department accept a few hundred thousand of those troops to go up there into the land they know about. Our Navy and Air Force could well guard Formosa.

In addition to that, I believe had we left General MacArthur over in Japan, the Japanese people, having great respect for him would have volunteered for combat service in Korea. In my opinion, they would have been eager to

have served under him as he brought them the first taste of democracy.

Another thing that confuses me is this. I talked to a young fighter who had lost his legs and arms. I said, "How did you lose them?" He said, "I was over in Korea last winter. They ordered us to take a hill about 100 yards ahead. It was 20 degrees below zero." He said, "Now, Congressman ALLEN, can you tell me the military objective or what we accomplished when they ordered us to go ahead and take a hill 100 yards ahead, with a loss of 3,000 casualties? What did we accomplish? Where are we trying to go?"

Well, of course, I could not answer that. I do not believe anyone can answer that. I know if I were over there and somebody would order me to go and dig in for a couple of weeks and then we were ordered to take a hill, and about 3,000 of us were lost and we did not know where we were going or what the purpose to be accomplished was, I would wonder, too.

So I say in my opinion I believe that the United States should use its energies in furnishing military equipment and food for ourselves and our allies, and let some of these so-called friends of ours aid themselves by furnishing their share of combat troops.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. My friend knows something of my admiration for him. It is seldom that we are in disagreement. I regret that we are not together on this bill. May I ask my friend if, in his opinion, militarily speaking, our present strength is sufficient to insure our safety.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I would say this to the gentleman, my dear friend from Georgia, that in my opinion it is, because right now selective service provides for the drafting of youngsters down to 18½ years of age. We have 3,500,000 now, and they are still in the 20-year age bracket. If they wanted more, if they had the facilities to provide for more, they would be drafting those boys down to the 18½-year bracket. They have not even reached all of the 19-year-olds.

Mr. COX. No; not satisfactorily, of course.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Why have they not drafted them down to those 18½ years of age? If they need more, they have the power to do that, and my experience has been that the more in uniform the better, as far as they are concerned.

Mr. Speaker, we are going to hear in this debate who is for this bill and who is opposed to it. Every farm organization is opposed to this bill; the Farm Bureau, the Grange, and the Farm Union. The American Federation of Labor and the CIO are opposed to the bill. Every ministerial organization in the United States, of every church denomination, with millions in all the churches, is opposed to this bill. Educators, civil leaders, patriotic leaders, and, above all, the people back home are against this bill, as evidenced by the letters you have re-

ceived in regard to it. Those letters were written with pencils and with pens on scratch paper and in every conceivable manner. We cannot laugh off the fact that each of us are receiving 25 to 50 of these self-inspired letters opposing conscription to every one that favors it. They have accepted the selective-service bill. There is probably some partiality shown, but little. We have given them a bill that brings it down to 18½ years of age. They can draft those boys. The people generally have accepted that, but they are not accepting this servitude for 7½ or 8 years for youngsters who are too young to be taught to kill.

You are going to hear plenty about how this will save money. I must leave today to go back to Illinois, but I would like to be here to hear those sponsoring this measure explain how it can be done.

In conclusion, I have attempted to be practical in this matter. I am not going to ask for a vote on the rule because I want the membership to see how ridiculous the whole thing is. Then I am certain it will be decisively defeated.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SIMPSON].

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, last year when the proposed study of universal military training passed the House I voted against it. I am going to vote against the present House Resolution 594, which places it in effect.

I have studied the resolution and the committee print of pertinent questions and answers.

After doing this and other research, I have concluded that I should vote "no" on this resolution exactly the same as I voted "no" last year on the study legislation.

Mr. Speaker, on December 16 last, a Washington Associated Press article contained the following information:

SIX THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DEPENDENTS GO ABROAD MONTHLY TO JOIN SERVICEMEN

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The Armed Forces said today that 6,700 dependents embark each month to join husbands or fathers serving overseas.

About 3,000 go to the Far East. Another 3,700 leave for the European and Caribbean areas.

Many of these wives and children waited a long time to embark. Many more await calls to go.

The services hope to increase gradually the number sent to the Far East. They doubt if an increase can be made soon in the number headed for Europe.

The speed with which dependents receive calls depends on the travel space and housing where the serviceman is stationed. Right now, the supply is limited and a waiting period is required.

In general, only officers and men in the top three enlisted grades may have their dependents join them. In a few cases, dependents of men in the lower enlisted grades may go to Europe.

After reading this article, I came to this conclusion. Either those in charge in this country do not think we are in danger of war with Russia or they are guilty of criminal carelessness. Not only that, but they are guilty of discrimination when, in general, only officers and men in the top three enlisted grades may have their dependents join them.

Surely a private, corporal, or sergeant wants and is entitled to have his family near him just the same as officers. Case after case in our area of reservists with many years' service have been recalled, left their start in business, professions, and farming when they wanted to serve in the United States, if at all.

With 6,700 dependents monthly being sent overseas at heavy Government expense, how could they be evacuated if war actually would start in Europe.

This situation of itself is enough of a paradox to cause me to vote "no."

The recommendation in 1945 in the report of the economic policy and planning committee of this body, and of which I was a member, was to take a firm stand on Russia. The recommendation to the best of my knowledge was not followed.

The present draft is taking capable young men experienced in mechanized farming from agriculture. The same land owned by parents of these young men is being returned to grazing instead of grain. If this continues the United States Army and the United States people may suddenly come up hungry in the near future.

If you take boys too young to be drafted off the farms for 6 months' training and then the Reserve period, a large percentage of that year's crops will be badly curtailed.

Taking them out of 4-H Clubs from butter to guns, will not help our national position. This resolution in addition, removes the spirit of the pioneer mothers.

The National Guard has always been trained in State armories. With many State Guard units called into service, could not a volunteer training program be placed in effect in these armories? Could it not be effected on nights the Guard was not using them, if the Guard itself has not been called?

Would not every service club in the United States such as Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis, and all others, sponsor and help with, through their members, a training program for these boys? Could not older, uncalled reservists help at home with this training?

I believe they would. Many present members of these service clubs were non-coms and officers in World War II. It might be worth the trial, training these boys two nights a week. Would not every American Legion and Veteran of Foreign Wars post do the same as a patriotic duty? It should be a great deal cheaper from an expense standpoint. The suggestions will not cost \$1,434 per year per boy. Under the committee questions and answers in No. 1 question, it states:

The sole objective of universal military training is to create a Ready Reserve of non-veterans.

One of the three things to be done on starting universal military training in the committee pamphlet is to pass the code of conduct and penalties for young boys.

Is it more severe than civil laws and reform schools for minor violations? Is it a military court and stockades? All of this when you are not at war. Are you going to vote for a different military penalty for American youth of nonvot-

ing, nondraft age than you do for civil violations? I am not. In my opinion, these young boys, if violators, should be tried by civil courts, not the military.

On page 3 of the questions and answers, it states:

Universal military training will save tremendous sums of money which may mean—

Think of it—

the difference between economic collapse and economic stability.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Armed Services Committee asked the advice of the Ways and Means Committee before they had that one printed. Have we sunk so low as a Nation that this one piece of legislation will make or break us? Then God help us. We need it. If we are that near broke, let us nationally sink with the parents happy and their boys at home and with them. If we cannot afford an Army, how can we afford a war.

Speaking of economic stability, Mr. Speaker, and I make no pretense of being an economist, I want to make an observation. If this resolution becomes public law, what effect will it have on the Nation 3 to 7½ years from now? These boys being in the Reserve for that many years will be 21 to 26 years of age. They in these 7½ years probably will be in business, farming or in a profession for themselves.

No doubt they will have gone in debt on the business or profession or for a home.

If they are called in this Reserve period, who pays the interest, their notes at the bank? Who pays their life insurance? Who supports their family? Who gets their car, their tractor, their home, their refrigerator, when in good faith they have made honest future obligations in the American way for better living conditions? It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, the Members of this body had better give this legislation a good thinking over before they forfeit the future of the next 10 years. I am not condoning police action by voting for it.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

Mr. CANFIELD. Every student of American history knows that we have been unprepared for all our wars and thousands of our youth have been slaughtered unnecessarily because they were green troops without adequate training in military fundamentals.

Every student of world history knows that today the Soviet Union is training their youth in the art of modern warfare as never before. Boys are inducted into training at the age of 15.

I am not going to have any difficulty in voting for this measure and my people will not be surprised. In every campaign for the last 6 years I have stressed my honest and sincere belief in this program and my conclusions have not been based merely on home studies. I have gone abroad and I have been with our men under fire and I know something about their feelings on the issue now to be resolved.

There are safeguards in this bill and as a member of the House Committee on Appropriations I desire to emphasize that every year our committee will have

to reappraise the program as to the funds needed. Will we with your concurrence go along with a program that is keeping our boys in slavery or any kind of bondage such as has been referred to? Not for a minute.

Let me document what I have in mind about the tragic story of green troops in our fighting forces. I could tell you hundreds of stories but here is one I know very well. Every 10 days or so I have my hair cut by a barber in my home neighborhood in Paterson, N. J. His name is Tom Auferio. There used to be a young Tom but he is no more. This lad of 18 years was killed at St. Lo, France, in World War II, 4 months and 5 days after he was inducted into the Army of the United States. As his father trims my hair he drums into my ears this theme:

"That kid, my boy, Congressman, never knew what it was all about. He never had the proper training. It is something every American boy should have in the future."

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remaining 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I am reading from the Cincinnati Inquirer:

It is a saying born of the desert that once a camel's nose enters beneath the tent, the whole camel shortly enters.

I think it is obvious, Mr. Speaker, that the Committee on the Armed Forces cannot cram this thing down the throats of the majority of the Members here; consequently, I think it is apparent that they are going to water this bill where it means nothing, send it over to the Senate, and let them put in these slavery and bondage provisions, return it here and then try to have us accept the conference report. I now bring that to the attention of the Members of this body.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, it is completely unfair that anyone should argue that there is any compulsory feature to the measure that is to be compared to slavery. The bill does provide that after the boy has had his training he remains subject to call provided Congress intervenes or takes cognizance of the measure and enacts a law.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5904) to provide for the administration and discipline of the National Security Training Corps, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5904, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] is entitled to recognition for 6 hours and

the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] for 6 hours.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 35 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, 175 years ago this Nation embarked on a course of action that has led it to the unchallenged position of the greatest world power in the history of mankind.

This was achieved through sacrifice, bloodshed, and heartbreak. The War for Independence, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the War Between the States, the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, and the current struggle in Korea, have all been challenges which our Nation has met through the common virtue of uncommon valor.

To defend their freedom, every generation of Americans has had to fight. Our people, composed of every nationality in the world, have never failed in their obligation as citizens to preserve this great democracy.

In each war in which this Nation has been engaged we have had one great ally, time, in which to prepare.

We had 3 years to prepare for World War I; two full years to prepare for World War II. We may still have some little time on our side, but every one of you knows that sudden and devastating war of incomparable magnitude could be unleashed upon us tomorrow.

Friendly nations that once absorbed the initial onslaught of a determined enemy may not be able to provide the time that heretofore has permitted us to train and mobilize our manpower.

In this atomic age every Member of this House knows that every city, village, and hamlet throughout our land is today on the front lines.

War can be brought to our own shores in a matter of hours.

In the alternative, and just as deadly, is the realization that we may be facing insidious self-destruction through economic chaos, brought about by maintaining our standing forces at tremendous costs, for an indefinite period.

A healthy American economy is just as necessary in the struggle with communism as any other feature of our defense program.

In the opinion of some people, we have almost reached the limit of deficit financing, but regardless of whose opinion we accept, it is obvious that we cannot continue this tremendous borrowing and deficit spending for any extended period of time. That path leads us straight into national bankruptcy.

Our American economy is based on the profit motive. If the answer to deficit spending is higher and higher taxes over a long extended period, we will most certainly destroy private enterprise.

We are faced with a possibility of sudden war tomorrow and a threat of war over an extended period of time. Both threats require preparedness. We must provide that preparedness in a manner which will not gain for the Communists a bloodless victory. Such a type of preparedness is what this bill will accomplish.

These are perilous times.

Since the end of World War II we have been faced with a giant and ever-growing challenge.

Our action in response to this challenge will determine the fate of this Nation.

We all recognize that the Soviet Union is progressively and brutally acting to enslave and dominate the world, and all freemen therein.

This threat cannot be ignored.

By the action of our Government in resisting aggressors, by our courageous and ever-expanding moves throughout the world to meet aggression, we have accepted the Soviet challenge. Let this thought ever remain with you, to meet this challenge we must be strong both economically and militarily. This bill gives us both military and economic strength at the same time.

If we fail to adequately arm those nations who are our allies, Russia will take them one by one through external military aggression, and finally will so control the world that the United States will stand alone. But in providing for our military defenses we must guard against overextending our energies, both militarily and economically.

The Congress must solve the problem of strengthening those nations who are our allies, providing for our own defenses, and assuring against economic collapse.

I do not pretend that these problems will be fully solved by UMT. However, I do contend that any legislation which will solve any part of these problems, is essential to our freedom and a duty which this Congress owes the Nation.

For that reason UMT should be adopted as speedily as possible. It is one of the most important steps, both economically and militarily, that we will ever be called upon to take to assure our safety.

Through UMT this Nation will have adequate preparedness, and at the same time, economic solvency.

Now, as you know, military strength is measured in several ways.

It is measured in matériel.

It is measured in scientific know-how.

It is measured in industrial potential.

It is measured in adequacy of transportation.

It is measured finally in that most important of all elements, the capabilities of the individual citizen.

The ultimate weapon is not the A-bomb.

The ultimate weapon is man.

Preparedness, then, is the proper mixture of these elements, men and materials.

Whenever either is not of top quality, whenever the ingredients are carelessly or fraudulently mixed, the Nation suffers.

All of our production, all of our tanks, repeating rifles, A-bombs, and other military weapons are of no value if our men do not know how to use them. This bill is a training bill. It provides the machinery to train the young men of the Nation how to use these weapons; and how to survive in battle.

In this day when force alone is recognized, trained military manpower is the

basis upon which any successful foreign policy must be placed.

Unfortunately, trained and equipped manpower costs money and a great deal of it. It costs a great deal of money for matériel—the munitions of war.

A great deal is added to that cost by the expense of training and maintaining large numbers of men in our armed forces.

In looking about for a place to save money, we must search all possible nooks and crevices without impairing our security. One of these is readily apparent. It is set out in the bill now before you.

Military strength is measured not only by forces in being in the field and in the camps but also, and just as important, by the numbers of trained ready reserve forces which can be called to the colors on a moment's notice.

Trained ready Reserve forces cost far less to provide and maintain than a huge standing force. A trained Reserve is the objective of this bill.

It is certainly obvious that the cost of food, housing, clothing, equipment, and salaries for three and one-half to four million men per year indefinitely would be exorbitant, and I warn you, if continued indefinitely, will imperil the economic stability of the Nation.

It is obviously much cheaper to train men for 6 months, place them in the Reserve where they are kept fresh in their skills, and subject to call in the number and manner which Congress determines, when absolutely needed.

The bill provides for the training of approximately 800,000 men per year. These trained nonveteran Reserve forces which we are seeking to obtain through this bill will give to this Nation an adequate defense to meet the Communist threat.

After full implementation of UMT, as the report indicates, the program will provide these trained Reserves, and will reduce our expenditures for national defense by \$13,000,000,000 annually, without weakening our security.

This Congress and the Nation faces the difficult but inevitable choice of maintaining for the foreseeable future a large standing force, unprecedented in our history—or adopting a system of universal military training—under which the youth of the Nation would be trained for 6 months and then be transferred to Reserve components in sufficient numbers to permit us to reduce the size of our standing forces.

The issue is clean cut.

No one can fail to understand it. We can enact the legislation now before us and make it possible to implement universal military training with its resultant benefits—or we can tell the Nation that for years and years to come we must continue to draft their sons for service, maintain a large standing force with its staggering costs, and continue, again and again, to call out our veteran reservists.

Let me emphasize again that the sole objective of universal military training is to create a strong, well-trained, ready Reserve, made up of nonveterans,

which will permit us to stop drafting men for service, and will likewise permit us to reduce the size of our standing forces.

The issue is squarely up to you.

This is the time to make that choice.

On many occasions I have stood in the well of this House urging the adoption of defense legislation which I sincerely believed to be in the best interests of the Nation. But I can say to you today that nothing that I have urged in the past can compare with the far-reaching importance of this bill. Its enactment may shape the destiny of this Nation and possibly the peace of the world for the rest of this century. Its enactment will be reflected in all of the diplomatic negotiations in which this Nation will be involved for the foreseeable future.

The bill before you contains all of the legislation necessary to implement a program of universal military training—from the oath that the trainee takes to the code of conduct under which discipline will be maintained. It provides for maintenance and moral safeguards.

It is complete, intact, and easily administered. It provides for civilian control.

It is not a surrender of the youth of the Nation to the military, but on the contrary, subjugates the military to civilian control.

You will note that we have strengthened the civilian control of this program by giving to the Commission authority to first approve the budget estimates proposed by the Defense Establishment for the implementation of the program.

This is training under a civilian commission—it is not military conscription. It is universal military training under civilian control for 6 months followed by service in the Reserve. And to further strengthen civilian control we have provided categorically and without reservation, that men transferred to the Reserve components following their training in the corps may only be ordered to active duty in such numbers and in such manner as the Congress may hereafter determine.

There can be no charge that this is hastily considered legislation; no one in fairness can say that all views have not been presented. The choice is crystal clear. Accept this bill and establish the machinery for UMT, or defeat it once and for all.

The time has arrived to make your choice.

UMT can never be started unless legislation is enacted to permit its initiation. Every day that passes without the Congress enacting a UMT program forces us to maintain a large standing force and brings us that much closer, day by day, to economic disaster.

I am fully aware of the fact that we cannot implement UMT on a full-scale basis at this particular time. But we must make a start now. We must begin the process of building up the Ready Reserve without delay. We will never have it if we do not start it.

Let me say to those who oppose UMT that I am fully conscious of their charge that we are seeking to capitalize upon the hysteria of the present emergency.

And yet these same people would also argue in peacetime that UMT was unnecessary because there was no immediate danger. And strange to say, I find that these same people are the greatest proponents of economy. Let me say to you that if you defeat UMT you are placing a burden upon the American taxpayers from which there may be no recovery.

We have only two ways to provide adequate military defense. We can continue to travel the road we are on today—a large expensive standing force based upon conscription; or we can take the new road that affords adequate defense through the creation of a trained reserve brought about by universal military training. That is the issue—take your choice.

When I think of the billions and billions of dollars that this Nation has wasted, thrown down the drain, scattered to the winds, because of its refusal to prepare for the worst when the skies were relatively clear, I shudder. When I think of the billions and billions of dollars that this Nation has spent when hasty mobilization was forced upon us and then threw away through hasty demobilization, I cannot help but feel how short-sighted our policies in the past have been. I suppose that it is impossible to calculate the manpower and dollars that have been wasted as a result of our past philosophy of frantic mobilization and training of our youth when war has come to the United States followed by our equally frantic efforts to demobilize when a temporary peace has resulted from that war. It probably involved enough to cancel the national debt.

Now, how would we prevent this from happening in the future. Well, that is what universal military training will accomplish.

In plain language, the objective and purpose of universal military training is to create a strong, virile, Ready Reserve of trained young men capable of rapid mobilization should war or a threat of war appear on the horizon.

Its implementation will eventually permit us to suspend or eliminate entirely the drafting of men for service in the Armed Forces and will also permit us to reduce the size of our standing forces without impairing our national security.

Now how do we propose to start UMT? The law which this Congress enacted during the last session is clear on that. The program can be initiated after this implementing legislation has been enacted whenever the President, or the Congress by concurrent resolution, reduces or eliminates the period of service in the Armed Forces for young men under the age of 19.

Bear in mind then that the Congress has already enacted into law the method by which this great economy program can be started. All that remains is for the Congress to pass the housekeeping legislation contained in the proposed bill now before you.

When is UMT to start? That, in my opinion, is a military decision to be made when the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other military advisers feel that it is possible to induct young men for 6 months of

training followed by transfer to inactive duty in a Reserve component. I repeat—when it should start must be a military decision.

Under the bill now being considered, no young man who has been trained in the corps and transferred to a Reserve component can be ordered to active duty except in such manner and in such numbers as the Congress may hereafter determine. For that reason, the military leaders of the Nation must make the decision as to when we can initiate the program, with the knowledge that the men trained in the program will not become active members of the Armed Forces unless the Congress takes further action.

Now let us look at the manpower situation.

The Director of Selective Service advised us that the manpower pool will be in excess of 900,000 men in June of this year, and would permit a withdrawal of sixty, seventy, or eighty thousand young men for the purpose of initiating universal military training. The manpower situation, therefore, will permit its early initiation.

The committee has made no recommendations as to when the program should be started, although it recognizes the fact that the sooner the better.

The Department of Defense suggested the initiation of universal military training in a different manner than provided for in the bill. But I want the Congress and the country to distinctly understand that this is not a Pentagon bill. This bill is the result of study on the part of the Commission and the Armed Services Committee.

The Department of Defense proposed to initiate universal military training through the use of volunteers who would agree to serve 18 months on active duty following their 6 months' training. The committee gave this suggestion careful study, but reached the conclusion that this was not the way to initiate the program. The objection was made, and rightfully so, that universal military training followed by immediate service in the Armed Forces would not create the Ready Reserve of nonveterans which this bill seeks to attain.

Every young man who has been inducted or who has enlisted in the Armed Forces since June 24, 1948, is required by law to assume a Reserve obligation following his period of active duty. Most of these men are the veterans of Korea and we must not subject them, and other veterans, to be called again should another emergency arise.

For that reason we have taken the firm position that universal military training should be initiated as soon as possible and on an ever-increasing scale.

If another emergency comes upon us we will first call upon those reservists obtained through UMT who have not seen prior service.

We deleted from the proposed bill a provision which would have allowed the trainers, that is, the men who will train these young men, to be in addition to the authorized strengths of the Armed Forces. Our objective is to reduce the size of our standing forces—not to enact

provisions of law which would permit additional permanent personnel in the Armed Forces.

Speaking of the trainer-trainee relationship, I want to call your attention to a provision in the bill which prevents the Armed Forces from requesting additional personnel for implementing universal military training, except for medical, dental, and religious personnel. We are of the firm opinion, as are many others who testified before the committee, that the ratio of two trainees to each trainer is unreasonably high. The provision which I have cited will force a drastic reduction in this.

In summarizing our position with respect to the initiation of this program it is fair to say that we feel it is basically a military decision. I am firmly of the opinion that the sooner we start the program, the better off we will be, although obviously it must start on a small scale basis of probably not more than 5,000 men per month.

If started on this basis, no new camps will be needed. Since we are not permitting the services to request additional personnel for the trainers in this program, there will be no additional funds required in that respect. The only cost involved in the initial implementation, therefore, will be the direct costs for the trainees, such as pay, food, and clothing, which is estimated to be about \$44,000,000 for fiscal 1953, and I shall propose an amendment requiring the Department of Defense to absorb this cost.

As the program increases in size, as world conditions permit, and as the size of the Regular Armed Forces is reduced, present training facilities and equipment will be used. Let me repeat that no new training camps will be established for the initiation of UMT.

It is our sincere hope and belief that no matter when or how this program begins, that it will be increased as the months go by so that eventually only young men between the ages of 18 and 19 will be inducted into the National Security Training Corps and then all drafting for service will cease. Our objective, as I have stated, is to train these young men for 6 months and then send them home to become members of a Reserve component as now required by law. That will create the strong Ready Reserve of nonveterans and I again impress upon you that it will permit the Congress to reduce the size of our standing force.

I grant you that we must continue to draft men for service in the Armed Forces during the transition period while we are building up our Ready Reserve of nonveterans, but the drafting of men for service will terminate when we have a sufficient number of reservists to permit a considerable reduction in the standing forces.

You just cannot stop drafting men for service the day you inaugurate UMT. Both must run simultaneously for a limited time. But when UMT gets into full swing, drafting for service will fade away.

Our manpower pool is sufficiently large to permit us to do this as those inducted for UMT will be between 18 and 19, half

of whom would otherwise be deferred by the time they reached the age of 19.

As the months go by and we start to build a Ready Reserve of young men who have received this training, the Nation will then be in a position of having well-trained young men in sufficient numbers to permit a reduction in our standing forces.

It is possible that by this time next year, we can, with reasonable safety, begin to reduce our Armed Forces. At the proper time I will offer an amendment that will insure reduction in our standing forces as the Reserves are built up, without impairing our national security.

This is the objective of the bill—this is what makes it possible for us to save billions of dollars annually. This will be our savings account.

Now, let me explain that further. If you will visualize the present Selective Service System as a checking account and universal military training as a savings account, I think you will get a very good understanding of this whole problem. Whenever we draw a man out of the manpower pool, and draft him for service in the Armed Forces, we are drawing on our checking account to meet our current needs. But when we induct a man into the National Security Training Corps for 6 months of training and then transfer him to a Ready Reserve, we are building up a savings account to be used should a rainy day descend upon us.

Now, I recognize the fact that under selective service every man we draft into the Armed Forces has a Reserve obligation. But I believe that every member of this House has firmly resolved that never again will he quietly sit by and permit the heartbreak that occurred when we indiscriminately ordered our veteran reservists to active duty to meet the Korean situation. I cannot believe that any Member of this House wants to force upon the veterans of this war the obligation to serve in any future emergency because they were unfortunate enough to be drafted for service, while their neighbors go to college or obtain some other deferred status which permits them not only to escape the draft for service but likewise permits them to escape any Reserve obligation.

In the name of decency and common justice we simply cannot continue the policy of placing the sole obligation on those who have already served once or twice to be first on the firing line again in the event of a national emergency.

A universal military training program will more evenly distribute this responsibility among the young men of our Nation before they have had an opportunity to place themselves in a protected status. When they have completed their universal military training they will be fully aware of this obligation, which is the obligation of every young man in the Nation, to be ready to serve his Nation in time of need.

It is my sincere hope that under universal military training 9 men out of every 10 will receive this training and

assume an obligation to serve in the Ready Reserve.

Now suppose universal military training is initiated in the very near future. If that happens, I know that some of you will say that we will then be inducting some young men between the ages of 18 and 19 for 6 months of training while other young men over the age of 19 and those not inducted into the Corps before they attain the age of 19, will be drafted into the Armed Forces for 24 months.

Let me say here and now that the young men who receive this 6 months' training and who are then transferred to a Ready Reserve unit will, due to the fact that they have seen no service, be the first to be called if it becomes necessary to suddenly increase our Armed Forces or if another emergency is forced upon us. They will be the readiest of the Reserves and rightfully so, for they will be the recently well-trained young men.

While it may appear on the surface to be unfair to induct one man for 6 months and to induct another man, a year older, for 24 months, it must be remembered that it is a lot fairer than the present system which permits many young men to escape all obligation to serve in the Armed Forces because they are either in college or have obtained some other deferred status which removes them from any obligation to serve in the Armed Forces or in the Reserve.

Complete fairness in any system which seeks to obtain service through compulsion is impossible to obtain. Is it fair to place one young man in the front lines in Korea while another man hands out trousers in a quartermaster depot back in the States? Is it fair for one young man to be drafted because he has good health, while another man who has a physical impairment which does not prevent him from obtaining employment in private industry assumes no obligation to serve his Nation whatsoever? Is it fair to defer a young man who is needed on a farm while his brother is required to serve in the Armed Forces? Is it fair to draft into the Armed Forces a married man without children while deferring another married man who is fortunate to have a family?

The whole question of fairness is one of degree. We have got to start UMT some time in order to reduce the size of the standing forces. We cannot reduce the size of the standing forces unless we have a strong Ready Reserve. Unless we want to wait until we have a Reserve composed of veterans who would be subject to call to serve again, we have to initiate UMT now in order to move into the transition period between the build-up of a Reserve of nonveterans while at the same time we are maintaining the standing force necessary to provide the protection deemed necessary by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Suppose we do not pass this bill, and in the next year or two international conditions indicate that we might begin to reduce the size of our standing forces without UMT, what then happens? Now, listen, I will tell you exactly what hap-

pens. You fix it so that only men who are inducted for service assume a reserve obligation. And who are they? The veterans of Korea. Let me repeat that. Only draftees or men who enlist voluntarily in the Armed Forces assume a reserve obligation, and they are forced to do so by the plain letter of the law. Therefore your reserve is made up of men who have seen prior service. Are these the only ones in the Nation that should be called upon to serve if an emergency arises? Therefore, if for any period of time we reduce draft calls or cease drafting men for service, thousands upon thousands of young men completely escape their obligation to serve their Nation—lock, stock, and barrel. And should another partial mobilization occur again in the future or should it be necessary to suddenly increase the size of our Armed Forces short of total mobilization, it will be the reservists who have previously served in the Armed Forces, the veterans of Korea, if you will, who are required by law to retain a reserve obligation, who will be called upon to again serve their Nation. Other young men who escape the draft during the temporary lull will bask in the protection that has been afforded them through failure to enact UMT.

Mr. Chairman, one of the great virtues of this training program is its equity of application. Its operation on a full-scale basis means that no young man capable of bearing arms will escape the duty to serve this Nation whenever its existence is threatened. It distributes the load on a more equitable basis than any system yet devised.

I do not know of a single Member in this body who has not raised his voice in protest against the involuntary recall of inactive reservists, many of whom were combat veterans of World War II. That unfortunate situation would not have occurred had this Nation had in operation a universal military training program prior to Korea.

The sad truth is that we had to call on these veterans who remained in the Reserve even though in an inactive status because it took less time to retrain them than it would have taken to induct the same number of men and train them for combat. For those of you who have raised your voices in public condemnation of the treatment of the recalled reservists, I can only say that I know of no better method of preventing a repetition of this incident than through the adoption of the bill now before us.

When our Nation possesses a Ready Reserve made up of well-trained young men who will have received their training at an early age—young men who will be liable to call in most instances before they have acquired substantial civilian responsibilities, we will not again impose upon our citizen soldiers the heartbreak and broken homes that was the inevitable result of recalling our veteran reservists for this emergency.

Mr. Chairman, I have touched only upon some of the more important features of universal military training. I could discuss the moral safeguards that will surround these young men, the restrictions against the use of alcoholic

beverages and the protection against prostitution, but I do not want to unduly emphasize those features as compared with the basic military training which they will receive.

However, let me say that when young men from all walks of life: The millionaire's son, the farmer's son, the laborer's son, and the doctor's son all live and work together for 6 months they will have acquired a common understanding and a philosophy for their life ahead which will make each of them a better citizen when he returns to his community.

Now, I would like to turn to the subject of the economy that will be achieved by this bill.

The budget submitted by the Department of Defense for fiscal 1953 for direct appropriations for our Armed Forces involves approximately \$52,000,000,000. For this \$52,000,000,000 we can support an armed force of 3,700,000 men on active duty.

The House should understand that all of this \$52,000,000,000 is not for the maintenance of our Armed Forces alone, since portions of it will be used for the projected build-up in our defense program. That is, part of this money will be used for the modernization of anti-aircraft guns, tanks, bombsights, aircraft, artillery pieces, ships, submarines, and other instruments of war. In addition, portions of this \$52,000,000,000 will be used for the procurement of new additional aircraft for the Air Force and the Navy over and above present operating forces, the construction of new additional ships, the construction of new major military installations here and abroad, and the establishment of reserve war materials such as ammunition, fuel, parts, vehicles, and other necessary items all of which will cost approximately \$11,000,000,000. That leaves \$41,000,000,000 for the maintenance of an armed force of 3,700,000 men, or \$11,000 per man.

Now bear in mind that it will cost us \$41,000,000,000 per year to maintain an armed force of 3,800,000 men, after we have modernized our equipment and completed the procurement of new capital investments. This forty-one billion is the amount that it will take merely to maintain an armed force of 3,700,000 men.

But we can reduce our Armed Forces from 3,700,000 men to 2,000,000 men and save \$13,000,000,000 annually if we have in existence a Ready Reserve of 2,500,000 men and a training program involving 800,000 men annually being trained under the universal military training program. Such a program will provide the same degree of security as a standing force of 3,700,000 men at a cost of \$41,000,000,000.

Let us examine that defense structure for just a moment.

To maintain a Military Establishment of 2,000,000 men in the Armed Forces, would cost on an average of \$11,500 per man. This amounts to \$23,000,000,000 annually. The additional \$500 per man is brought about by the many recurring fixed charges which increase the cost per man as the size of the Armed Forces is reduced.

Now, a Ready Reserve that is really ready will cost money. And we estimate that a Ready Reserve of 2,500,000 men might well involve an additional \$2,500,000,000 per year.

This would be enough for the cost of training. It would be enough to keep the equipment up to date and would provide for expanded training facilities.

To train the 800,000 young men under universal military training, including the cost of the trainers, will cost approximately \$2,400,000,000 per year. Thus, if you add the \$2,500,000,000 for the Reserve, the \$2,400,000,000 for the universal military training program, and the \$23,000,000,000 for maintaining a standing force of 2,000,000 men in the Armed Forces, the total amounts to almost \$28,000,000,000.

Thus, the total cost of a defense program based on 2,000,000 men on active duty in the Armed Forces, a really Ready Reserve of 2,500,000 men, and 800,000 young men in training annually, including the cost for keeping the equipment and units of the Reserve up to date, would amount to approximately \$28,000,000,000 a year.

Compare that with the \$41,000,000,000 we will spend in fiscal 1953 and every year thereafter for a defense program that will not add a single nonveteran reservist to our Ready Reserve.

Here is a saving of \$13,000,000,000 a year that can be brought about without impairing the adequacy of our national security in the slightest degree.

Here then is economy of the highest order.

Pass this legislation and build a ready reserve of 2,500,000 men kept constantly fresh and recently trained through the in-put of new trainees who graduate from the program each year.

Pass this legislation and we can eventually eliminate the necessity of drafting men into the Armed Forces for 2 years.

Pass this legislation and we tell our heroic veterans of World War II and Korea that they will not be the first to be called in the event of another emergency but that the obligation to serve the Nation will be placed upon all young men capable of bearing arms.

Pass this legislation and we can reduce our standing force to 2,000,000 men and save the taxpayers of the nation \$13,000,000,000 a year.

But if the Congress chooses to kill this legislation, then it is saying to the Nation that it prefers to continue drafting its sons into the Armed Forces for 24 months, for an indefinite period, instead of training them for 6 months and sending them home to join reserve components.

Kill this legislation and the Congress has killed an opportunity to save the taxpayers of the Nation \$13,000,000,000 a year.

Kill this legislation and the Congress has told the veterans of Korea and World War II that they will again have to be called if another emergency arises.

Kill this legislation and the Congress will have saddled a burden upon the backs of the American people which may lead us into economic chaos.

The issue is clear cut. The choice is yours.

Never before has the Congress had a greater opportunity to equalize the obligations to serve one's Nation. Never before has there been a greater opportunity to eliminate the drafting of men into the Armed Forces. Never before has the Congress had a greater opportunity to save the taxpayers such a tremendous sum of money.

Here is your opportunity—take it.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 40 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS].

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, this bill is the most important measure to come before the Congress. It deals with human lives. It proposes a transgression on individual liberties. A bill of this character should give us pause. It should give us cause to reflect hard not alone on its military aspects but also upon its far-reaching economic and social consequences.

As the free representatives of a free people, we profess to be guardians of individual rights and liberties of our people. We not infrequently declare our abiding faith in and allegiance to American tradition. We represent ourselves to our people as being their unyielding protectors of American principles of government and uncompromising defenders of their personal liberties.

The bill now before us presents an actual test to these worthy claims. It is proposed by this bill that hereafter, and forever more, every American boy shall, upon reaching the age of 18, forego his cherished individual freedom for a period of 8 years. It is proposed by this bill that hereafter, and forevermore, every 18-year-old American boy shall no longer be completely free to follow his normal peacetime pursuits. Our vote on this bill is the test of our professed adherence to American principles.

Simply but accurately stated, this bill proposes a stockpiling of young Americans. The boy is first given 6 months' basic training. During this 6 months' period he will be taught the fundamentals of warfare, the rudiments in how to kill, and be mentally conditioned to unquestioning obedience to military commands. That is the primary purpose of the basic training. It can have no other purpose and be justified at all in a military sense.

The sponsors of this legislation persist in stressing the training to be given during this 6 months' period in religion, morals, and citizenship. Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, one of the Commissioners of the National Security Training Commission, made an excellent statement on this phase when he appeared before our Committee on Armed Services.

As important as that is in the training of our youth, we certainly are not so naive as to believe that any military camp, however carefully supervised by civilians, is a good training place for character building and virile American citizenship. By its very nature mass military training is not conducive to making real Americans of independent thought and action. On the contrary, it produces a disciplined, regimented mind

entirely unprepared for the responsibilities of free citizenship. This is inevitable for, as Hanson Baldwin, the Nation's leading military writer, describes military life—"their lives are regulated, ordered, and directed in neat patterns, with 'security assured' and the hard processes of thinking too often reduced to a minimum."

I am not exaggerating when I say that this much ado in the Commission's report and in our committee report about training in morals, religion, and character during this 6 months' training period is just a "lot of window dressing." It is part of the masquerade to try to make this militaristic bill more palatable to the American people. It goes without saying that there is no substitute for the freedom and environment of the home, for the freedom and environment of the community, church, and schools in producing the kind of men that made this country what it is.

Dr. Hutchins, former chancellor of the University of Chicago, said:

It stands to reason that though free and independent citizens make the best army, the Army is not the best place to make free and independent citizens.

Surely we have sufficient insight into the nature of this proposal to recognize that it is not really a defense measure made necessary by the existing emergency. That is also part of its masquerade. Whatever the merits of the proposal, above all else, let us recognize it for what it actually is. Let us accept it or reject it for what it is, and not allow ourselves to be misled by the pretense of its sponsors.

The legislation before us today is not new. For many years some of our military men have been advocating a program of this character. But they have never been able to sell the American people on their glorious military dream of requiring every young man to serve in war or peace a period of his life under their command.

It is perhaps not without significance that one of the leading advocates of such a program as this has been Gen. George C. Marshall, and one of the leading opponents is Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The committee report quotes General Marshall. I prefer to quote General MacArthur. He said of UMT:

While intended and designed to strengthen freedom's defense, it carries within itself the very germs of freedom's destruction. . . . It etches the pattern to a military state.

With our people naturally concerned over our national security, with the war in Korea and the present emergency being foremost in their thoughts, the sponsors of this program have seized upon this anxious state of public mind as a good opportunity for them to put across their military training program, which, in truth, has no relationship whatever to the existing emergency. Relying on public anxiety, they are cleverly endeavoring to saddle on the American people something which the American people do not want. They have selected this apparently auspicious time to revive an old, old plan, giving it a new name and dressing it up with some fancy clothes to conceal its true identity.

The bill before us is officially titled the National Security Training Act, but was previously called and is more generally known as the universal military training bill. They are innocuous-sounding titles, no doubt selected by the advocates of this program for peacetime conscription to try to make their product more saleable. I suspect these titles have been selected, if not to conceal, at least not to reveal the true nature of this legislation. I suspect the title "National Security Training," or "Universal Military Training," has been selected more for propaganda purposes than to describe the bill itself. They well know the opposition of the American people to their program. By hook or by crook, military brass in the Pentagon is determined to get on the statute books some kind of peacetime conscription so that at least a beginning is made for realizing their dream of a great stockpile of men under their jurisdiction.

This is not a universal military training bill. There is nothing universal about it. Exactly the same standards will be used for inducting 18-year-old boys under this proposed law as are now used for induction of 18½-year-old boys under the Selective Service Act. The bill before us is nothing more or less than a compulsory military training law. It sets up a system for permanent peacetime conscription. It provides that henceforth, and forevermore, every 18-year-old American boy shall be subject to military service for a period of at least 8 years. Whether we adopt or reject this proposal, let it at least be clearly understood by all of us, and particularly by the people we represent, what kind of a program we have before us.

There is another very important fact with respect to the pending bill I wish to get straight. The proponents, including our beloved chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, Mr. VINSON, of Georgia, have been contending that the Congress has already approved the principle of universal military training. That is also part of their propaganda line. They state that Congress approved UMT in principle when we passed the draft extension bill last year. When our Committee on Armed Services began the hearings on this bill, our chairman stated in his opening statement that the witnesses who appeared before our committee should direct their testimony to the plan itself rather than to the principle of universal military training.

By no stretch of the imagination can it be said that the Congress voted for the principle of universal military training when we passed the bill last year to extend the draft law. I voted for the extension of the Draft Act. It was passed by an overwhelming majority as an emergency measure. I, for one, certainly did not express approval of the principle of universal military training by that vote. I believe most of you take the same position. The RECORD substantiates this fact.

There is no Member of this House for whom I have a greater affection, greater respect, and greater admiration than the gentleman from Georgia, the chairman of our Committee on Armed Serv-

cies. I am proud to serve on the committee under his chairmanship. In this I believe I am expressing the sentiment of the entire committee membership from both sides of the aisle. Our committee is charged with tremendous responsibilities involving our national defense. We have our differences in committee but they are not now and never have been differences arising out of political considerations.

Our chairman is extremely able. He must be appreciated for his skill in strategy and procedure, as well as for his knowledge of subject matter. He is more than well informed. He is astute. He is an exceptionally clever strategist in devising ways and means to sidestep opposition to reach his preconceived destination. He is ingenious in finding methods by which you are forced to say a hesitant "Yes" on something you normally would utter an emphatic "No."

By shrewd parliamentary maneuvering when we considered the draft extension bill last year the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Vinson] and the advocates of UMT believe they maneuvered us into a position where we unknowingly approved the principle of UMT. Not being able to secure favorable action by the House on UMT itself standing on its own merits, the proponents of the program, aided and abetted by the gentleman from Georgia, decided to incorporate provisions for UMT in the bill to extend the Selective Service Act. They conceived the idea of putting their program across by incorporating unwanted permanent legislation in a necessary emergency measure. They well knew that the American people and the Congress as a whole would approve extension of the Draft Act, but were bitterly opposed to UMT. They had hoped that by tying a permanent measure to a temporary measure they could by this means saddle the American people with something they did not want. To avoid an out-and-out vote on UMT as such they did not present it as a separate and distinct title to the draft extension bill, but cleverly interwove the UMT provisions in with the draft provisions to make them almost inseparable.

It soon became apparent, however, that the provisions for UMT contained in the Selective Service extension bill would be completely stricken from the bill or possibly the Congress would not even extend the draft bill. The Congress was insisting that it at least be given the opportunity to pass on UMT on its own merits. It was obvious that one way or another the UMT program was destined for a complete defeat on the floor of the House. It was then that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Vinson] made one of his adroit parliamentary maneuvers. He offered as an amendment, which was certainly preferable to what was in the bill, the rather unusual provision which provided for the setting up of the National Security Training Commission of five members to draw up a plan for UMT and requiring that the committee must act on it within 45 legislative days. Everyone recognized this as a very unusual provision whereby UMT legislation

was made privileged, but all of us were more or less willing to accept it in lieu of the original plan to make UMT permanent, as we would at least have the opportunity to pass on UMT itself on its own merits. It would, at least, avoid our being stampeded into adopting the program as a part of an emergency bill.

My distinguished chairman now contends that by virtue of this unique provision being in the emergency draft legislation we have approved the principle of UMT. This simply is not a logical conclusion. If you read carefully the record of the debate on this particular provision you will find that the question of approving UMT in principle was raised. The chairman repeatedly was asked the question in various forms as to whether acceptance of his amendment would mean acceptance of UMT. He never answered the question directly. He avoided a direct answer. He tried to satisfy those who were skeptical by repeatedly saying that nothing could happen until Congress approved a plan.

During the course of this discussion, however, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox], whom all of us recognize as an extremely able lawyer with unusual ability for analyzing and clarifying issues, made the following statement to allay the expressed fear of Members that we might be approving UMT in principle. I now quote the words of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox], to be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 97, part 3, page 3600. He said:

Is it not perfectly apparent to the gentleman and to all others hearing this debate that those opposing the UMT provisions of the committee bill have won their fight and that the Vinson amendment means this, and nothing more—an expression of concern or an expression of interest or desire for further exploration of the subject, all in the interest of establishing a basis for enactment of the law, if it is the will of the Congress to so legislate?

Those assuring words of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] expressed the understanding of all of us. In other words, when the Congress accepted the provision that was contained in the draft extension bill for the setting up of the Commission to submit a plan, it was not expressing its approval of UMT in principle but simply expressing a willingness to explore this subject. That was what we voted for, and nothing more. The chairman of the Committee on Armed Services may sincerely believe that he cleverly maneuvered us into a compromising position whereby the UMT proponents can claim approval in principle, but I think he will find when the vote is taken on this pending bill how wrong he is.

It should be apparent to all of us from the legislative history of this bill that the proponents of UMT are determined to get some kind of a program into effect, public opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. That is why they have masqueraded this bill in several particulars; that is why they have endeavored to make it appear as innocuous as possible; and that is why they have employed the step-by-step strategy in getting it

through the Congress. They are not to be denied their ultimate objective. They recognize that the strongest opposition to UMT comes from this side of the Capitol. We are closer to the people. The military believe that if they can get this bill passed by the House, and sent to the other side of the Capitol, they will ultimately be able to get practically the type law they want.

It is for this reason that I believe I should call your special attention to the committee amendment to the bill which provides that after a boy has completed his 6 months' training and has been placed in the Reserves, he cannot be called to active duty until Congress specifies the number and the manner in which they are to be called. The proponents repeatedly emphasize this protective provision in their propaganda. They point out that the Congress will retain control over, when, and in what manner the boys will be called to active duty. They believe that by including this provision, not in the original bill, the House is more likely to accept the program.

Of course such a provision makes the program more acceptable. We too well know the hit-and-miss manner by which reservists were called to active duty at the outbreak of war in Korea. We have been extremely critical of the military in their method of recalling and releasing reservists.

But I seriously doubt that this provision to give Congress control over calls to duty will remain in the bill in its final form. The Pentagon is opposed to it. Some of the members of the Senate Armed Services Committee have already expressed publicly their opposition to it. The Senate committee did not include it in the bill they reported.

Under the Reserve bill which is still pending in the other body, the President would be authorized to order to active duty all reservists in case of a war or a national emergency declared by the Congress. That bill does not specify that the Congress shall subsequently determine the manner in which reservists shall be called. There is, therefore, this inconsistency between the pending proposal and the pending Reserve bill in the other body. Moreover, the President has, under existing law, the authority to order all reservists to active duty for a period of 24 months.

Obviously, these differences with respect to the time and manner in which reservists will be called to active duty as provided in existing law, the pending Reserve bill and the pending UMT bill must be ironed out. I venture to say that when the legislation takes its final form, the President and the Pentagon will get exactly what they want, and the amount of control which the Congress will have over the time and the manner in which reservists will be called will be reduced to a bare minimum, if any congressional control at all. While all of us approve the proposed committee amendment to the pending bill, let us not allow the UMT proponents to lead us to believe it represents an absolute safeguard. You may be reasonably certain

that if this bill passes the House, they will then work to get the provision removed or amended. It has happened before. It will happen again.

A pertinent question to ask is why we are now called upon with such great haste to consider a UMT program designed for building up a Reserve Corps when we have not yet taken final action on a Reserve program as a whole. The proponents of this bill stress that all UMT really amounts to is a method of building up of a large Reserve Corps. Accepting that thesis, that UMT is a procurement method for reservists, why, then, not wait for the final enactment of the Reserve program in the bill we sent to the Senate before taking action on a bill designed to raise the manpower for the Reserve Corps.

It is also rather strange that the military brass should emphasize the absolute necessity of UMT to inaugurate a Reserve program when they themselves have been so derelict and so wanting over the last several years in developing a proper Reserve program. If Gen. George C. Marshall so fervently believed in the necessity of a sound Reserve program, why did he not develop such a program following World War II? Why did we find our Reserve program so completely lacking in so many particulars when reservists were called to active duty following the outbreak of war in Korea?

There are some who believe that the military deliberately sabotaged the Reserve program in order to have an excuse to secure this proposed UMT legislation. It is contended that the military are not as interested in a so-called Reserve program as they pretend, but their real desire is to secure the enactment of this proposed permanent peacetime conscription law.

When is this proposed program to begin? To be sure, the proposed law is clear that either the President, by Executive order, or the Congress, by concurrent resolution, can initiate the program. But when as a practical matter, as distinguished from the legal, can the program be initiated when we are already scraping the bottom of the barrel to get sufficient manpower for an armed force of 3,700,000 men, the goal set for next year. With the war in Korea continuing, and other outbreaks in prospect, there is nothing in the present international picture, as I see it, to encourage us to reduce the size of our standing Army. If the UMT program is initiated at this time some boys would serve 6 months under the UMT law and then go into the Reserve Corps for service at some future date. Other boys would be drafted for 24 months' service under the Selective Service Act. It is obvious that the operation of the draft law and UMT concurrently is not practical from the point of view of equity. It discriminates.

Something should also be said with respect to the cost of this proposed program. It is fair to say that no one really knows how much it will cost, if for no other reason than that no one knows when it can begin or to what extent. The so-called National Security Commission has estimated that the total cost

for the full implementation of the program in the first year would be over \$4,000,000,000 and in excess of \$2,000,000,000 for each year thereafter.

These are, of course, estimates prepared by the Pentagon. Inasmuch as it is the military that is so anxious to have the proposal adopted, we can be reasonably certain that the cost estimates are on the ultra-ultra-conservative side.

Any estimate of the cost of UMT must include both the cost of the 6 months' camp program of UMT and the cost of the 7½-year Reserve program which is a part of the same bill. The UMT program is divided into two parts. Each boy would be drafted into 6 months of training in Army, Navy, Marine, or Air Force camps. At the end of 6 months he would be placed in the Reserves for 7½ years. Although the Reserve program is a complicated one, each boy would be subject to 15 days' refresher training each year. Many would be expected to drill each week in the year for at least 3 years. The Armed Forces have estimated the cost of the 6 months' training program, but have not announced any figures for the Reserve program.

The cost of a 6-month program of UMT for 800,000 boys has been estimated for the first year of full operation as \$4,187,983,600, and the recurring annual cost as \$2,158,746,200.

The Defense Department, in submitting a proposed bill for a Reserve program to implement UMT, stated in its covering letter of July 18, 1951:

Cost and budget data: It is not possible to estimate the fiscal effect of this proposed bill. (House Armed Services Committee hearings on Reserve components, August 6, 1951, p. 534.)

It is our normal experience with the executive departments that they deliberately set the initial cost of their new programs extremely low. The important thing is to get the program authorized. Once that is accomplished and underway, the basic estimates go out the window, and the necessity for larger and larger appropriations increases.

Under the terms of the pending bill, the trainees are to be paid \$30 a month during the 6 months they are in training. As you know, the men drafted under the Selective Service Act are paid \$75 per month. I venture to predict that if this program is inaugurated it will not be long before there will be irresistible pressure on the Congress to raise the pay of the trainees from \$30 a month to equal or approximate that paid those inducted under the Selective Service Act. I also venture to predict that once this program is adopted, the number, size, and nature of the military installations claimed to be necessary for the carrying out of the program will substantially increase. It will be argued that to vote against them will be voting against a defense need. It is a fair assumption that the costs are likely to be two, if not three times and maybe four times, greater than the estimate of \$4,000,000,000 submitted to us by the Commission.

The proponents have recognized that the potential enormous cost of the program is one of the strong public objections to it. The country is, at long last,

becoming cost conscious. In order to meet this public objection, our ingenious committee chairman sharpened his pencil, consulted a crystal ball, and, by a formula which not even Einstein could understand, suddenly advises us in the committee report that if this program is adopted, there would be annual savings of \$13,000,000,000. We discussed costs rather extensively in committee, but this hypothetical conjectural saving the chairman now claims for UMT came as a complete surprise to all of us when we saw the statement for the first time embodied in the committee report. The very best that can be said for this estimated savings is that the chairman's additions and subtractions are mathematically correct but he bases the figures on mere assumptions in order to arrive at his predetermined conclusion. He must prove his case.

You will note that the committee report does not say in so many words that the savings will amount to \$13,000,000,000 annually if this program is adopted. I call your special attention to the very guarded language used in offering this wishful figure, which is obviously designed solely for propaganda-selling purposes.

I now quote from the bottom of page 26 of the committee report:

Full implementation of UMT may eventually save in excess of \$13,000,000,000 annually.

They do not say that it will save \$13,000,000,000 annually. They state that it may save that amount annually. You will also note they say that it may eventually save \$13,000,000,000. Moreover, this figure is based upon the full implementation of the law.

It is perfectly apparent that the alleged projected savings will be realized when we are no longer drafting men into the service, when the present emergency is past, and the world is at peace. When that day arrives, what they project as a saving will actually be an added peacetime expense to our defense budget.

With respect to this figure as to UMT cost saving, I will say to my beloved chairman exactly what he said to a witness who appeared before our committee. The witness was Mr. John C. Lynn, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, and he was discussing the large number of reservists who would be attending Army training camps, pointing out that during the summer of 1959 we would have a total of 11,900,000 men in Army camps. To his projected figure, our chairman said, and you will find his statement on page 2515 of the hearings:

We all recognize the inalienable right of every applicant to always get figures to fit his case. So that is universal, that every man has an opportunity to do that so we never criticize anybody when he gets his figures to fit his case.

Accordingly, I am not criticizing the State of Georgia's greatest mathematician.

That is what our chairman told witness Lynn, and I suppose that is the position that we should take with respect to the chairman's own figure as to the cost of UMT. For my part I do not see any other conclusion, but that UMT will cost

the American people at least several billion dollars every year. After this emergency has passed, this will represent a continuing peace-time cost which would be otherwise avoidable.

This proposed program is based on the premise that for many years to come the United States will need a large army for our own defense. It is proposed by this program that we build up an enormous Reserve Corps, on the theory that we will have available men who can be readily mobilized and put into service. Do not overlook the fact that should an emergency arise and the reservists be called to duty, it would still be necessary to give them refresher courses and still be necessary for them to take extensive training to condition themselves physically and prepare themselves technically for the task at hand. When you consider that equipment is constantly improved and changed, that the technique of warfare is constantly changing, it should be obvious that 4, 5, 6, or 7 years after a man has concluded his basic training, additional training will be necessary before he is ready for combat duty. The money that would be spent for this so-called UMT and the reservist program could well be spent for other defense purposes. It could well be spent on equipment or on research improving existing equipment.

The great strength and power of the United States has not been in the immediate availability of a trained mass of men, but rather in our superior equipment and our great productive capacity. We have fought and won two world wars without resorting to the old Prussian system of a mass army. We have been able to quickly recruit and train an army, because so many of our boys have been technically trained in their civilian pursuits and readily utilized along the same lines in military fields.

The committee report places great emphasis upon the need for a program of this character in order that we may have young men available for service in the event of full mobilization. To substantiate this contention they point to the speed with which the German armies overrun Holland and Belgium, and brought France to its knees.

This thesis overlooks three extremely important facts: One is that the countries so quickly overrun by Germany were geographically adjacent to Germany itself. Do not forget that France had a conscripted army, but France was economically weak. The Germans did not bring England to its knees. The English Channel represented a natural barrier to a quick and easy invasion, and there are thousands of miles of water between the United States and our potential enemies.

The second important fact which the committee argument ignores is that the strength of the German Army was not so much its size but its striking power in guns, tanks, and aircraft. It should be borne in mind that while Germany was stopped by Soviet Russia, it was not because Russia was superior in the number of men but because Russia had American equipment to put into the battle.

A third important fact to which the committee has apparently closed its eyes is that with the advances in aircraft and the destructive power of the atom bomb, no modern warfare will be conducted by great masses of men. It will be largely a war of attrition. I am convinced that if we emphasize having a superior Navy, a superior Air Force, and a strong, mobile Marine Corps as shock troops, we will have the basis for a defense no country can overcome, so long as we remain economically strong.

I am frankly surprised that the Committee on Armed Services is thinking in eighteenth century terms in their reasoning with respect to our defense needs. I am frankly surprised that the majority on our committee should in this day of air power and atomic power be disposed to place so much reliance on a mass army as a defense need. Of course, if it is proposed that the United States is to send its troops all over the globe, if it is proposed that we station our troops in the Far East, the Middle East, in Africa and in Europe, if that is what is contemplated by national defense, then we should enact this bill. Indeed, I doubt that this bill will provide the manpower we need for such global purposes, and that certainly is not what I have in mind when I speak of our national defense requirements. Nor do I believe that the American people have any such conception as the entire globe being a part of our national defense.

This is a permanent peacetime conscription bill, brought here under the guise of an emergency need and on an erroneous conception as to our defense requirements. This bill is abhorrent to the thinking of the free people of America. They are violently opposed to it.

The people have expressed themselves on this bill in no uncertain terms. The farm organizations are against the bill: the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange and the National Farmers Union. Organized labor is against this bill: The American Federation of Labor, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the CIO, and the United Mine Workers. The churches of all denominations have expressed their opposition to this proposed legislation. Every major educational organization has registered its opposition. Various civic organizations have expressed their opposition.

The only major non-Government organizations that have endorsed this proposed program of peacetime conscription or compulsory military training are the veteran organizations, such as the American Legion. I hold a great respect for the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the other veteran groups. But I do not believe that the leaders of these organizations are on this issue expressing the sentiment of the rank and file of their members.

I have been and continue to be an active legionnaire. I proudly boast that at one time I had the honor of being a district commander of the Illinois department of the American Legion. I have personally talked with a great many rank and file Legion members. Some

of them have been misled by the military propaganda as to what this bill really is. When I explain to them what is proposed by this legislation they invariably express their surprise and emphatic opposition.

As representatives of the people we have the duty of translating into legislative action the wishes, wants, ideas, and ideals of the people who elected us as their voice in Congress. We represent the people as a whole, not the Pentagon or any organization. To vote for this bill is to betray the people whose liberties we were sent here to protect. To vote for this bill is to saddle on the great American people an obnoxious program, repugnant to the very principles of freedom that have been our constant source of strength. A vote for this bill is a vote against the wishes of the American people. You may be quite certain that if this legislation is adopted those who are responsible for it will one day, perhaps not too many months hence, be forced to stand in judgment as guilty before the bar of public opinion.

When I urge the House to reject this proposal as being undemocratic, costly, impractical, inequitable, and unnecessary, I know I am expressing the sentiment of the great mass of our free and independent citizens. They want to remain free and independent and not become mere pawns for a military hierarchy in Washington.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEARNEY. Will the gentleman kindly explain to me and other Members of the House where and how this vast reservoir of manpower is to be trained, after they have completed their 6 months' tour of duty?

Mr. ARENDS. Under a provision of the bill we are going to send the 18-year-olds who have taken 6 months home, and let them stay there in Reserve units until called to duty. When called to duty, we will then train them all over again. Each boy will be a reservist, subject to call, for 7½ years. He may be obliged during these 7½ years to leave his work or profession, his home and family, to take tours of duty.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks], who will answer the question that has just been asked.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman starts his discourse, will he yield to me in order that I may add to the list of those organizations which have been indicated and identified as being opposed to this proposal?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. COLE of New York. In addition to the labor organizations and the farm organizations and the church organizations which are opposed to this proposal, it should also be noted that the American Labor Party is opposed to it, the Young Progressives of America is opposed to it, the Daily Worker is opposed to it, and the Daily Compass.

Mr. BROOKS. At this point, Mr. Chairman, I should like to add to the list of those mentioned as in favor of it a letter I have received today from the General Federation of Women's Clubs of America, who are very much in favor of it.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this measure this afternoon because the debate which starts this afternoon represents the climax of two continuous decades of debate on this subject, universal military training.

Since the conclusion of World War I, when the need for training for combat troops was so desperately shown, as a result of the reading of the history of that World War there has been this movement in the United States for universal military training. It has not subsided regardless of the vicissitudes and the changes of events in the United States. On the contrary, the world events and the history of this country have served but to increase the tension and increase the demand on the part of the American people for adequate national defense and, in doing so, for universal military training. They are again demanding, as they have demanded before of the Congress of the United States, that we take a definite position in reference to universal military training. I am certainly glad, as I have said repeatedly before, that we are here today and that we are going to vote definitely one way or the other on this whole momentous and historical American question. For 10 years, in my judgment, I have thought the Congress of the United States ought to have expressed itself in reference to universal military training. But they have failed.

Mr. Chairman, my advocacy of universal military training far precedes my service in the House of Representatives. It goes back, Mr. Chairman, to the First World War when men were mowed down on the field of combat in squads of eight because of the lack of military training, and when life was wantonly taken away from our citizens because we had failed to train them properly before putting them into battle. My advocacy of this cause goes back to the time when I saw men come back from the front, badly wounded, on hospital trains with less than 30 days of actual military training. Then and there, at that time I solemnly pledged myself that should the hour come when I would be able to vote on whether or not American boys are going to be given a fair chance, if they should be called into battle again, to vote in favor of proper military training. I am not going to change my thoughts on this occasion on the proposition that if we are going to send men into combat, then we ought to send them into combat properly trained, and not take the lives of American boys by failing to give them, before they are used in combat, the background and training to protect themselves and safeguard the interests of the United States of America.

Mr. Chairman, this matter came to the forefront again when Korea broke, as it did, with stunning suddenness upon the whole world. It was at that time that the Armed Forces called from peaceful

pursuits thousands upon thousands of reservists who had served in World War II. We had what we thought was a vast reservoir of reserves from which we could call in the event of need. We had that reservoir set up in such a way that we thought, and they thought, they would be called only in the event of an all-out war, and many of those men performed duty in World War II as combat troops—as soldiers, sailors, and airmen, 85 percent of our reservists at the time of Korea were men who were veterans. In spite of that fact, we had to reach down and call those men back into service again to send a great many of them to Korea. At the present time, Mr. Chairman, there are over 800,000 reservists on active duty in the Armed Forces of the Nation, and of those 800,000 Reserves, 85 percent of them are veterans—men who have already served their country in uniform and men who up until that time had felt that they had discharged their military obligation to the people of the United States, and to the cause of safeguarding the safety and national defense of this country.

Yes, I have heard criticisms, Mr. Chairman, of the call of those men back into service. I have heard criticisms that were amply justified and borne out by events which occurred then, and have since followed. I join with those who have criticized the Pentagon for failure to use proper intelligence and proper principles of justice in handling the recall of these reservists. But I think more important than anything else is the fact that 85 percent of our reservists were men who were veterans who had already served their Nation.

Someone asked me the other day, "Where do we now get our Reserves from?" I said, "We get our Reserves now from two sources: one is from the volunteering of men who come in and agree to go into the Reserve Establishment." I might say that source has practically dried up since Korea. I see my colleague, the gentleman from Missouri nodding affirmatively. I must say that he and I agree completely that the source of our Reserves has dried up insofar as the volunteers are concerned, and we have very little hope of stimulating enough interest and enough enthusiasm in the future in our Reserve program to reopen that source by attracting our Reserves in voluntarily. The other source from which our Reserves now come is the draft. We draft the boys and we send them to Korea. They spend 2 years over there. Then they come back to the United States and they are put in the Reserves. Those will be our trained Reserves in the future. Those will be the men we will have to call upon should another emergency strike this country, such as Korea. Those will be the men who will be called out a second time, like we have called out the veterans of World War II. Unless you pass this bill there is no escape from it. You have no adequate number of Reserves for the future except from Korea and the Second World War. As we move away from the Second World War, the importance of that source as a means of supplying our reserve needs of

course becomes less each year. So in the future, without UMT, the Nation, in the event of a sudden emergency, must call upon those who have already served their Nation 24 months over there in Korea. That is the situation.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield for a question.

Mr. KEARNEY. I wonder if the gentleman can answer the question that I asked the gentleman from Illinois. After an individual has completed a 6-months' tour of duty or training, and he goes into the Reserves, can the gentleman tell me how that individual is going to be trained and where?

Mr. BROOKS. Surely. I will answer the gentleman. I think I can answer him very briefly, because I have only limited time. After these trainees, under universal military training, finish 6 months' training they are given the option, within reasonable limits, of selecting what branch of the service they care to go into. They will be assigned to the proper branch of the service, their own desires being considered. They will be put into the Reserve organizations in the ranks that they have expressed an interest in. They will be required to serve 6 years in the Ready Reserves. If they want to, by attending drills regularly, by performing satisfactory Reserve service, that time can be reduced to a minimum of 3 years. During that period they are required to have 2 weeks' training in midsummer. That will be in the form of a refresher course. So, while they are in the Ready Reserves, they will have that refresher course during the 2 weeks in the summer.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. What the gentleman has just explained to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY] is all set out in the Reserve bill which the House passed during the last session, is it not?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes.

Mr. VINSON. It has all been taken care of?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes. It passed the House unanimously. The Reserve bill which was passed unanimously by the House is now in the Senate. I am assured that it will be acted upon in the very near future. It is, in effect, a Magna Charta for our Reserve establishments; but regardless of how badly that Reserve bill is needed by our Reserves at the present time, and regardless of how the National Guard and the Reserves and the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, and all other patriotic organizations plead for the passage of that bill, that bill is not going to be adequate to do the job unless we supplement that bill by universal military training. Without UMT, which will provide Reserves for the future because we are not going to be able to get those Reserves from volunteer sources—without UMT that bill will break down and not be able to function properly.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEARNEY. Does the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee, the gentleman from the State of Georgia, believe that there are facilities all over the United States to train these Reserves?

Mr. VINSON. After they have gone through the 6 months' period, facilities will be provided, as the gentleman from Louisiana just stated, a period of 30 days after they go into the Reserves. I will say that the country is large enough and there are plenty of places in the country that the Reserves can be mobilized and trained without the establishment of a single new training facility for a Reserve. Now, it may be necessary in certain cases to build armories, and that is already provided for in the armory bill that has been passed.

Bear this in mind: There are three things that are provided for step by step: The armories have been provided for by legislation; the Brooks bill for the reservists has been passed by the House; now the UMT bill is before us. If you do not have a UMT bill you will not have anybody in your Reserves and you will not have anybody to utilize your armories.

Mr. KEARNEY. And these various bills the gentleman is speaking about will cover the entire area of the country?

Mr. VINSON. That is right; it will cover the whole thing.

Mr. BROOKS. Let me say to the membership that the gentleman from New York has an excellent record in his service in the House in supporting defense legislation, and I hope he will go along with this piece of legislation.

Mr. VINSON. If you do not pass UMT then who is in the Reserves? No one except the veterans of Korea or any boy who has been inducted or who has enlisted since 1948 who are by statute pulled over into the Reserves. Those would be the only people in this country in the Reserves, the veterans and those who have volunteered or those who have been drafted since July 2, 1948.

Mr. KEARNEY. Does the gentleman recall the testimony before the Armed Services Committee by General Walsh, the president of the Guard association, stating that if this bill went through it would mean the ruination of the National Guard?

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. General Walsh was apprehensive of that; as a matter of fact you will find in the report a letter that the general wrote to me and which I incorporated in the report because I anticipated that the question might be raised. The maximum authorized strength of the National Guard is 399,000. We will ultimately get together on some kind of process whereby we can assure the National Guard that it will get its proportionate share of these reservists and ultimately be filled completely up. We deal with that entire subject matter in the report.

Mr. KEARNEY. Would the gentleman favor an amendment in the pend-

ing bill which would guarantee that enough men would be sent to the National Guard to enable the Guard to maintain its full strength?

Mr. VINSON. Not if we are going to say to the States, in effect, that the State could not decide who it wanted in its National Guard. It is for the State to say, not the Federal Government, what men they will have in the National Guard.

Mr. KEARNEY. Even after the Guard is federalized?

Mr. VINSON. The Guard is not federalized as long as it is under State control; it is only federalized when it is called in by the Federal Government; in fact, prior to federalization, that is, called or ordered to active duty, it is under the jurisdiction of the States completely, and the State has the right to say who goes into the National Guard.

Mr. KEARNEY. That is absolutely true, but at the same time the Government can call the National Guard.

Mr. VINSON. That does not make a particle of difference. The country can understand and the House can understand that the position of the Armed Services Committee is that the National Guard is a State organization and no bureaucrat or anyone else in Washington can force this or that individual into the National Guard over the protest of the sovereign States of this country. The only time the Federal Government has anything to do with it is when units are called into the Federal service.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I want to go ahead and finish my statement; then if I have further time I will be very happy to yield. May I say in addition to what has already been said in reference to the Guard that we in the committee have a friendly interest in the Guard and I think the needs of the Guard are going to be well cared for. I do not think the Guard has one single reason to worry about the results of the bill; as a matter of fact when we put through the Reserve Act the Guard came in and was 100 percent satisfied with the Reserve Act. It is only since the Reserve Act was passed that the Guard has brought up the question which gives the Guard some degree of uneasiness which I think is not really justified at the present time.

To me, the equality of obligation of universal military training is one of its greatest virtues. Eight or nine out of every ten young men who attain the age of 18 will undergo this training. They will not escape universal military training as they are now being omitted under the draft.

In other words, at the present time you have some men being drafted and sent to Korea for 2 years. When they come out from Korea they are put in a Reserve and in the event of an emergency in the future those same men will be called first into active service to defend the Nation. I say, Mr. Chairman, that it is unfair to place the whole burden of military obligation on certain limited groups in the United States of America.

When my friends from the Congress came to me at the time the Reserve matter was being heard by the subcommittee on reservists in the Armed Forces, as you did, and you told me you thought it was unfair to call the veterans of World War II with 4 or 5 years' service to go to Korea, I fully agreed with you. By the same token I say that in the future it is going to be unfair to take a man who has served 2 years in Korea, over on the bleak steppes of that country, fighting the Communists over there, when he finishes and has come back, it is unfair, I say, to contemplate calling him first in the event of another limited emergency during which we will need suddenly well trained troops. Without UMT we have no alternative.

We have talked about economy. Now here is an opportunity to practice what we preach. Anyone who will analyze this program will quickly realize that there are tremendous savings involved through the initiation of a universal military training program. But instead of considering these savings; instead of accepting this method of equalizing the obligation to serve one's nation; instead of giving our veterans a fair break in life, there are some who oppose the program because war or anything militaristic is wrong. Of course war is wrong—and it has never been the choice of this Nation. But the best way to avoid world war III is to be prepared for it. Is this House going to permit an organized minority to overcome the wishes and desires of a majority of the American people? I think not. I think the membership of this House will meet this issue squarely and will approve the legislation. I think the membership of this House wants economy in government. I think the membership of this House wants equality of obligation to serve one's nation and, above all, I think the membership of this House wants to give the reservists and the draftees who are living in the mud and cold of Korea the assurance that should another emergency arise, they will not be the first called but, instead, other young men in their communities, who will otherwise escape service, will do their share.

Russia today stands threateningly at the gateway of world peace. She is building atomic-powered submarines and when war comes, they will be there. She is building atomic-powered airplanes and when war comes, they also will be there. Russia's development of atomic bombs and artillery and submarines and airplanes make it necessary that our defense be ready and available at a moment's notice if they are to serve this country before the stunning crash comes.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, since the birth of this Republic, we have depended upon a reasonable Military Establishment expanded in time of emergency by men taken from a strong, well-organized and well-trained Reserve. This has certainly been our objective although many times the Nation found itself in critical emergencies without a strong Reserve.

As the generations have come and gone, in my judgment, the Regular Establishment has been built up in strength

and in effectiveness and in power. Regardless of the criticisms and the complaints which we hear on all sides at the present time regarding the waste and inefficiency of the Armed Forces, and many of these criticisms and complaints are fully justified, we have yet the best Regular Establishment of any nation on the globe, and this includes Russia. I, therefore, am not casting off on the Regular Establishment, but my criticism is in our failure to develop our Reserve components.

The father of his country, George Washington, proclaimed the principle of a reasonable regular military establishment supported in time of emergency by a well-organized reserve establishment, and yet Gen. George Washington found himself most of the time commander of poorly trained and ill-equipped troops and without reflection upon the magnificent chapters of patriotism of the Revolution, it is obvious that many mistakes and failures of the Revolutionary period were the result of poorly trained and inefficient troops. In fact, so poor was the training of the militia which had been brought into the Revolutionary Army that in the depth of the Revolutionary War, General Washington brought from Europe General Van Steuben from the armies of Frederick the Great to give his force during the winter at Valley Forge the discipline and the training and the efficiency which later was reflected in the victories at Trenton and at Yorktown.

Although this Nation is a peace-loving one, it is a matter of record that we have been engaged in war every 20 years since the Constitution was adopted, and they have been defensive wars and practically everyone of these wars we entered either without any Reserve or with a poorly organized and trained and equipped Reserve. Our best showing, of course, was in the Second World War; but even in this instance the National Guard required 12 months training before it was considered efficient and ready for major combat operations. The like was the case with reference to other Reserve components. The strength of European defenses and the benediction of the Almighty gave us the time necessary to train our troops taken from civilian walks of life or from the Reserves in both World War I and World War II.

Korea gave us some idea what we may expect in the future. There was no time for training for Korea. If our men reached there in time they were compelled to go at once. They were called out with short notice and many were sent overseas in a hurry. As a result of that fact, the veterans with previous training were taken from civilian walks of life although at another time and on another field of battle, they had discharged their military responsibilities to the United States.

The future is not going to change the military posture of this country. It is going to increase rather than decrease the dependency which we have upon our Reserve establishment and upon the citizen soldier. As the wealthiest Nation in the world with the highest form of civil-

ization, the burden is going to fall heavily upon this country to furnish the leadership in world affairs and to back it up with proper support in the future. This can be done only by universal military training by which men are trained and placed in well organized Reserve units. They are kept there available for the defense of the Nation in times of critical and immediate emergencies. They are civilians and yet they are soldiers of the highest order who have an abiding faith in the United States of America and are willing to do their just part to meet their military responsibilities under a system of universal training.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. The testimony of General Hershey discloses that under the Selective Service System approximately 1 draftee out of every 10 who are called goes into the service. He estimated, too, that under universal military training they hope to be able to take in 8 out of 10 who are called for service. Will the gentleman tell me how the system of deferments would work?

Mr. BROOKS. Let me tell my friend this, and I do not mean to cut him off at this point. I think that is something that cannot be developed within the limited time I have here. I would far prefer for my chairman to take the lead in answering that and developing that question.

Mr. VINSON. May I say to the gentleman from Illinois that there are only two statutory deferments, only two deferments fixed by law. The other deferments it is to be hoped will be kept at the very minimum. I am hoping that when it gets into full implementation it will apply so universally at least 8 or 9 out of every 10 will have the benefit of service.

Mr. YATES. Suppose that under this plan people are called for universal military training and are accepted under the training program. The time comes when they conclude their 6 months training and they are subject then to selective service.

Mr. VINSON. No, they are not subject to selective service. I want the House to understand that. When he has once been inducted into universal military training and gets the 6 months training and is put in the Reserve, he stays in the Reserve until the gentleman and the other Members of this Congress take him out of it. He is not subject to the draft.

Mr. YATES. Did not General Hershey testify, then, that the present manpower, if that be the system, would not be adequate to supply sufficient men for selective service?

Mr. VINSON. No. General Hershey testified that in June of this year we will have a pool of 900,000 men, and with ease we can take at least sixty or seventy or eighty thousand this year. That is what he testified and that is in my statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5904) to provide for the administration and discipline of the National Security Training Corps, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. YORTY asked and was given permission to address the House today for 1 hour, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. MEADER asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes tomorrow, following the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include an excerpt from Fortune Magazine.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, buried away on page 128 of the February issue of Fortune magazine is a simple truth which provides a profound commentary on the morals of our Federal servants as compared with those of the businessmen with whom they deal.

This clipping again brings to our attention the fact that the greatest danger to our republic comes from the would-be briber or corrupter, the fast-money boy who believes that everything is for sale. Too often our investigations bring to public view the tempted, but fail to reveal the tempter. Let us search more intensively and get to the real root of the trouble. Let us bring forth the bribers, the corrupters, the fixers, the underground lobbyists, and the election buyers who attempt to seduce public officials from the performance of their duty, or who try to subvert by back-door methods the will of the people as expressed at elections.

I insert the following passage from page 128 of the February issue of Fortune in the RECORD:

There is excellent evidence that the demand for venality in government, and for improper influence short of venality exceeds the supply. Shocking numbers of American businessmen are quite prepared to bribe their way through Washington. Shocking numbers of them persist in believing, even when

advised to the contrary, that decisions in their favor can be obtained only by the purchase and exercise of improper influence. The proportion of public officials who are open to bribes and to improper influence short of bribery is far lower than these businessmen tend to believe.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SEELY-BROWN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

DEPENDENTS OF MEN AND WOMEN OF UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Speaker, one of the primary concerns and responsibilities of this Nation and of this Government is to protect the rights and privileges of the dependents of the men and women who wear the uniform of the United States. It comes as a shock to me to learn that we have one large group who seems to have been forgotten. I am speaking specifically of the dependents of the men and women of the United States Coast Guard.

The Coast Guard by act of Congress is a member of the Nation's Armed Forces. The Coast Guard is a military service, yet its members are denied the complete benefits and protection of medical care for dependents that presently are provided for the dependents of all other members of the armed services.

The Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, operating by reciprocal agreement under the Unification Act, provide medical and hospital care to dependents of any of the members of these three services. However, the Coast Guard, while a member of the Armed Forces, was not included under the Unification Act and by reason of this fact Coast Guard dependents are not eligible for hospital care in the medical facilities of the other services.

Blame for this situation should not be directed against the Army, the Navy, or the Air Force. Neither should we blame the Public Health Service, which provides medical and hospital care for Coast Guard dependents under most circumstances. All of them are required by law to operate within well-defined limits.

Obviously, it would not be practical to build and operate Public Health Service hospitals at every Coast Guard Establishment. To me, it is just as obvious that the needs of the Coast Guard could be met if its dependents were made eligible to receive care in the medical facilities presently available to the dependents of members of the other branches of the Armed Forces.

I have the honor to represent the congressional district in which is the home of the United States Coast Guard Academy. Also in my district is one of the important training facilities for Coast Guard personnel. It is at these facilities that the men whose work is of such immense importance to safety, as well as to science and security, are trained. I am happy to serve once again on the Board of Visitors to the Coast Guard Academy. I, therefore, consider it my duty as a Member of this House to arouse interest in, and to seek action to remedy a situation which has caused much suf-

fering among the dependents of our Coast Guard personnel.

This is not a matter of appropriating additional money. It will not lay any further burden on the taxpayers of this Nation. The enactment of legislation now presently before both the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will open the legal door making possible the proper care for the dependents of the Coast Guard.

There is not a Member of this House who does not recall some memorable deed of the Coast Guard. We who live in New England know that story well, and its continuing epic is being written in the news of the day as the winter sea reaches out for the lives and property of this Nation. The historic missions of the Coast Guard in all parts of the globe during World War II is a glorious chapter in the ever-widening battle for freedom. Today the name Coast Guard is being carried forward with honor in many places but the families of these brave men are deprived of the medical care and comfort to which they ought to be by law entitled.

The facilities of the Public Health Service are not always available in the many areas to which duty sends the fathers of these families. This lack of Public Health Service facilities places an undue hardship on the dependents of Coast Guard personnel due to the ever-rising costs of comparable medical care in civil institutions.

I do not come before you today to criticize—but rather to correct. I come in support of enabling legislation to open the doors of countless medical facilities of the armed service to these worthy Coast Guard dependents. I do not blame the Department of Defense, because today there are legal barriers to such a policy. We must break these barriers. It is the responsibility of the Congress to act and to act with speed in this matter.

A recent letter from the wife of an enlisted man of the Coast Guard Air Detachment at Barber's Point Naval Air Station, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, has been brought to my attention. I quote directly from this letter:

I am 7 months pregnant again, but with the cost of living here I don't see how we can pay for this baby. My big question is why are the Coast Guard dependents excluded from medical services of the Armed Forces? I am told the reason Coast Guard dependents cannot go to Tripler Army Hospital (the only service hospital in this area) is because the Coast Guard comes under the Treasury Department and Public Health in times of peace—and during the last war we were part of the Navy.

That leaves us holding the bag now because there is no public health hospital in Hawaii. I can go to the public health office for my office calls, but I still have to pay the \$75 delivery fee to the doctor and the hospital bill for me and my child.

The Coast Guard men must stand duty every third night, carry firearms on watch, pass marksmanship tests, are subject to transfer, come under the service pay bill, etc., wear the same uniforms as the Navy except for the shield on the sleeve. Why is there this discrimination against us when it comes to medical attention?

Coast Guard babies cost about \$200, while Navy, Army, and Air Forces, and so forth,

pay only \$12 to \$15, which is for laundry and food while the mother is in the hospital.

This touching letter just about sums up the case against the present inequality in medical care for dependents of the Coast Guard. This mother knows what she is writing about. She certainly has every moral right for admission to that Army Hospital, and it is up to this Congress to give her the legal right.

Coast Guard dependents in Argentina complained about their plight back in 1946. Last December, the commanding officer of the Loran Transmitting Station at Port Aux Basques, Newfoundland, reported that dependents there suffered for lack of medical attention. In November 1950, the commander of the Coast Guard Depot at Tongue Island Naval Station, Astoria, Oreg., asked for the alleviation of a similar condition. Last May, the commander of the Fifth Coast Guard District reported that Coast Guard dependents were being denied treatment at the Naval Clinic at Wilmington, N. C., and at Camp Le Jeune. Even at the huge installation of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, dependents of Coast Guardsmen have been refused treatment, even though it is immediately available. The same situation currently prevails in Alaska.

I merely cite these instances to demonstrate that my views are based on facts—poignant human facts—that plead for themselves. Since proper legislation has already been introduced in the House and Senate to adjust these inequities, I do not propose any further measure. I do call your attention in particular to H. R. 342, introduced on January 3, 1951, by the gentleman from South Carolina, Congressman RIVERS. This bill is presently before the Committee on Armed Services. I also call your attention to S. 1557, introduced on May 29, 1951, by Senator McCARRAN, and to H. R. 6212, introduced January 24, 1952, by the gentleman from North Carolina, Congressman BONNER.

I bring this message to you today lest we in the haste of an election year may forego action. I am sure such will not be the case if we can be made to realize the gravity of the situation which I have attempted to describe.

Like every other facility in these atomic days, the duties and the scope of the Coast Guard have broadened with the times. Its members are asked to do more and to be ready for even more hazardous undertakings than those which brought that service such a distinguished record of courage and daring. We ask much of these men of the Coast Guard. We expect much of them. We must not ask them to bear financial burdens beyond their ability.

These men wear the uniform and carry the flag of the United States. Their very motto—Semper paratus—describes their willingness always to be ready for any emergency. This is an emergency for the Congress. We, too, must be prepared to fulfill the duty which rests upon us. I hope that every Member of this House will join with me in urging that immediate action be taken by the appropriate committees on the legislation to which I have referred.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

LITHUANIA

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and to include an editorial from the Lowell Sun, a resolution of the Lithuanian Council, and a letter from the director of the Lithuanian American Information Center.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, Lithuania is a small country, even though it is the largest of the three Baltic countries, with a population of about 3,000,000. The story of the Lithuanians and their historic homeland goes back to the early middle ages, but their history as an independent nation begins in the thirteenth century. In the middle of that century they formed a unified state to protect themselves against the Teutonic knights and other disturbers of their peaceful life. The next century was the most glorious in Lithuanian history. Under the grand dukes the country grew in size and stature, becoming one of the largest and most important states of medieval Europe. In 1385 Lithuanian Grand Duke Jagello married the daughter of Poland's king and thus was brought about a close alliance between these two countries. In the sixteenth century when they both were hard pressed by the Russians, Poland and Lithuania were completely merged—in 1569. This union, however, proved to be of no avail against the threat from the east; it was impossible to forestall advances of the ponderous Russian bear. Finally, in 1795, when Poland was partitioned and ceased to exist as an independent country, Russia annexed all of the eastern part of the country and with it Lithuania.

From 1795 to 1918, the history of Lithuania is one of continuous subjugation to the Russian czars. At first the Lithuanians enjoyed considerable autonomy, but soon they were deprived of all vestiges of political, cultural, and even spiritual autonomy. A policy of Russification was carried out ruthlessly. Suppression and exile were the principal methods employed by the czar's officers. Russian was made the official language; monasteries were closed; and the teaching of the Lithuanian language in the schools was forbidden. In this manner growth of an intellectual class was purposely discouraged. But during all those years, underground activity on the part of national-conscious Lithuanians continued. They rebelled against their ruthless oppressors in 1830, in 1863, and in 1905, each time falling short of their aim, that of securing either complete autonomy or full independence.

During World War I Lithuania was invaded by the Germans and remained under their occupation for more than 3 years. Toward the end of 1917, the Ger-

mans acknowledged the strength of the Lithuanian nationalist movement by permitting its leaders to hold a conference. A 20-member national council was formed, and this council, under the leadership of Antanas Smetona, proclaimed Lithuania's independence on February 16, 1918. Thus began the independence of modern Lithuania, the thirty-fourth anniversary of which is being celebrated today.

The history of Lithuania during the interwar years from 1918 to 1940 is remarkable in many ways. The country literally pulled itself up from chaos by its own bootstraps. Overrun by war, despoiled of resources for generations, oppressed for centuries, the Lithuanian people in the course of less than 25 years created a self-supporting, progressive, and modern democratic state. By 1920 Russian and German troops either had left the country or were expelled. Lithuanians settled their internal and external problems by their own efforts. They evolved a stable government and managed to secure a balanced economy for the country. In short, Lithuania became a model state in northeastern Europe. Unhappily this progressive period did not last long. In mid-1940 Lithuania's independence became a casualty of World War II.

In October 1939, the nation was forced to accept the quartering of a certain number of Soviet troops in strategic bases along the Lithuanian Baltic Coast and in the country. In May, the following year, the Soviet Government ordered its forces to occupy the entire country at once, and demanded that the Lithuanians agree not to oppose this occupation. Having no alternative, the latter reluctantly accepted the harsh terms of the ultimatum. Immediately the entire country was overrun by the Red army. The Lithuanian Government was summarily dismissed by the occupying authorities and, following an "election" conducted under strict Soviet supervision, a new left-wing government, "friendly to the Soviet Union," was instituted. This government voted "unanimously" on July 21, for the union of Lithuania with the Soviet Union, thus bringing about the formal incorporation of that once independent, sovereign and democratic country into the U. S. S. R. This first phase of Soviet annexation lasted only about a year, but it was long enough to upset the entire political, economic and social structure of the country. Collectivization of farms and the socialization of all means of production and distribution were pressed vigorously. Arrests, detentions, deportations, and executions took place on an unprecedented scale. Former government functionaries, prominent men in all walks of life who were unable to flee the country were deported to the interior of the Soviet Union. In June 1941, when Hitler attacked the Soviet Union, the Germans expelled the Russians from Lithuania. The Germans in turn occupied the country for more than 3 years. In late 1944 the Russians returned as "liberators," again with their dreaded secret police and military commissars. They

have been in full control ever since. Instead of being liberated, however, the Lithuanians have been held down and literally crushed by some of the most ruthless oppressors in all history—Stalin's heartless henchmen.

Today, Lithuania is best described as one large prison camp, sealed off from the outside world behind an iron curtain. We hear very little of what goes on behind that barrier. And that little is disheartening. There is every reason to believe that tens of thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of innocent men and women have been liquidated—martyred for their patriotism, for their religious faith, for their steadfast resistance to tyranny. Lithuanians have been wrested from their families, their homes, their native towns and villages for service as slaves in Siberia. Some estimates hold that 700,000 Lithuanians have been sent off to the interior of the Soviet Union. The ruthless Soviet policy is to extirpate all ideas of national freedom and national independence; to rid the country of all patriotic, independent-minded, liberty-loving Lithuanians, and then colonize it with Russians and Mongolians brought in from far-off Asiatic regions. It is reliably reported that the coastal areas of the country are already colonized "almost exclusively by the Russians."

Now, 34 years after the declaration of their independence, Lithuanians everywhere solemnly celebrate their independence day. With their country still writhing under the heel of the conqueror they commemorate that day with heads unbowed. In spite of the severe repressive measures operating in Lithuania, no decrease has been reported in the armed anti-Soviet resistance on the part of the underground guerrilla forces. Until recently, they retained the mastery of the countryside. Against the heaviest odds patriotic Lithuanians carry on the seemingly endless struggle. In such fights they are showing their finest characteristic: their devotion to the high ideals common to the civilized west. They have shown themselves willing to sacrifice their lives for freedom and independence. To them these words are sacred. They are fighting not only for their own freedom but to rouse the conscience of the world against tyranny.

It is to the everlasting credit of this country that we have never recognized the annexation of Lithuania and its incorporation into the Soviet Union. Lithuanian people still continue to have their diplomatic representatives in Washington who, as their true spokesmen, make constant appeals to the governments of the West and to the United Nations. Let us hope that soon the world will take note of these appeals and, in the name of justice and humanity, give them the recognition they deserve.

[From the Lowell (Mass.) Sun of February 14, 1952]

REPORT ON LITHUANIA

It has been Lithuania's tragic fate to have suffered under the oppression of both the Nazis and the Soviet tyrants; and if this

ill-fated land were to speak out, it might say, "A plague on both your houses."

The Lithuanian national resistance carries on against the Russian occupation forces, but it is only a matter of time before whatever spirit is left in the patriots will be gone. The force of the Russian control is too great, and the methods used to kill nationalism are brutal.

A report in the Lithuanian Bulletin, published in Washington, says that the Soviet occupational regime systematically and without interruption is trying to merge Lithuania organically into the Soviet economic system, to assimilate ideologically the Lithuanian people with the Soviet people, and to exterminate the hostile native anti-Soviet element. The latter is accomplished by genocidal operations, by killings of the resistant groups and by Russification and colonization by Russian elements.

All efforts are concentrated on leveling the social, economic and cultural standards of the occupied nation to the standards of the USSR.

Lithuanian patriots in exile and descendants of Lithuanians who now live in the United States and other lands have little hope left in respect to the country of their forebears. The situation has gone from bad to worse, and while there was a time when it was expected that the United States might effectively intervene in behalf of the beleaguered country, there is now little hope of such action. The Soviets would reject all and any American proposals, just as they have tossed aside so many other ideas that have come out of Washington.

The main hope of Lithuania and other European countries that are suffering under the yoke of the Communists is a possible break-up of the whole red pattern. Already there has been considerable dissension among the Communists, and when this breaks out into open hostility on a major scale, then the Lithuanians may have a chance to regain their place in the sun and to again enjoy the freedoms of their ancestors.

In anticipation of a positive break in the Communist association of nations, exiles from eastern Europe have already banded together in organizing a Central-Eastern European Commission in Washington, to try to stimulate resistance in the nine iron curtain lands that they came from, and to plan for the union of their lands into a group dedicated to the task of meeting communism head-on.

Their planning goes forward, day by day, and they are confident that they will have the chance to move against the Soviets who now control their homelands.

But even as this type of patriotic work goes on, so, too, are the Soviets continuing their relentless business of Russification of the small iron curtain lands. In their own savage, barbaric way they are reducing hopefulness to helplessness.

The spirit that still lives vividly in the hearts and minds of all Lithuanians is probably no greater than that of other patriots of other small lands that have been swallowed up by the Russians.

Their day of reckoning as a united group anxious to escape from tyranny and oppression cannot come too soon—and the free world is fully in sympathy with them.

Unanimously adopted at the mass meeting of Lithuanian Americans of the city of Lowell, Mass., held under the auspices of the local branch of the Lithuanian American Council, Inc., on the 10th day of February 1952, to commemorate the thirty-fourth anniversary of the declaration of independence of Lithuania:

"Whereas the people of Lithuania, one of the first victims of the Stalin-Hitler conspiracy, have been forcibly deprived of the

exercise of their sovereignty and of the basic rights of individual, religious, political, social, cultural, and economic liberty, and are subjected to inhuman policy of oppression, terror, murder, and mass deportation to Siberia and other parts of vast Soviet territory;

"Whereas the freedom-loving Lithuanian Nation is strongly opposed to any alien domination and continues to resist enslavement with an ardent desire to regain freedom and independence;

"Whereas because of their manifest and unmistakable attitude toward international communism, the people in Lithuania, backed by their kinsmen in the free world, represent a reliable outpost in the present defense line of the free nations against Communist aggression;

"Whereas when the evil forces of enslavement are directed by the single hand of the Kremlin masters of hundreds of millions of human beings, no nations, great or small, can regain freedom unaided by others;

"Whereas the eyes of the unfortunate are set on the United States of America which always has been looked upon as the strongest champion of the oppressed: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting appeal to the President, Secretary of State, and Members of the United States Senate with the request to do everything possible—

"(1) That the Genocide Convention which represents the most powerful legal instrument for preventing the crime of genocide, be immediately ratified by the United States Senate, thus demonstrating to the world that this country not only professes but also stands for humanitarian ideals;

"(2) That the ratification of the Genocide Convention be thereafter implemented by energetic and unceasing efforts of the United States Government within the United Nations to enlighten the world regarding the barbaric practices of the Soviets against enslaved peoples and to take all steps that this horrible crime be stopped;

"(3) That the liberation of Lithuania and other Russian-occupied countries be included in the program of the American foreign policy; and

"(4) That the existing underground movements behind the iron curtain be given direct and effective assistance in their unequal life-and-death struggle for freedom and independence; be it further

Resolved, That this meeting expresses its gratitude to the Government of the United States for its ever-growing initiative in supporting the cause of free Lithuania and for its favorable attitude toward the suffering Lithuanian Nation; and be it finally

Resolved, That we, the Lithuanian Americans of the city of Lowell, Mass., reaffirm our adherence to the American democracy and pledge our wholehearted support of the Government in its efforts to stop Communist aggression and to secure an international peace founded on principles of freedom and justice for all the peoples on the earth."

LITHUANIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL, INC.,
Rev. JOHN J. SKALANDES,

Chairman.

MONICA P. BLAZONIS, Secretary.
LOWELL, MASS.

LITHUANIAN AMERICAN
INFORMATION CENTER,
New York N. Y., January 29, 1952.
The Honorable EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
United States Representative from
Massachusetts, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. ROGERS: Lithuanian Americans on February 16 will observe the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Independence of Lithuania. Because the voice of the Lithuanians in the homeland has been stilled, it is but fitting that their descendants, wherever they may be, should pause and mark an independence which has been temporarily set aside.

Most Lithuanian Americans still have relatives in the homeland with whom all contact has been broken. Today a letter from America is a ticket to Siberia.

Lithuania's progress during her days of independence was exemplary in the economic and cultural fields. Today, as a nation, Lithuania is being exterminated. She has lost over 500,000 of her people because of political executions, planned starvation, torture, and exile to death camps; and finally collectivization is leveling her social, economic, and cultural standards to those of Soviet Russia. Collectivization has converted the farmfolk into such slaves of the state as the Lithuanians have never experienced in their long history.

The Lithuanian American Information Center, as spokesman for the Lithuanian-American Council, representing the overwhelming majority of one million Lithuanian Americans requests an expression of your sentiments on this occasion. It may bring a shred of hope to a tragic nation which is still resisting a merciless occupant.

Thanking you in advance, we beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

MARY M. KIZIS,
Director.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. YORTY] is recognized for 1 hour.

MOST SHOCKING TAX SCANDAL IN HISTORY—ADMINISTRATION TRIES TO HAMPER COMMITTEE—MILLIONS LOST TO GOVERNMENT IN SECRET BARGAINING

Mr. YORTY. Mr. Speaker, surely this century has witnessed the most shocking tax scandal in the history of our Nation. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has proved to be a sensitive agency which requires constant supervision and surveillance.

During the past 40 years, the duties of the Bureau have increased tremendously. The staff of the Bureau has grown proportionately and the responsibility of those who collect most of the Nation's taxes has become more and more a responsibility which requires for its proper discharge the highest kind of integrity and devotion to the public trust.

Congressional committees digging into Internal Revenue irregularities deserve the unstinting cooperation of the administrative agencies of the Government. It is lamentable indeed that there have been occasions when this has not been forthcoming. In fact, there have been occasions when the administrative agencies tried in every way to hamstring and scuttle the work of our committees of the Congress. In spite of this, it has been proved that untold millions of dollars have been lost to the Treasury of the United States and shifted to other taxpayers by questionable secret bargaining procedures employed by the Bureau without demonstrable authorization from Congress. On occasions too much discretionary power has been delegated to or usurped by Bureau division heads. One report dealing with this subject says:

DIVISION HEADS SUPREME

The practically unlimited discretionary power vested in the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is actually exercised by the

division heads. These division heads are governed by no adequate rules or instructions, and unless a taxpayer is dissatisfied with the determination of his tax, or unless a refund exceeding \$50,000 is involved, there is no review of the work done under a division head.

Under the procedure of the Bureau of Internal Revenue there is no way for any tax determination which is satisfactory to the taxpayer and which does not involve a refund of \$50,000 or more to be brought to the attention of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or any other superior of a division head, except by the protest or complaint of a subordinate of such division head.

All communications from subordinates of division heads to superiors of division heads are forwarded through the division heads. Communications from section chiefs to the Commissioner and solicitor relating to official business have been suppressed. It is the policy of the Income Tax Unit to discourage complaints and protests by subordinates. This policy leaves the division heads supreme and their superiors in ignorance of how the law is really administered.

Publicity of principles and practices: Many of the principles, practices, methods, and formulas applied in the determination of tax have never been reduced to writing, and only 15½ percent of the formal written rulings applicable to income taxes have been published.

This failure to promulgate and publish the principles and practices to be followed in the determination of tax liability has had the following results:

1. Information for the guidance of the employees of the Income Tax Unit is so incomplete that gross discrimination results from the failure to apply uniform principles to similar cases.
2. Taxpayers, in many instances, have failed to claim allowances granted others similarly situated.
3. To secure the benefit of unpublished precedents, taxpayers are forced to employ former employees of the Income Tax Unit to advise and represent them in tax cases.
4. Their exclusive possession of information as to the unpublished precedents and practices of the Income Tax Unit has placed an artificial premium upon the value of the services of exemployees which enables them to demand and receive immense fees for information which should be freely available to everybody.
5. This artificial premium, thus placed upon the exclusive information possessed by the employees of the income-tax unit, and the opportunity thus afforded for highly lucrative outside employment, is the cause of the extraordinary turnover among the employees of the unit and of the difficulty experienced by the unit in retaining the services of competent employees at salaries within the range of the salaries paid by the Government for comparable services.
6. The failure to consider closed cases as precedents and to publish the principles and practices followed in closed cases as precedents has deterred the formation of a body of settled law and practice. The unsettled state of the law and practice has encouraged the filing of claims for allowances and require the constant rediscussion and reconsideration of questions, which should be settled by precedents established by closed cases.
7. The fact that a ruling will be published, and the benefit of its principles claimed by taxpayers similarly situated, is the strongest possible deterrent against making unsound rulings.
8. During the course of the hearings there has been a great deal of evidence tending to show that it is the policy of the bureau to

fix taxes by bargain rather than by principle. Rulings based upon bargains cannot be published as precedents. The best and most persistent trader gets the lowest tax and gross discrimination is the inevitable result of such a policy.

Publicity of records: The unsatisfactory conditions developed by this investigation are the inevitable result of the delegation of almost unlimited discretion to be secretly exercised. It is believed that but few of the unsound settlements to which attention has been called would have been made if it were not for the belief that they would never become public.

While the objections to throwing the records of the income-tax unit open to the public are recognized, the necessity for the opportunity for some outside scrutiny is imperative.

Congress is imposing a system of taxation the administration of which necessarily involves the exercise of so much discretion assumes some duty to the public to see that such discretion is not abused.

Causes of delay in disposal of cases: This investigation discloses that the principal causes of the delay in the disposal of old cases may be stated as follows:

1. Bargaining with taxpayers instead of assessing taxes in accordance with published precedents.
2. Innumerable conferences incident to the bargaining policy.
3. Granting innumerable extensions of time for furnishing information required to determine the validity of deductions.

WAR PROFITS CONTROL

Every one of us wants to see war-profiteering stopped. Yet provision for accelerated amortization of defense facilities has proved a wise inducement to the indispensable increase of our defense capacity, but such amortization in fairness to older established industries and in fairness to the taxpayer generally must be carefully limited and controlled. The rulings of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the matter of amortization allowances have not always been fair or ethical. For instance, one congressional report said:

While the purpose of the amortization provision was to encourage the acquisition of facilities for the production of war necessities, a large part of the allowances are upon facilities acquired by contract entered into before April 6, 1917.

Amortization has also been allowed on pre-war facilities in full operation on April 6, 1917, because they were transferred from a corporation to its subsidiary or by a group of corporations to a consolidation without any real change of ownership or increase of capacity for war production.

There has been gross discrimination in arbitrarily allowing amortization for reduced postwar cost of replacement in some cases and in denying it in others similarly situated, in allowing amortization to some transportation companies, while it is generally denied others, and in allowing amortization on land.

RULES SHOULD BE PUBLISHED

Mr. Speaker, one of the worst practices in which the Bureau has ever indulged is a failure to publish the principles and rulings guiding its action. Any failure to set out clear guideposts for the guidance of taxpayers and especially the employees of the Bureau itself cannot help but lead to confusion, discrimination and opportunity for irregularity.

As an example of this, I should like to cite the following from one of our reports. It is particularly shocking because it shows that hundreds of millions of dollars were refunded to a long list of corporations without satisfactory records of the transactions being kept or the principles on which they were based being publicly published by the Bureau:

Principles not published until October 1925: The solicitor's ruling in this case, published on October 26, 1925, 8 years after the amortization provision was inserted in the law, and a year and 8 months after the close of the period within which amortization allowances could be redetermined, constitutes the first official statement of the principles which are to govern the determination of amortization allowances ever promulgated by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the guidance of either the taxpayers interested or the engineers whose duty it is to pass on these deductions. Thus amortization aggregating approximately \$600,000,000 is allowed before there is any authoritative definition of the principles which are to be applied to its determination. This is a clear case of "locking the barn after the horse is stolen."

OFFICIALS SHOULD NOT PERSONALLY PROFIT

Of course, Mr. Speaker, it goes without saying that we must look askance at transactions by which the Bureau of Internal Revenue refunds taxes to corporations in which the Secretary of the Treasury has an interest. This was done and is most certainly to be condemned unless it can be clearly shown that the fact of the Secretary's interest had no relation whatsoever to the determination made by the Bureau. There have been times when this has certainly not been made very clear. These cases have also been mentioned in the congressional report referred to above.

FRAUD ENCOURAGED

Another practice of the Bureau which has been condemned, and which we all condemn, is one found to actually encourage fraud. As one of our reports showed, an attempt of the Bureau to protect creditors of a corporation guilty of fraud at the expense of the Government was a policy most certainly not in the public interest, and one not actually authorized by the Congress. The report in question in dealing with the subject says:

If the fraudulently concealed income of a taxpayer is discovered after the taxpayer has suffered such losses that the payment of the legal tax will bring its liabilities above what can be recovered on the forced sale of its assets, this policy declares that such taxpayer shall be relieved of tax upon its fraudulently concealed income to the extent necessary to save it from insolvency. Such a policy places a premium upon concealing income and speculating with the money due the Government as tax, because if a loss results the Government stands the loss. . . .

Delegating discretion as to how much of a legal tax the Government can collect is one thing. Delegating discretion as to how much tax a taxpayer can pay without becoming insolvent is quite another thing. Congress has fixed the rate at which profits shall be taxed without regard to the solvency of taxpayers. Injecting the element of solvency fixes another standard than that fixed by Congress. An insolvent person or corporation may earn a taxable income, and Con-

gress has not seen fit to exempt from tax income earned either before or after insolvency.

Compromising taxes on the basis of ability to collect is within the power delegated by section 3229, Revised Statutes. Deliberately compromising taxes for less than can be collected is an abuse of discretion and constitutes a voluntary relinquishment without consideration of a debt due the Government. This, the Attorney General has said, the Commissioner is not authorized to do. In making such compromise the Commissioner has arrogated to himself the function of determining, not what can be collected, but the tax rate at which the taxpayer should be taxed. It is doubtful whether Congress could delegate such authority, and it is clear that it has not attempted to do so.

WAR PROFITS TAX

We all recognize the serious responsibility of the Bureau in the matter of collecting excess war profits and the trust placed in Bureau officials in dealing with fraudulent tax evasion. Our committee, in reporting relative to this and other subjects, said:

The importance of this subject can also be seen from the amount of refunds, credits, or abatements which have been made through the application of this provision of the law. As there are still about 7,000 undetermined cases pending in the special assessment section of the Income Tax Unit, the present importance of this subject is appalling.

Notwithstanding the importance of the subject and the admitted difficulty of a proper application of the provisions of the law, the Bureau, as in the case of amortization, has failed to lay down any adequate statement of the principles and method to be applied either by the taxpayers or the auditors of the special assessment section.

The time limitations upon the authority of this committee permitted only a hasty examination of this subject. This investigation did develop the fact that the authority delegated by the revenue acts is being exceeded and abused and that the following conclusions are justified:

1. The Bureau has, without authority, made retroactive the provisions of sections 327 and 328 of the 1918 revenue act in regard to abnormalities of invested capital and income in determining taxes for the year 1917.

2. No scientific basis has been set up by the Bureau for determining when a company is entitled to special assessment.

3. The grounds for special assessment granted by the Bureau are in some cases economically unsound and in other cases result in nullifying those provisions of the act limiting the allowance of good-will values in invested capital, excluding borrowed capital from invested capital, providing for the taxation of gains due to appreciation after March 1, 1913, and providing for the valuations of stock issued on reorganization. In certain cases the results which would be obtained from the application of the war-profits tax are also nullified.

4. The Bureau's methods in administering the special assessment provision of the act have resulted in gross discrimination between taxpayers.

FAITHFUL EMPLOYEES PUNISHED

Mr. Speaker, one of the most shocking practices revealed by investigation of the Bureau is the discrimination against employees faithful to their trust. That such employees should be discouraged, demoted, and even discharged, for insisting upon protecting the interests of the Government is something to give concern

to all of us. An example of the way conscientious employees of the Bureau have been treated is set forth in the following report of our committee:

There was no way for this case to come to the attention of any higher authority unless the auditor had protested over the head of his division chief. The efficiency rating of this auditor, his chances of promotion, and liability to discharge were all under the absolute control of this division head, and if this auditor had any desire to hold his position, to say nothing of being promoted, it was necessary for him to keep silent.

Protests of subordinates discouraged: Notwithstanding the fact that under the established procedure the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the officers of the income-tax unit, superior to the division heads, are absolutely dependent upon protests from the subordinates of these division heads for information as to irregularities, it has been and now is the policy of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to discourage such protests and to make examples of subordinates who make them.

The case of Mr. John H. Briggs, former chief of the nonmetals valuation section of the engineering division, is an example of what happened to an able, conscientious engineer who sought to protect the interests of the Government.

John H. Briggs: Mr. Briggs, an engineer and a graduate of Yale, entered the service as an auditor. His work attracted the attention of Mr. Hamilton, then head of the metals section, who caused him to be transferred and promoted to the position of appraisal engineer. Mr. Briggs was successively promoted to the position of assistant chief and then chief of the nonmetals valuation section.

Mr. Nash, assistant commissioner, testified that the work under Mr. Briggs' direction had been so nearly disposed of that it was possible to consolidate his section with the metals valuation section.

A most thorough examination of the work of the nonmetals valuation section while under Mr. Briggs' direction failed to disclose a single case in which the determination of that section was not sound and proper. Our investigation did disclose several cases in which Mr. Briggs had been overruled by the head of the engineering division, a special conferee working directly under the head of the engineering division, and the committee on appeals and review, and most ridiculous results determined. Some of these cases have been reviewed in the depletion section of this report. The harmful results of these determinations were not confined to the cases involved, as they established precedents which, if followed, would upset the sound principles being followed in the nonmetals section, and which, if not followed as precedents, would result in gross discrimination.

Mr. Briggs filed a protest against the determination of the committee on appeals and review in the Penn Sand & Gravel case and against the action of the conferee in the Climax-Fire-Brick Co. case. In response to his protest in the Penn Sand & Gravel case he received a memorandum from S. M. Greenidge, head of the engineering division, which concludes as follows: "It is my opinion that the above-named case should be closed in accordance with the instructions of the committee on appeals and review, and also that something be done to curb the tendency of engineers toward taking issue with the decisions or instructions of their superior officers" (1405).

For some time the amortization allowances were handled by the nonmetals section. While Mr. Briggs was chief of this section,

he was not permitted to see the reports to which his name was signed (4105).

Mr. Briggs finally laid the whole situation before Mr. C. B. Allen, Assistant Deputy Commissioner, who advised him "to keep still and leave things run along as smoothly as possible" (4105).

After the Penn Sand & Gravel case, the Climax-Fire-Brick case and other cases, against the determination of which Mr. Briggs protested, were presented to this committee, they were ordered reconsidered by the commissioners, and upon reconsideration Mr. Briggs was sustained (4071). Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Briggs' protests in these cases have saved the Government an immense amount of tax, he was summarily dismissed on April 23, 1925, in the interest of economy.

This investigation disclosed the fact that the chiefs of the metals, coal, and timber valuation sections of the engineering division were exceptionally capable men, who have consistently tried to protect the Government from the unsound bargaining policy which has been pursued in the Income Tax Unit. Since the conclusion of our hearings every one of these men has been removed from the executive position he held.

The dismissal of Mr. Briggs, the resignation of Mr. Tanner, chief of the timber section, and the demotion of Mr. Grimes, chief of the metals-valuation section, and Mr. Davis, chief of the coal section, stand as examples of what happens to employees of the Income Tax Unit who protest against the action of their superiors.

No communication except through division heads: The office practice requiring all official communications from any subordinate to a superior of a division head to be transmitted through the division head is effective in preventing anything reaching the commissioner, deputy commissioner, or solicitor which the division head desires to keep from him.

DISCRIMINATORY REFUNDS IN SECRET

Most shocking, of course, is the fact that refunds of hundreds of millions of dollars have been made to taxpayers in accordance with principles which were not made clear even to the employees of the Bureau, and most certainly not to taxpayers generally. Many similarly situated taxpayers were unable to request refunds because there were no published rules to guide them in making such requests. This, of course, resulted in the favored few with proper access to tax information getting refunds at the expense of their less fortunate competitors all to the detriment of the other taxpayers in the Nation. In dealing with this subject, a report of our committee said:

Only 15½ percent of formal rulings published: As of March 6, 1925, there had been issued by the solicitor, the tax advisory board, the committee on appeals and review, and by the rules and regulations section 20,311 rulings, of which only 3,168, or 15½ percent, had been published. * * * The representatives of the commissioner stated to this committee that all rulings upon novel questions of general application were published, provided it were possible to so delete the facts as to destroy the identity of the case, and that unpublished rulings are never used as precedents. This statement is not sustained by the facts as disclosed by the investigation. * * *

Unwritten rules and practices: Many rules and formula for the determination of tax liability followed by the unit have never been even reduced to writing, except in the particular cases to which they were applied. Formal rulings are made only in response to

taxpayers' inquiries upon taxpayers' appeals, and when requested from the solicitor. Where the taxpayer makes no such inquiry and is satisfied with the unit's determination of his tax there is no occasion for a ruling. The rules and formula applied in such case can only be ascertained by digging such cases out of the files. As there is no record or index of cases showing the questions involved, the location of cases to ascertain how any particular question has been determined is entirely dependent upon the personal recollection of the employees of the unit. * * * Notwithstanding the fact that taxes amounting to over \$100,000,000 were lost through improper amortization allowances, there is nothing to show that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had ever had his attention called to one amortization case or ever gave this great subject one moment's consideration until attention was called to it by the Senate investigating committee. It was also impossible for this committee or anyone else to ascertain how this subject was treated by the Bureau, except by examining the record in each particular case.

The generally recognized published precedent on the valuation of good will provides for the capitalization of prospective profits at 20 percent, while in some cases good will has been valued on a 6 percent basis. These rates are as important as precedents as the formula to which they are applied.

The tax expert: This system had not only led to the lack of uniformity and lack of consistency in rulings upon the same and closely related questions but has given rise to and now maintains the lucrative business of the tax expert or "fixer." There is nothing so involved, complicated or technical about the procedure in the Income Tax Unit that anyone of ordinary intelligence cannot understand it, provided he has access to the information. Taxpayers generally, however, to secure the advantages accorded others similarly situated find it necessary to employ someone with "inside" information.

To illustrate this situation, let us again resort to the subject of amortization.

A solicitor's ruling published in November 1924, held that the value in use of facilities, upon which amortization is claimed, is to be determined by the actual use or usefulness of that particular facility in the taxpayer's postwar business. Until October 1925, this was the only published ruling on the subject, and no one not initiated in the secret methods of the department would ever dream that the unit would hold in the face of that opinion, as it has, that the usefulness of a new, modern facility which is the last word in efficient, economical operation, and which is in constantly daily operation, would be reduced because the taxpayer also possessed other facilities which had about reached the end of their useful lives and the actual use of which had been abandoned because they could not be economically operated.

Taxpayers found that by employing "experts" with inside information they could secure the allowance of deductions in amounts vastly in excess of the claims made in their original returns, upon a basis specifically condemned by the only published ruling upon the subject. The "expert" with "inside" information knew that such allowances had been made in other cases and could urge such cases as precedents to be applied to his own case.

Amortization is not the only subject with reference to which this situation exists. It is generally true throughout the Income Tax Unit.

This system has created, as a favored class of taxpayers, those who have employed "tax experts." It has created a special class of

tax practitioners, whose sole stock in trade is a knowledge of the secret methods and practices of the Income Tax Unit.

This special knowledge of secret precedents has created a demand by large taxpayers for the services of Income Tax Unit employees, and is the principal cause of the immense turnover in the personnel of the unit.

ALL SHOULD BE TREATED ALIKE

Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that irregularities are encouraged by failure to mandatorily treat all taxpayers alike in accordance with fixed rules made available for the study and guidance of everyone. If we had always insisted upon this, some of the practices discovered by the aforementioned committee could never have existed. The committee deserves commendation for directing attention to them and calling for correction. Permit me to quote here what the committee had to say on this subject:

Practice and procedure should be written and published: No taxpayer should receive the benefit of special treatment which is not to be given all other taxpayers similarly situated. It therefore follows that every ruling, practice, and formula which has been followed in any case should be a precedent whether published or unpublished or whether written or unwritten.

Our system of legal and equitable jurisprudence are both the result of the accumulated precedent, arising out of the decisions of courts, in the application of law and equity to particular cases. This body of law is evidenced by, and is preserved in, the written decisions of the courts. When the courts give to a statute a construction which is contrary to the public will, the Congress or the State legislature are advised by the publicity given the decision of the construction so given it by the courts and can amend it. Anyone desiring to know how a statute has been construed by the courts has but to look to the published decisions, which are open to everyone. A system of jurisprudence which provided for the secret trial of cases without published decisions and guided by no published rules would not be tolerated by any free, self-governing people.

All practices and formula being followed in the work of the Income Tax Unit should be reduced to writing, at least tentatively approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and published. There can be no such thing as uniformity of treatment among taxpayers similarly situated unless there are written rules for the government of the employees of the unit.

The commissioner should be subject to the same responsibility for the practice of the Bureau in cases where taxpayers are satisfied and there are no "rulings" as in cases where the appeals of dissatisfied taxpayers result in "rulings." Under the present practice it is doubtful whether the Commissioner, in whom all authority under the act is vested, has the least idea how the law is being construed and applied in the case of satisfied taxpayers. It is certain that, under the present procedure, there is no provision for bringing the principles applied to such cases to the Commissioner's attention.

Every taxpayer also has the same right to know the standard applied to other taxpayers in cases where there are no appeals as in cases where there are appeals. Congress should be as interested in knowing how the law has been construed and applied in the cases of subjects which have been so uniformly handled to the taxpayer's satis-

faction that no appeals resulting in published rulings have been taken.

The methods followed by the Bureau in handling amortization cases indicate that when the entire body of taxpayers are so well satisfied that no appeals are taken the Government is most liable to suffer.

AUDITING AND INSPECTION

It must be obvious to every Member that, while income-tax records cannot be thrown open to all kinds of public inspection, there most certainly must be some means of checking on these records, and checks must constantly be made by auditors with the power to carefully investigate every transaction made by the Bureau. That this was not the case one of our committees reported in the following words:

Publicity of records: The unsatisfactory conditions developed by this investigation are the inevitable result of the delegation of almost unlimited discretion to be secretly exercised. It is believed that but few of the unsound settlements, to which attention has been called, would have been made if it were not for the belief that they would never become public.

While the objections to throwing the records of the income-tax unit open to the public are recognized, the necessity for the opportunity for some outside scrutiny is imperative.

Congress, in imposing a system of taxation the administration of which necessarily involves the exercise of so much discretion, assumes some duty to the public to see that such discretion is not abused. It is suggested that the law should provide that any Member of Congress or Senator shall have the right to examine any return or record at any time and take a copy thereof.

To insure the full publicity of the rulings, practices, methods, and formulas in use in the determination of tax, it is suggested that the law provide that no settlement of any tax be considered final unless the principles applied in determining such tax shall have been published within 30 days after such determination.

ADMINISTRATION SHOULD COOPERATE

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that the report of our committee from which I have quoted so copiously deals with a scandalous situation; one that certainly cried out for correction. Under the circumstances one would think that the administration would have gladly cooperated to see that proper reforms were promptly carried out. Instead, the man who led the committee was hampered at every turn. In fact, the attitude of the administration toward him was so hostile that the Secretary of the Treasury caused suit for \$10,000,000 in back taxes to be brought against him. The court case ran right along with the investigation which he led. In the end, he was vindicated not only by the court but by the Congress. In the tax case filed against him the court caused a refund to be made to him when it found he had actually overpaid his taxes. Senator James Couzens, of Michigan, who led this investigation into the worst internal revenue scandal in our history, signed the majority report, along with two Democrats. Two Republicans on the committee refused to sign the report, and instead filed a minority report attempting to whitewash the scandals dis-

closed by the committee. These two men were both later defeated in seeking reelection.

The report of the committee which conducted the investigation touched off by Senator James Couzens, Republican, of Michigan, is available to every Member of Congress. It is entitled "Investigations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Sixty-ninth Congress, First Session, 1925-26."

THIS ADMINISTRATION IS COOPERATING

In contrast with the defiant attitude of the administration then under investigation, the present administration is cleaning out those found guilty of wrongdoing instead of firing those found trying to protect the Government as was done during the last Republican era of control of our Government.

The Couzens committee listed a long list of corporations constituting a veritable who's who of the industrial giants of America, all of whom received refunds from the Republican-led administration. To make matters worse, much of the money refunded was money collected during the war and constituted wartime taxes.

WE ALL DEPLORE IRREGULARITIES

Every one of us deplores any irregularity in any Government agency, and particularly in an agency entrusted with the collection of taxes. We all know the results that flow from failure to treat all taxpayers alike, from failure to collect taxes in accordance with the law. In view of this deplorable record of the last Republican regime, it seems to me that all Republicans should recognize the fact that the present committees of this Congress, led by Democrats, are vigorously endeavoring to ferret out all cases of irregularity. That such cases exist, we readily admit, but we are trying to put our house in order. The administration is not hampering our investigators or opposing their inquiries as was done by the last Republican regime. Certainly in view of these facts, and in view of the fact that the present scandals, serious as they are, have disclosed nothing to compare in magnitude with those which were exposed during the last Republican regime, it seems that the Republicans who are trying to make a political issue out of the current Internal Revenue scandals can afford to be a little bit less self-righteous in pretending to have given the American people such honest government when they had the opportunity to do so.

REPUBLICANS SUFFER BY COMPARISON

The last Republican regime would be made to look pretty bad by any comparison between the wrongs exposed by Senator Couzens and those which our committees have exposed to date. Perhaps we should just admit that neither party has a monopoly on virtue, and that human frailties are apt to cause a relatively small number of employees to succumb to temptation which they lack the strength to resist. In any large organization entrusted with vast responsibilities, there are likely to be some who will depart from the straight and narrow

path. This will happen in either a Democratic or a Republican administration. Neither vice nor ethics is partisan.

CLEAN-UP SHOULD BE UNPARTISAN

Each one of us owes a duty to cooperate in an unpartisan spirit to keep our Government as honest as it possibly can be—that goes for the Congress, the President, and every member of the administration. Our Democratic administration, we admit, has been somewhat slow in appreciating the seriousness of the conditions existing in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, but it is now vigorously acting to clean up the situation. It is not trying to fight the committees of Congress which are investigating the Bureau. It is not trying to employ partisan politics to whitewash the Bureau as was done by the last Republican regime. One should, in this connection, point out that former President Herbert Hoover was a member of the Cabinet during the time these Internal Revenue scandals were being exposed. So far as I know, he never spoke out against them. He has condemned the moral climate existing in Washington now, but he is hardly the one to criticize the present administration when he was part of one which not only condoned the irregularities exposed by Senator Couzens but refused to cooperate with Congress in exposing them. In fact, Senator Couzens even had to personally pay committee counsel part of the time.

PERSPECTIVE NEEDED

In dealing with matters of this kind, Mr. Speaker, we need to keep our perspective and to realize that this is not the first time that we have found that a relatively small number of public employees have strayed away from the straight and narrow path. Unfortunately, it will probably not be the last time. Neither one of the great political parties has been above reproach but, in all fairness, one must admit that considering the amount of money the Democratic administrations have been compelled to handle during the course of a long and costly war, the scandals, bad and inexcusable as they are, have not involved the kind of brazen and wrongful special favoritism to certain industrial giants at the expense of the people which existed under the last Republican regime.

I hope we can all, Republicans and Democrats alike, cooperate in exposing any wrongdoing in any part of our Government, in finding the wrongdoers and punishing them where they have violated our criminal statutes, and in seeing to it that they are not given the opportunity to repeat such wrongs. In view of their record, set forth above for the benefit of Republicans with short memories, the Democrats are entitled to say to the Republicans, "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone." We may differ on some issues, but when honesty is involved we must stand together to prevent corruption from undermining the fundamental structure of our Government. The present circumstances call for reasonable partisan restraint lest

exaggeration result in despair and disillusionment not warranted by a sober appraisal of the facts.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

TELEVISION AND BROADCASTING OF CONGRESSIONAL SESSIONS AND COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 62 to amend rule XXXV to permit televising and broadcasting of important congressional debates has been pending since January 12, 1951. Discharge petition No. 3 which followed the failure of the Rules Committee to report the resolution after a hearing has been pending since May 2, 1951.

The Speaker has with typical candor stated that if the House rules are changed he will be guided by them but until then bars televising and broadcasting of committee hearings. My bill proposes to effect this change and gives the Speaker the administering authority. The fundamental question is whether the limited facilities of the public galleries and of the committee hearing rooms shall now be extended to 15,000,000 American television and 45,000,000 American radio sets because this is made possible by modern science. I am firmly convinced this should now be done as a logical and necessary extension of our democratic system. It should not be done on a partial basis but should be authorized for both important congressional sessions and committee hearings with the selection and administration entrusted to the Speaker. Such vital issues as the war in Korea, price and wage controls, selective service and military training, the protection of civil rights and the United States part in European defense all demand the most informed public understanding. Voting in presidential years is off to about 50 percent of those eligible. I believe that much can be done to increase this percentage in this vital presidential year by televising and broadcasting congressional proceedings and getting our people to feel part of Government. The protection of witnesses, fairness in presenting both sides in debate and an opportunity to answer charges against individuals under congressional immunity can all be dealt with by appropriate rules and proper administration.

I am very glad to see such outstanding support for this measure from my Republican side of the aisle and urge my colleagues to sign the discharge petition so that legislation for a rules change may be before us. Every public opinion survey shows that the people of the country want this opportunity to see legislation made and the least the Congress can do is to consider it in a deliberate way.

Appended is an article from the New York Times of January 13, 1952:

CASE FOR TELEVISION CONGRESS

(By Hon. JACOB K. JAVITS, of New York)

Television has long since come into its own as teacher of living history. It aroused the indifferent against political corruption by making them eyewitnesses of the Kefauver crime committee hearings. It broadened the American people's interest in world affairs through its coverage of the United Nations. This year it will bring the political conventions into homes from coast to coast, and it may well prove decisive in the presidential campaign to follow. Why, then, should Congress continue to be blacked out? Why shouldn't TV bring crucial House and Senate debates to American voters?

The right of the people to see and hear their elected representatives in action is recognized now in principle but hardly in practice: any citizen is privileged to pay his own way to Washington and hunt for a place in the public galleries—616 seats for spectators in the House of Representatives, 621 in the Senate. We ought to make it possible for everyone to share it—free. Broadcasting important congressional debates would be a tonic for our democracy. It is the best opportunity under modern conditions for bringing to the people knowledge of the basis for the far-reaching decisions made for the people.

The test of our democracy's strength is the degree to which people take an active part in it. Voting figures suggest the need for stimulating such popular interest. On the average, not over half of all eligible Americans vote in congressional elections, scarcely more in presidential years. The Eighty-second Congress was voted in by only 43.7 percent of those who might have participated; only 52 percent voted for President in 1948.

Bringing Capitol Hill more intimately in touch with the public by way of the TV screen—or radio receiver—might not cure this situation overnight. But it should at least provoke some healthy improvement. The impact of TV, as commercial advertisers soon discovered, makes the negligible influence of radio on American life seem almost pallid by comparison. Yet Congress has not caught up with even the first of these twentieth century revolutions in mass communications.

Radio coverage of legislative proceedings has been amply tested and already proved to be practical. New Zealand, despite a cautious respect for British parliamentary traditions, has authorized radio broadcasts of its national legislature since 1936. Australia also permits regularly scheduled broadcasts of its Parliament 2 days a week, a program which has been in operation now for 5 years; so does the Canadian Province of Saskatchewan.

In our country, Oklahoma has thrown open its State legislature to radio listeners. Many communities have long since permitted municipal court or legislative proceedings to be put on the air over local stations. Congress itself now permits broadcasting and televising of joint sessions—but only when addressed by the President, dignitaries like General MacArthur, or visiting heads of state. In addition, certain committee hearings are also broadcast from time to time.

Yet the proposal to let 15,000,000 TV sets and 40,000,000 radios in on the day-to-day work of Congress continues to receive a mixed reception from our Federal lawmakers.

A recent magazine poll on this question among 20 Senators found 9 in favor, 6 against, and 5 who said "perhaps." A confidential poll which I took recently in the House of Representatives showed 61 opposed out of 118 Members interviewed. House Resolution

62, which I sponsored, proposing that televising and broadcasting of important House debates be authorized under conditions established by the Speaker, has not yet been approved.

The arguments in opposition to giving TV and radio the same privileges as the press and other on-the-spot observers boil down to these points:

It is not practical for the reason that a great deal of congressional business is routine or technical, and therefore boring.

It would interfere with serious consideration of public business because it would lead some members to play to the gallery.

It could produce serious injustices because demagogic Members might—under the protection of congressional immunity—make charges against individuals or organizations lacking equal facilities for reply.

About the first point—practicality—there seems to be general agreement in Congress that it would be unwise to televise Congress on indiscriminate schedules. It is true enough that televising all the proceedings would show up plenty of dull moments, and that floor debates alone do not give anything like a full picture of legislative activities on Capitol Hill. In the Senate, particularly, discussion often wanders far afield under its broad parliamentary rules.

But the serious advocates of congressional broadcasts propose coverage of only the most important debates and most significant votes. These are frequently scheduled in advance at both ends of Capitol Hill under limitations which restrict the length of speeches and apportion the time equally between supporters and opponents of the issue at hand.

To make the most of telecasts of important congressional debates they should be held at night and legislative schedules should be especially arranged for that purpose. Britain's House of Commons generally meets at night. Such night sessions, however, would compete for the best commercial broadcast time and some critics of the idea argue that the networks wouldn't want to give up that time to nonpaying public interest programs. There have already been some criticisms because the private networks televised only the opening session of the San Francisco conference on the Japanese Peace Treaty some months ago and omitted later sessions of world-wide importance.

However, NBC, CBS, and ABC have all recently expressed interest in televising the important debates of Congress. In a letter to a Senate subcommittee, the National Broadcasting Co. said: "We believe we should have the right to televise proceedings of Congress and other legislative bodies on important occasions. . . . We believe that televising Congress should be on the basis of news merits and that the television medium should have the same access to important news events that the press services, newsreels, and newspapers have."

Whether the commercial networks could arrange to do the job thoroughly, if televising of Congress should be approved, is an uncertainty that could only be cleared in the actual practice. If they do not, Government-operated facilities might be set up to do the job.

One of my colleagues, Representative ARTHUR KLEIN, has suggested that Congress establish two broadcasting outlets—one east and one west of the Mississippi—as an exclusive network for programs originating on Capitol Hill.

About the second point—interference with serious legislative business—there have been misgivings by some congressional leaders. Senate Majority Leader ERNEST W. McFARLAND is one who has raised this objection. "I do not object to the Senators making a show outside of the Senate," he is reported

to have said, "but I do not think they should in the Senate."

The fact is, however, that both branches of Congress down through the years have contained many Members who played to the galleries. A broadcaster has sagely observed that "if a spectacle ensues, its elements must have been there in the first place before they were picked up by the eye of the camera."

I believe that if congressional debates were televised the incentive to stop clowning and get on with important business would actually be increased. Members who now realize that debates can be only partially reported in the news columns sometimes feel the urge to attract special attention to themselves. The penalty for "hamming" in full view of thousands of their constituents might be much more severe than it is now. In the very first election after radio broadcasts of Australia's Parliament were instituted, many of the more bombastic performers were defeated.

I think it fair to say that Rudolph Halley's remarkable victory in the recent election for president of the city council of New York was heavily influenced by housewives who saw him in action during the Kefauver hearings and kept that memory vivid, though the hearings had been over for many months. It should be noted, moreover, that Mr. Halley's role was made spectacular by events rather than by an eye-catching display of his own; his performance, in fact, was restrained in comparison to the witnesses from the underworld.

About the third point, possible injustices done by character assassins under the cloak of congressional immunity, most members agree that it presents a serious problem. The fact is that the evil already exists. Drastic charges have been made from the floor of Congress, widely published, and broadcast on news programs and subsequent denials or refutations have often failed to catch up with the prominence given the original attack.

It is a rare case when attacks of this kind are not answered by some other Member of Congress. But the rebuttal often loses out in the competition for newspaper space and air time. Television and radio broadcasting of the living event would, I believe, improve the situation rather than aggravate it.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin, a member of the Kefauver committee, has proposed a code of fair practices to deal with this problem. The Kefauver committee, in its code of procedures, provided that persons or organizations whose names were mentioned in a hearing should be afforded an opportunity to give their own stories. Such rules would be an essential preliminary to putting my proposal to televise Congress into effect.

Here, again, if the private chains are unable to spare the time for adequate and equal reply to damaging accusations made under the cloak of legislative immunity, Congress itself might supply the facilities.

In the last analysis, the good sense of the people is the ultimate protection of our democratic system against rabble-rousers. The more people who are directly exposed to demagogues in action—filtered through no eyes but their own—the more there will be who are practiced in reaching judgments with discrimination. I believe in bringing demagogues out into the open and taking our chances on the judgment of an informed electorate.

When we consider the complex problems of the future, we may well resolve to get a maximum number of minds at work on the solutions. Here is a place for showing our faith in democracy as well as preaching its benefits. To make public participation effective in our decisions, the public must be

equipped with the necessary information. How better to inform the American people than through using the vast capabilities of television and radio?

The average citizen realizes the value of such broadcasting. A public opinion survey shows that 65 percent are in favor of televising Congress for at least an hour a day, with 18 percent opposed and 17 percent doubtful. Let me quote a few samples from the mail I have received since sponsoring the proposal.

A New Yorker writes to commend my "courageous effort to help every American citizen understand what is happening so that he may be aided in supporting, to the best of his abilities, the right issues." A voter from California says that televising Congress will bring home exactly what our representatives are doing in Washington instead of the hot-air promises they hand out during elections. A student from Brooklyn says it would "be of great aid to students such as myself in learning what makes America tick."

People will listen and people will look. The facilities for televising and broadcasting important congressional debates are available. The possible evils can be handled by appropriate rules and by a discriminating public. It certainly should be tried. To defer it any longer is to take counsel of our fears and to remain firmly rooted in past traditions despite the urgent needs and opportunities of the present.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I regret the necessity of taking the time of the House at this late hour to discuss the subject of universal military training, which has already consumed a major part of the afternoon. Unfortunately, however, this became necessary by the refusal of the chairman of the Armed Services Committee to honor his promise to me—that I would be given time during general debate today. I would not transgress on your time or patience to give a comprehensive discussion of universal military training today. I am opposed to the bill which has been reported to the House by the Armed Services Committee, and it is my hope that I may, at some time during the ensuing days of general debate, have an opportunity to discuss my reasons for opposing the program which has been reported to the House.

The reason I have taken the floor today is that I have certain information in my possession which I think should be made available to the House at the very outset of its consideration of UMT. This information is so vital—as it may affect certain sections of this country—that I feel it my duty to place it in the RECORD at this time.

With that in mind, I now address my remarks to my colleagues who happen to represent that great patriotic section of this country known as the Southern States.

I realize that many southern Members of Congress, as well as some from other sections of our country, have been

greatly disturbed over recent policies promulgated in the Armed Forces with reference to nonsegregation. Although Congress has repeatedly refused to enact laws to provide for a nonsegregated Military Establishment, the President, through the Secretary of Defense, has promulgated Executive orders to the Armed Forces which outlaw the practice of segregation and to integrate Negroes into white units.

I have for the past several weeks waded through countless hundreds of pages of committee hearings on the subject of UMT in search of some definite statement in regard to racial segregation as it is contemplated under the UMT program. I have read the committee's reports, as well as the report of the Commission. Nowhere in these official documents have I been able to find the subject mentioned, or any definite policy stated. The bill fails to deal with the subject of racial segregation and apparently leaves this matter to the discretion of the Armed Forces or the National Security Training Commission.

For weeks I have attempted to elicit a statement from the distinguished Armed Services Committee chairman, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], but on each occasion he has artfully dodged the answers to my questions.

After having failed to secure any satisfactory answer from an official source concerning contemplated racial policies under universal military training as it is now projected, I wrote letters to Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Chairman, National Security Training Commission, and Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Assistant Secretary of Defense, requesting this information.

The following is the text of my letter to Mr. Wadsworth:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., February 14, 1952.

Hon. JAMES W. WADSWORTH,
Chairman, National Security Training
Commission, Geneseo, N. Y.

DEAR MR. WADSWORTH: As you know, the House is soon to consider legislation providing for a system of universal military training.

I have read the Commission's report to the Armed Services Committee, as well as the hearings before the committee on the bill, H. R. 5904, implementing legislatively the Commission's recommendations. Nowhere in the report or hearings do I find any definite information relating to the question of racial segregation as it is contemplated under the program.

As the stated policy of the Defense Department has, in recent years, been directed toward the elimination of racial identities within the armed services by providing integration of Negroes into white units, and as this is a matter of grave concern to the people whom I represent, I feel that I am entitled to know whether such a policy will be continued into the projected universal military training program.

I would like to know the following:

1. Is it contemplated that State laws will be followed with regard to racial segregation in all States wherein this training is given?
2. Is it contemplated that racial segregation will be maintained, or will the general policy be to provide for integration of trainees into mixed racial units?

3. Is it contemplated that a trainee may have a free choice of serving with an all-white, all-Negro, or mixed unit?

I trust that in replying, answers to these questions will not be evaded. I hope, and am confident, that you will not be reluctant to furnish specific answers to these questions.

Looking forward to hearing from you within the next few days, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN BELL WILLIAMS.

On February 25, I received, from Mr. Wadsworth, this letter in reply:

DEAR MR. WILLIAMS: Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 14 addressed to me at Geneseo, N. Y., and forwarded to me here in Washington.

Replying to your inquiries concerning racial segregation, let me say that during our long discussions relating to universal military training we were assured by people representing the Armed Forces that the policy now being pursued within those forces with respect to nonsegregation would be maintained in a universal military training program. Our Commission, believing that the present policy is working satisfactorily and being assured that it would be applied to UMT, decided that we need not refer to it in our report. Incidentally, the present nonsegregation policy as applied to members of the Armed Forces is uniform in its application throughout the country. In other words, it is not subject to State laws.

I wrote an almost identical inquiry to Mrs. Rosenberg under date of February 14, and received, this morning, the following reply from her:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1952.

Hon. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you for your letter of February 14, expressing your interest in the vital legislation to provide for a system of universal military training. With reference to your particular inquiry concerning racial segregation, at the present time there is no segregation on the grounds of race, creed, color or national origin in the training establishments of the Armed Forces, nor is any such segregation contemplated for the training establishments of the National Security Training Corps. In carrying out the current policy in the training establishments of the Armed Forces, insofar as is known to the Department of Defense, there have been no difficulties or incidents of any kind.

To give you specific answers to the three questions in your letter, the answer to your first question is that, in accord with present policies, outside the confines of the training installations, military personnel and trainees will be expected to conform to applicable State laws and to observe local practices and customs with regard to social relations with the civilian community. Further, when visitors from the local civilian community are present in our installations, every precaution will be taken that they will not be embarrassed by required deviation from the social customs and practices they expect in their own community. However, on the actual grounds of the training establishment, racial segregation will not be maintained among the trainees. As to your second question, it is not contemplated that racial segregation will be maintained. Trainees will be integrated into mixed racial units. In this regard the services, insofar as possible, follow the normal percentage distribution of racial groups in the population in making assignment to training units. In answer to your third question, in accord

with the policies indicated above, the answer is "No."

These policies concerning our training establishment have been made after careful consideration of all factors involved, including the experience of the Armed Forces in conducting basic training programs. As previously indicated, they have been successful in our current training programs. It is believed that these policies, properly administered as they will be, will not cause injustice to any particular group and that they will contribute to the primary purpose of military training, which is to prepare all of our citizens to defend our country in time of emergency.

Sincerely yours,

ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

I realize that Mrs. Rosenberg has been a most controversial figure since receiving her appointment to the high position which she now holds. But regardless of anything else that might be said of her, it must be admitted that she speaks openly and frankly. I appreciate the frank reply which she has given me, although I cannot appreciate the position which she has taken on the subject of racial segregation.

Mrs. Rosenberg said in her letter to me—and I quote—"Insofar as is known to the Department of Defense, there have been no difficulties or incidents of any kind." I would remind Mrs. Rosenberg of last year's racial riot at Camp Rucker, Ala., which was called to the attention of the House by my good friend and distinguished colleague on the Armed Services Committee the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DEGRAFFENREID]. Other such incidents have occurred at Camp Chaffee, Ark., and various other installations throughout the country where Negroes have been integrated with white units. Either Mrs. Rosenberg has closed her eyes to these incidents or she is so naive that she refuses to believe they could occur.

It will be noted that the bill now under consideration by the House provides, in effect, that trainees will be trained—insofar as possible—in the States where they reside. Applying Mrs. Rosenberg's policy to the situation in the State of Mississippi, where the ratio of white to Negro is 54 to 46, is it to be expected that Mississippi youths being trained in the State will be mixed in interracial units in those proportions? The same question is of course, applicable to other States in our Union.

I do not believe that any Member of Congress from my section of the country can conscientiously support legislation of this type, which fails to provide safeguards against the integration of our white sons into mixed racial units. As far as I am concerned, I do not intend to vote for such a bill, when one of its admitted purposes is to promote the administration's program of racial amalgamation.

Amendments will be offered under the 5-minute rule which would provide these safeguards. I hope that the membership of this House will fully appreciate the dangers to our democratic institutions which are inherent in this type of bill, and amend it so as to make the program conform to State laws—at least in this respect. In the absence of any such safeguards, I do not intend to support universal military training.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] is recognized for 15 minutes.

WHAT OUR ACTION IN KOREA MEANS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, General Ridgway, speaking last Thursday—February 21, 1952—rightly answered those faint hearts who ask, "Why are we in Korea?" Such faint hearts existed also at Valley Forge. Today, as then, they are a small minority.

The great bulk of the Nation knows, as General Ridgway said, that we resisted aggression in Korea because "to have done otherwise would have been a repudiation of every principle we had previously professed."

The great majority of Americans knows that we have already accomplished great things in Korea. This Nation knows that the Korean effort is an indispensable part of our world-wide struggle against communism, designed to preserve both the freedom and general peace. It knows the bitter cost of our fight in Korea, but also that these sacrifices have not been in vain.

Let us review the record:

On June 27, 1950, President Truman electrified the world by his decision to halt Communist aggression in Korea.

This now historic act prompted Gen. Douglas MacArthur to say:

The decision of President Truman lighted into a flame a lamp of hope throughout Asia that was burning dimly toward extinction. It marked for the Far East the focal and turning point in this area struggling for freedom. It swept aside in one great monumental stroke all of the hypocrisy and the sophistry which has confused and deluded so many people distinct from the actual scene.

Since then the whole free world has come to share this view, for it is now plain to see how much has been accomplished by this courageous and far-sighted decision, and also how much would have been lost had it not been made.

I. WHAT WE HAVE WON IN KOREA

Starting from scratch, and under great handicaps, the United Nations forces first completely destroyed the North Korean army in 3 months' time. Then these gallant forces recovered from the first surprise offensive of the Chinese Communists in which huge masses of manpower were thrown against them. Finally, General Ridgway's forces chewed to bits the new Communist armies that were thrown against them one after the other.

OUR MILITARY SUCCESS IN KOREA

By last spring the enemy's casualties had passed the million mark and all of South Korea had been retaken and liberated.

For the first time since the World War the United States had a real battle-tested Army, Navy, and Air Force. Their record should inspire every American. And also for the first time, Chinese Communist armies tasted serious defeat and the prestige of the Communist regime in China was seriously impaired.

REDS BEATEN—ASKED ARMISTICE

In their testimony before the Russell committee last spring General Marshall

and other military leaders suggested that the enemy could not indefinitely afford such destruction of their armies. They were right. In June 1951, just a year after the outbreak of the war, they did propose an armistice. The final terms of this armistice have not yet been agreed upon, but a virtual cease-fire condition has been achieved; no further offensives have been launched by the Communists, and U. N. casualties are now at a minimum.

OUR KOREA ACTION AVERTED DISASTER

Had the Red Army not been checked in Korea it is probable that it would have swept over Indochina and Malaya, which are just as important to the United Nations as Korea.

Had not the Red Army been thrown back in Korea, it would also have threatened Formosa and Japan itself.

Had we abandoned Korea as some suggested, it is almost impossible to calculate the disaster which might have followed. Above all else, we must keep in mind the fact that Korea bought us time to prepare our defenses of even more important fronts.

ACTION IN KOREA BOUGHT TIME IN FAR EAST

In the Far East it bought us time to fashion a whole new chain of defense which now secures the Pacific for the free nations. In the last year we negotiated the new Japanese Peace Treaty and a new military agreement for common defense.

Our Seventh Fleet protected Formosa from invasion and our military mission has greatly strengthened the defensive forces on that island.

We have achieved a new mutual defense pact with the Philippines and have negotiated an alliance with Australia and New Zealand for the protection of the Pacific.

KOREA RESISTANCE GAVE TIME IN EUROPE

On the western front we have changed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from a mere piece of paper into a real fighting alliance which holds promise of securing Europe from aggression. And, with our cooperation, Korea has given our European allies time to pool their common resources in the Schumann plan and the European defense community. Despair and defeatism have been largely banished from Western Europe. Inspired by the determination of the United States to resist aggression, Western Europe has clearly shown a new spirit of hope and a will to resist Communist aggression.

Most important of all, however, Korea awakened America to its danger, and the gallant resistance of our Armed Forces bought us time to launch our present great mobilization effort, the success of which may very well deter Soviet Russia from risking another world war.

II. KOREA A PART OF THE WORLD-WIDE STRUGGLE

As we now look back to June of 1950, Americans may well feel like crossing their fingers that not only the right decision was made but that it was made in time. The hour-by-hour history of just what took place in Korea and what took place in Washington after the invasion started has now been documented. This record shows very clearly that had

the President faltered or procrastinated, Korea would have been lost.

OUR ANTIRE STRUGGLE REQUIRED KOREAN ACTION

In reviewing those tense hours it is important to understand that the President's swift decision was not merely a lucky or fortunate one made on the spur of the moment. That great decision sprang naturally and consistently from the foreign policy which the administration began to fashion shortly after President Truman took office. Therefore, in order to understand the Korea decision it is first necessary to put it in its proper perspective.

For the last 5 years the United States has been engaged in a unique struggle against Communist imperialism and aggression.

This is an unprecedented situation for America and has called for unprecedented measures to deal with it.

For the last 5 years, therefore, our supreme policy has been to curb Communist aggression and, if possible, to avoid another world war in doing so.

TO PREVENT WORLD WAR III: PATIENCE, FIRMNESS, DETERMINATION

The execution of this policy has required extraordinary patience, firmness, and determination in meeting, and helping our allies to meet, the challenges in Iran, Greece, Turkey, Trieste, Berlin, Indochina, and finally Korea. The results speak for themselves. Year by year the United States has opposed these aggressions with courage and poise, and in each instance the threats were curbed or overcome without involving the United States in a total war.

The struggle between the democracies and the Communist powers is a continuing one. It has already lasted for 5 years and it may last for as many more, or even longer. There can be no quick and decisive solution to this global struggle short of resorting to another world war. The cost of such a conflict, both in lives and treasure, is beyond calculation. It is therefore our policy to contain Communist aggression without resorting to total war if possible. This policy also is costly, but even if maintained over a period of years, the price would be small in comparison with that of atomic war.

CONTAINMENT AND PEACE REQUIRE LONG, HARD PULL

Korea is only the latest challenge in this long, hard, continuing world-wide struggle. We are applying there the same policy that we have successfully applied in the attempted aggressions that preceded it elsewhere in the world. Each incident has required different military and diplomatic efforts on our part to cope with the situations as they developed. In one way or another all of them have been costly, but Korea the most costly of all for it has involved the lives of American troops.

Nevertheless, even though the conditions have been different, our policy has been uniform in the following respect: First, we have spurned appeasement; second, we have brought to bear whatever has been necessary in money and manpower to curb the aggressor; and, third, we have sought in every possible way to avoid world war III.

The application of this policy has not always been easy or popular.

KOREAN COMPLAINTS NOT THE ONLY ONES

Korea is not the first time that there have been complaints of a stalemate. And it is not the first time that there have been demands for a quick and decisive solution. Korea has lasted 20 months, but the Berlin crisis lasted almost 15 months. There were times when the fight for Berlin also looked like a stalemate, but we kept our heads and persevered and in the end won a notable victory. This, too, was costly in money and manpower.

There were those who wanted to end this situation by smashing through the Russian blockade, even though this might have precipitated world war at once. We refused to take that risk as long as there were other means of accomplishing our ends.

It should also be recalled that there were critics who were impatient over our policy in Greece. The effort to free Greece from Communist aggression took 18 months. There were those who said that this was a hopeless adventure and that we were merely wasting our economic and military assistance to that country.

It is true that our rescue of Greece was costly but it is also true that it paid off. Not only did we save Greece but during the course of this fight, Russia suffered its greatest post-war setback in the defection of Yugoslavia. Had Greece succumbed to the Communists it is hardly conceivable that Tito would have dared to break with Russia.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY IS SUCCEEDING

While our foreign policy has placed considerable burdens upon the United States in recent years, it is likewise true that it has imposed great strains on Russia and has created significant tensions within the Soviet orbit which, in the end, may yield decisive advantages to this country and our allies.

II. OUR SACRIFICES ARE NOT IN VAIN

The contention that Korea has been and is a hopeless and fruitless stalemate is a shallow view of the matter. We have lost 18,000 dead and 76,000 men in wounded and missing. These sacrifices have not been in vain.

NO EASY WAY OUT IN THIS GRIM WORLD

There are those who hold out the alluring promise that extra measures in Korea would end all of our troubles. That is not likely to be the case. For even an armistice in Korea is not likely to bring a quick and decisive solution to the world struggle in which we are deeply engaged. There is no assurance that Korea will not be followed by new aggressions elsewhere.

How long this will go on, no man can say. We may, in the next few years, be called on to check even more dangerous challenges. This is a grim prospect but the alternatives to persevering in our present policy are: First, appeasement and surrender; or second, atomic world war.

There is no blinking the fact that Communist aggression cannot be contained without paying some price for it. But if we become involved in another

world war, the price will not be thousands dead, but many millions.

OUR PRESENT COURSE THE BEST

As a result of our present foreign policy, the United States can now face the future with renewed courage. For 5 years this policy has safely steered us through dangerous waters mined with the explosive threat of another world war. But there is still a distance to go, and the fate of the world depends on how well the ship of state is piloted the rest of the way.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE] is recognized for 10 minutes.

THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD TO THE RESCUE

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, heroism is part of the day's work for all who serve in the United States Coast Guard.

Their job is to protect and save the ships and men who engage in commerce on the oceans that border three sides of our country and on the Great Lakes.

When a radio call for help goes out from a vessel that is in distress, the crew members hope that the Coast Guard will get there first, because the high morale and expert skill of the men in this service can be depended upon when all else fails.

I do not believe that they get the credit that is due them from the people of the United States. At a time when the leadership of some Federal agencies is not living up to the trust that is reposed in them, it is refreshing to honor the integrity of the United States Coast Guard and all of its personnel.

I ask that the Representatives from our 20 landlocked States join with us in public acknowledgment of those who serve us above and beyond the call of duty.

With characteristic brevity and modesty, the Coast Guard says that its functions are to enforce maritime laws, laws relating to internal revenue, customs, immigration, neutrality, and to be responsible for the conservation and protection of fisheries and wildlife in cooperation with other agencies. It watches over life and property on the seas, provides navigational aids to maritime commerce and to transoceanic air commerce, promotes the efficiency and safety of the American merchant marine, and is ever ready for military operations.

This covers a lot of water.

Recently two tankers split in half under the impact of raging seas off Cape Cod, Mass. Most of the crew members from both ships were saved from certain death by the amazing courage and seamanship of the United States Coast Guard.

A motor lifeboat out of the Chatham station and the cutter *Yakutat* went to the aid of the broken tankers, the *Pendleton* and the *Fort Mercer*. As the Boston Post of Tuesday, February 19, reported, it was a "feat that is without parallel in the centuries-old tradition of the sea and its hazards along the New England coast."

The cutter *McCulloch* also took part in the operations.

As Fred Brown, one of the survivors of the *Pendleton*, said to John S. Mannion, a Post staff reporter who covered the disaster:

Believe me, when I saw the dancing light of the rescue boat bobbing its way toward us, I offered up a prayer of thanksgiving and a second prayer for the Coast Guard and the brave men who risked their lives to save us.

It was like two epochal rescues in one. The two tankers, within miles of each other, were split by mountainous waves that were whipped up by a severe northeast blizzard. As night began to close in, it seemed impossible that anyone could be saved.

Even now we cannot understand how so many were snatched from the broken ships that were wallowing in tempestuous seas, half hidden by the blinding snow and spume.

They are alive today, thanks to the "guts" and "know-how" of the United States Coast Guard and the divine guidance that comes to men of courage and unselfishness.

All hands share the credit, but I would like to give special mention to bosun's mate first class, Bernard C. Webber and his three crewmen, Andrew Fitzgerald, Richard L. Livesey, and Irving Maske, who manned the 36-foot motorboat in this incredible victory of a few men in a frail craft over the terrifying power of the angry ocean.

And Commander Theodore F. Knoll, who directed operations from the bridge of the cutter *McCullough*. The two doors of his home at Reading, Mass., were sealed by the snow, at the time he received the call to report back to his ship in a hurry. The skipper tore through the interior decorating that covered an unused porch doorway to get out and fight his way through the storm so that he could reach his ship and get on with the job.

As 16-year-old Carroll Kilgore, of Portland, Maine, who was making his first trip aboard the tanker *Pendleton*, said: "I'll say one thing though, the Coast Guard is wonderful."

He knows it, as hundreds of others who have been saved from shipwreck in past storms know it.

With all the evil news about us that weakens our faith in human nature, I believe it is time to recognize the clean and inspiring courage that too often goes unnoticed.

These men would be the last to seek recognition, but I say that we would be derelict in our duty if we failed to express our thanks and gratitude.

Therefore, I ask the Congress of the United States to pass a resolution commending all members of the United States Coast Guard who took part in this gallant rescue, and expressing our admiration for the high standard of public service that they have set for us by their example.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas and to include a report.

Mr. YORTY in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CHUDOFF and to include a speech.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania and to include an editorial from the Pittsburgh Press.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan and to include a table.

Mr. BAKER and to include an editorial.

Mr. BERRY and to include an editorial.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska.

Mr. COLE of New York.

Mr. LANE in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ENGLE and to include an editorial.

Mr. HILL and to include an address by George J. Burger, vice president, National Federation of Independent Business.

Mr. HILLINGS in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DORN and to include an article.

Mr. DOYLE in three instances and to include in each appropriate material.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa and to include his own compilation of the returns from a questionnaire.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. OSTERTAG and to include a letter from the Governor's conference.

Mr. VELDE (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) to include a statement.

Mr. BROWNSON (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts).

Mr. FORD.

Mr. SHORT in two instances and to include extraneous matter in each.

Mr. BOW and to include a resolution.

Mr. JUDD and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GARMATZ (at the request of Mr. YATES).

Mr. MILLER of California and to include extraneous matter.

SENATE BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 194. An act to prohibit age requirements or limitations with respect to the appointment of persons to positions in the competitive civil service during periods of war or national emergency; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 523. An act for the relief of Walter Duschinsky; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 554. An act for the relief of Boutros Mouallem; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 853. An act for the relief of Dr. Ying Tak Chan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1032. An act to authorize each of the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington to pool royalties derived from lands granted to it for public schools and various State institutions; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 1085. An act for the relief of Kane Shinohara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1121. An act for the relief of Matsuko Kurosawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1192. An act for the relief of Demetrius Alexander Jordan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1234. An act for the relief of Toshiko Konishi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1333. An act for the relief of Maria Seraphenia Egawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1344. An act to amend the law of the District of Columbia relating to forcible entry and detainer; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1372. An act for the relief of Mrs. Madeline Viale Moore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1429. An act to prohibit the transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of lethal munitions except when movement is arranged for, or on behalf of, the United States of America or an instrumentality thereof; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1470. An act for the relief of Panagiotis Roumeliotis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1534. An act for the relief of Midori Akimoto, also known as Sharlene Akimoto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1539. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide extra compensation for overtime service performed by immigrant inspectors and other employees of the Immigration Service," approved March 2, 1931; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1566. An act for the relief of Constantin Alexander Solomoniades; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1580. An act for the relief of Alevtina Olson and Tatiana Snezhina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1637. An act for the relief of Doreen Iris Neal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1639. An act for the relief of Osvaldo Castro y Lopez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1676. An act for the relief of Helen Sadako Yamamoto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1681. An act for the relief of Sister Maria Seidl and Sister Anna Ambrus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1692. An act for the relief of Hilde Schindler and her minor daughter, Edeline Schindler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1697. An act for the relief of Sister Maria Gasparez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1715. An act for the relief of Else Neubert and her two children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1731. An act for the relief of Rhee Song Wu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1796. An act for the relief of Bruno Leo Freund; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1798. An act granting the consent of Congress to a compact entered into by the States of Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico relating to the waters of the Canadian River; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 1822. An act to amend the act creating a juvenile court for the District of Columbia, approved March 19, 1906, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1833. An act for the relief of Barbara Jean Takada; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1836. An act to amend the act approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1045, 1057, ch. 422), so as to provide for the appointment by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of special policemen, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1846. An act for the relief of Misako Watanabe and her daughter, Irene Terumi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1853. An act for the relief of Hidemi Nakano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1879. An act for the relief of Ernest Nanpei Ihrig; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1988. An act for the relief of Leslie A. Connell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2113. An act for the relief of Martha Brak Foxwell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2147. An act for the relief of Arthur K. Prior; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2149. An act to confer Federal jurisdiction to prosecute certain common-law crimes of violence when such crimes are committed on an American airplane in flight over the high seas or over waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2150. An act for the relief of Joachim Nemitz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2199. An act to amend the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 and to abolish the Appeal Board of the Office of Contract Settlement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2211. An act to amend section 221 (c) of the Interstate Commerce Act in order to clarify certain requirements relating to the designation of persons upon whom process may be served; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2214. An act to amend section 709 of title 18 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2232. An act for the relief of the Detroit Automotive Products Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2381. An act to amend section 86, Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2383. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to create a board of accountancy for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved February 17, 1923; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2418. An act for the relief of Britt-Marie Eriksson and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2440. An act for the relief of Hanne Lore Hart; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2447. An act to amend the Federal Credit Union Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 2458. An act to correct a typographical error in Public Law 204, Eighty-second Congress, relating to assistant superintendents in the Motor Vehicle Service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 2549. An act to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special quota immigration visas available to certain alien sheepherders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2566. An act for the relief of Niccolo Luvisotti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2667. An act to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in the District; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. Con. Res. 58. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. Con. Res. 63. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the follow-

ing titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 800. An act for the relief of Cindy Eberhardt;

H. R. 1962. An act for the relief of Wanda R. Barnett;

H. R. 2205. An act for the relief of Mary Alice Floyd;

H. R. 2398. An act to amend Public Law 848, Eighty-first Congress, second session;

H. R. 2669. An act for the relief of Maria Sarandrea;

H. R. 2672. An act for the relief of the law firm of Harrington & Graham;

H. R. 3100. An act to repeal the act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1243; 48 U. S. C., sec. 353);

H. R. 3569. An act for the relief of Louis Campbell Boyd;

H. R. 3860. An act to amend the act for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 3981. An act to amend the act of July 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 388), entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the United States which are subject to his administration, custody, or control";

H. R. 3985. An act for the relief of Hal Soon Lee;

H. R. 4130. An act for the relief of Caroline Wu;

H. R. 4224. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elfriede Hartley;

H. R. 4419. An act to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1947;

H. R. 4703. An act to provide that the Board of Education of the District of Columbia shall have sole authority to regulate the vacation periods and annual leave of absence of certain school officers and employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia;

H. R. 4749. An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to return certain lands to the Police Jury of Caddo Parish, La.;

H. R. 4977. An act for the relief of Mrs. Margherita Caroli;

H. R. 5097. An act to extend the time during which the Secretary of the Interior may enter into amendatory repayment contracts under the Federal reclamation laws, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5235. An act to authorize and direct the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make such studies and investigations deemed necessary concerning the location and construction of a bridge over the Potomac River, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5256. An act to secure the attendance of witnesses from without the District of Columbia in criminal proceedings; and

H. R. 6273. An act to amend the act relating to the incorporation of Trinity College of Washington, D. C., in order to make the archbishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Washington an ex officio member and chairman of the board of trustees of such college.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 800. An act for the relief of Cindy Eberhardt;

H. R. 1962. An act for the relief of Wanda R. Barnett;

H. R. 2205. An act for the relief of Mary Alice Floyd;

H. R. 2398. An act to amend Public Law 848, Eighty-first Congress, second session;

H. R. 2669. An act for the relief of Maria Sarandrea;

H. R. 2672. An act for the relief of the law firm of Harrington & Graham;

H. R. 3100. An act to repeal the act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1243; 48 U. S. C., sec. 353);

H. R. 3569. An act for the relief of Louis Campbell Boyd;

H. R. 3860. An act to amend the act for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 3981. An act to amend the act of July 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 388), entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the United States which are subject to his administration, custody, or control";

H. R. 3985. An act for the relief of Hal Soon Lee;

H. R. 4130. An act for the relief of Caroline Wu;

H. R. 4224. An act for the relief of Elfriede Hartley;

H. R. 4419. An act to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1947;

H. R. 4703. An act to provide that the Board of Education of the District of Columbia shall have sole authority to regulate the vacation periods and annual leave of absence of certain school officers and employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia;

H. R. 4749. An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to return certain lands to the Police Jury of Caddo Parish, La.;

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ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 27, 1952, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1198. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report showing the special assistants employed during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1951, with compensation payable from the allotment contained in section 202, General Provisions, Department of Justice, pursuant to the Department of Justice Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1952, approved October 22, 1951; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1199. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States

Courts for 1951, and the annual report of the Judicial Conference of Senior Circuit Judges of the United States for 1951; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H. R. 5900. A bill to repeal the 10 percent surcharge on postal cards; with amendment (Rept. No. 1427). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WILSON of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5931. A bill for the relief of Holly Prindle Goodman; without amendment (Rept. No. 1422). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5936. A bill for the relief of Kunio Itoh; with amendment (Rept. No. 1423). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DONOHUE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6012. A bill for the relief of Gylda Daydel Wagner; without amendment (Rept. No. 1424). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6026. A bill for the relief of Joseph Yukio; without amendment (Rept. No. 1425). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DONOHUE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6172. A bill to effect entry of Manami Tago to be adopted by a United States citizen; with amendment (Rept. No. 1426). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALBERT:

H. R. 6799. A bill authorizing the construction and operation of facilities for experiments in underground gasification of coal and lignite, oil shale, and other carbonaceous deposits to promote the national defense and increase the energy and chemical resources of the Nation; to the committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT of Michigan:

H. R. 6800. A bill to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CROSSER (by request):

H. R. 6801. A bill to amend part IV of the Interstate Commerce Act, so as to require the obtaining of a certificate of public convenience and necessity as a prerequisite to engaging in service as a freight forwarder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 6802. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to provide more definite standards for determining who is entitled to exemption from part IV of said act as an association of shippers or a shippers' agent; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DORN:

H. R. 6803. A bill to amend the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, to assure

continuance of insurance benefits to certain veterans who are permanently and totally disabled; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ENGLE:

H. R. 6804. A bill to provide that the costs of certain functions served by reclamation projects shall be nonreimbursable under the Federal reclamation laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HARRIS (by request):

H. R. 6805. A bill to increase the salary of the Administrator of Rent Control for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MCGUIRE:

H. R. 6806. A bill to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H. R. 6807. A bill to exempt certain parcels containing educational reading matter, articles, objects, and material from the reduced size and weight limitations imposed by the act of October 24, 1951, on fourth-class (parcel post) mail; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

H. R. 6808. A bill to implement section 25 (b) of the Organic Act of Guam by carrying out the recommendations of the Commission on the Application of Federal Laws to Guam and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan:

H. R. 6809. A bill to amend part III of Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide that veterans of all wars shall be considered to be permanently and totally disabled at age 70; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. OSTERTAG:

H. R. 6810. A bill to provide that an individual who is entitled to a monthly insurance benefit under title II of the Social Security Act shall not be deprived of that benefit because of work performed by him or by the person on whose wage record that benefit is based; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia (by request):

H. R. 6811. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved April 23, 1924, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas:

H. R. 6812. A bill to provide that the existing project for navigation on the Guadalupe River, Tex., be incorporated with and made a part of the project for the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI (by request):

H. R. 6813. A bill to amend section 1020c, title 12, banks and banking, United States Code, and to provide for payment by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation of the unpaid balance due on defaulted joint stock land bank bonds; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H. Res. 536. Resolution authorizing and directing the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct thorough studies and investigations relating to matters coming within the jurisdiction of such committee under rule XI (1) (e) of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. REESE of Tennessee:

H. Res. 537. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to conduct thorough studies and investigations of the performance by the executive agencies concerned of their duties, responsibilities, and other activities under the Mutual Security Act of 1951 and any amendments thereto; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. GOODWIN: Memorial of the Massachusetts Legislature memorializing Congress to enact laws which will lower the high cost of food; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Massachusetts Legislature memorializing Congress to enact legislation authorizing a loan to alleviate hardship to certain persons in Italy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Massachusetts Legislature memorializing Congress in favor of supplementary unemployment compensation payments from Federal funds as provided in H. R. 6437; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts to enact legislation providing funds for public-works projects for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts to enact laws which will lower the high cost of food; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts in favor of the enactment of legislation granting aid to the Israeli Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts to adopt the Edwards perpetual calendar; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts to enact legislation authorizing a loan to alleviate hardship to certain persons in Italy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts to enact a Federal fair employment practices act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts memorializing the President of the United States for a complete investigation of criminal acts against minority groups in the State of Florida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts urging Congress to lower the premiums on national service life insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts in favor of supplementary unemployment compensation payments from Federal funds as provided in H. R. 6437; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts to reduce to 63 years the age for eligibility for old-age assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts favoring increase of bicycle importation tariff; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H. R. 6814. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lee Tai Hung Quan and Quan Ah Sang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6815. A bill for the relief of Lee Kwang Nong (George Clifford Roeder); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COX:

H. J. Res. 392. Joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Army to furnish a flat bronze marker for the grave of George Roddenbury, a veteran of the Revolutionary War; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308 (b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed under the provisions of this section with the

Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports received for the fourth calendar quarter of 1951.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the fourth calendar quarter 1951:

(NOTE.—The form used for reports is reproduced below. In the interest of economy questions are not repeated, only the answers are printed and are indicated by their respective letter and number. Also for economy in the RECORD, lengthy answers are abridged.)

File two copies with the Secretary of the Senate and file three copies with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data. Place an "X" below the appropriate letter or figure in the box at the right of the "Report" heading below:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19-----	REPORT PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">P</th> <th colspan="4" style="padding: 5px;">QUARTER</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">1st</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">2d</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">3d</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">4th</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">(Mark one square only)</td> </tr> </table>	P	QUARTER				1st	2d	3d	4th	(Mark one square only)				
P	QUARTER															
	1st	2d	3d	4th												
(Mark one square only)																

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) In General: This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee," state in Item "B" the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee.")

(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer," write "None" in answer to Item "B."

(b) Separate Reports.—An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:

(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING.—(1) State name, address, and nature of business; (2) if this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers; except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—Section 302 (e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.
2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.
3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed, in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) description, (b) quantity distributed, (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed.)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C 4" and fill out Items "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

NOTE ON ITEM "D".—(a) In General. The term "contribution" includes anything of value. When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302 (a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.—(i) In General. Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of \$500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.—(i) In General. In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) Employer as Contributor of \$500 or More.—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to \$500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution, under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. \$-----Dues and assessments
2. \$-----Gifts of money or anything of value.
3. \$-----Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. \$-----Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. \$-----Received for services (e. g., salary, fee, etc.)
6. \$-----TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
7. \$-----Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
8. \$-----TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received

"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302 (a).

9. \$-----TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
10. \$-----Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. \$-----Repaid to others during this Quarter
12. \$-----"Expense Money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter

Contributors of \$500 or More

(from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?

Please answer "yes" or "no":-----

14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last day of this Quarter, total \$500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Name and Address of Contributor ("Period" from Jan. 1 through -----, 19----
\$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N. Y.
\$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
\$3,285.00	TOTAL

NOTE ON ITEM "E".—(a) In General. "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—Section 302 (b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE. In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (item "E 6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (item "E 7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) in connection with legislative interests:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. \$-----Public relations and advertising services
2. \$-----Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item "1")
3. \$-----Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. \$-----Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. \$-----Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. \$-----Telephone and telegraph
7. \$-----Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. \$-----All other expenditures
9. \$-----TOTAL for this Quarter (add "1" through "8")
10. \$-----Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
11. \$-----TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others

"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302 (b).

12. \$-----TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. \$-----Lent to others during this Quarter
14. \$-----Repayment received during this Quarter

15. Recipients of Expenditures of \$10 or More

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of, the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following headings: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Date or Dates	Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose
\$1,750.00	7-11:	Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshblanks Bill."
\$2,400.00	7-15, 8-15, 9-15:	Britten & Blatten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Public relations service at \$800.00 per month.
\$4,150.00		TOTAL

A. J. Carson Adkerson, 976 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Strategic minerals, including manganese. (a) Amendment to Contract Settlement Act. (b) H. R. 3418.

E. (4) \$5.60; (5) \$2.50; (6) 90 cents; (7) \$13.05; (9) \$22.05; (10) \$462.52; (11) \$484.57.

A. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Generally any legislation which will affect the aircraft industry. No specific bills at this time.

E. (1) \$3,666.66; (9) \$3,666.66; (10) \$10,769.32; (11) \$14,435.98.

A. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuous. (2) H. R. 2, 13, 25, 92, 104, 114, 134, 189, 190, 191, 194, 196, 198, 207, 285, 391, 402, 466, 505, 506, 507, 508, 520, 541, 544, 1031, 1277, 1285, 1308, 1309, 1890, 1898, 1985, 2332, 2379, 2466, 2567, 2739, 2740, 2749, 2816, 2827, 2925, 2985, 2986, 3303, 3307, 3310, 3320, 3413, 3622, 3675, 3678, 3682, 3683, 3693, 3742, 3765, 3901, 3905, 3910, 3914, 4006, 4473, 4621, 4740, 4827, 5505. House Joint Resolution 20. S. 8, 9, 10, 12, 114, 305, 436, 437, 439, 475, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 1139, 1141, 1146, 1183, 1218, 1309, 1335, 1402, 1539, 1588, 1659, 1818, 1889, 2055, 2148, 2149. Senate Joint Resolution 16. Senate Resolution 154.

D. (6) \$11,300.68.

E. (2) \$10,203.26; (4) \$970.18; (7) \$127.24; (9) \$11,300.68; (10) \$10,731.88; (11) \$22,032.56.

A. Nels Peter Alifas, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees and incidentally organized labor in general.

D. (6) \$2,000.06.

E. (7) \$5; (9) \$5; (10) \$55; (11) \$60.

A. W. L. Allen, 5913 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, International (AFL), 5913 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) No definite date. (2) Labor-Management Relations Act, 1949; wage-and-hour law.

A. R. G. Allman, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Until section 8 of the War Claims Act of 1948 is passed.

E. (5) \$30; (6) \$20; (7) \$50; (9) \$100; (10) \$900; (11) \$1,200, all sums approximate.

A. Ellsworth C. Alvord, World Center Building, Sixteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Committee of American Contractors Engaged in Foreign Work, 140 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Taxation of American employees engaged in foreign work; (a) Revenue Act of 1951; (b) H. R. 4473; (d) for.

D. (6) \$14,919.73.

E. (6) \$9.66; (9) \$9.66; (11) \$9.66.

A. American Association of University Women, 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuing. (2) Federal aid to education, ECA and point 4 program, qualified equal-rights amendment, strengthening the United Nations, school construction and teachers' pay, independent status to the United States Office

of Education, reciprocal trade agreements without peril points.

E. (10) \$157.82; (11) \$157.82.

A. American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, Edificio Bearn, Plaza Santos Degollado, Mexico, D. F.

C. (1) Two years. (2) I. R. C., sec. 116 (a) to exempt from United States income taxes income derived from sources abroad by nonresident United States citizens actively engaged in a trade or business abroad.

A. American Coalition, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,008.25.

E. (2) \$750; (5) \$165; (6) \$70.54; (8) \$393.23; (9) \$1,378.77; (10) \$4,526.47; (11) \$5,905.24; (15) \$165, October, November, December, Smoot Sand & Gravel Corp., Washington, D. C., rent; \$12.24, October 1, Fox-Jones Co., Washington, D. C., office supplies; \$128.70, October 8, collector of internal revenue, Baltimore, Md., withholding and social-security tax; \$22.93, October 9, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., service; \$23.25, November 17, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., service, etc.¹

A. American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation involving the practice of medicine and all national health insurance legislation.

D. (6) \$4,275.

E. (10) \$54.88; (11) \$54.88.

A. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 203-A Liberty Life Building, Charlotte, N. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting the cotton textile industry, including tariffs, corporate taxes, price and production controls.

D. (6) \$1,627.05.

E. (2) \$1,332.30; (5) \$64.17; (6) \$8.35; (7) \$222.23; (9) \$1,627.05; (11) \$1,627.05; (15) \$756.10, October-December 1951, Robert C. Jackson, 416 Argyle Drive, Alexandria, Va., salary and expenses; \$375.29, October 1-December 31, 1951, C. G. Caffrey, 215 South Royal, Alexandria, Va., salary and expenses; \$264.09, October 1-December 31, 1951, C. T. Murchison, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; \$46.50, October 1-December 31, 1951, Irma J. Irwin, 2120 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. stenographic and clerical, \$42.50, October 1-December 31, 1951, B. N. Muhly, 11 Sherwood Road, Silver Spring, Md., stenographic and clerical, etc.¹

A. American Council of Style & Design, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indeterminate. (2) Interest of council is in securing adequate legislation to protect original commercial styles and designs on textile fabrics and other commodities.

A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting the dental profession.

D. (1) \$4,681.42; (6) \$4,681.42; (7) \$19,742.46; (8) \$24,423.88.

E. (2) \$4,681.42; (9) \$4,681.42; (10) \$19,882.12; (11) \$24,563.54; (15) \$2,425.90, October 1, 1951, Francis J. Garvey, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago 11, Ill., salary as counsel for council on legislation; \$1,316.34, October 1, 1951, B. J. Conway, 222 East Superior

Street, Chicago 11, Ill., salary as legislative assistant; \$1,041, October 1, 1951, O. O. Norberg, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago 11, Ill., salary as secretary to Mr. Garvey; \$741, October 1, 1951, Helen Hofener, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago 11, Ill., salary as stenographer; \$75, October 1, 1951, Barbara Hull, 142 Washington Street, Albany, N. Y., salary as stenographer.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Will continue during the coming years. (2) Legislation affecting agriculture directly. (3) The Nation's Agriculture and a news weekly.

D and E.¹

A. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of working people. (3) American Federationist.

E. (1) \$6,691.50; (2) \$12,934.94; (4) \$4,639.10; (5) \$1,150.25; (9) \$25,415.79; (10) \$78,841.10; (11) \$104,256.89; (15) \$6,691.50, October 1 to December 31, 1951, Furman Feiner & Co., 117 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y., radio; \$4,639.10, October 1 to December 31, 1951, Ransdell, Inc., 805 Rhode Island Avenue NE., Washington, D. C., printing; \$1,150.25, October 1 to December 31, 1951, postage on American Federationist; \$2,730, October 1 to December 31, 1951, W. C. Hushing, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., salary; \$249, October 1 to December 31, 1951, W. C. Hushing, expenses; etc.¹

A. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2)¹ S. 1202, opposed; S. 1318, for; H. R. 3559, for; H. R. 4748, for; H. R. 4051, for.

D. (6) \$6,431.55.

E. (2) \$1,000; (5) \$150; (6) \$50; (7) \$50; (9) \$1,250; (10) \$5,805; (11) \$7,055.

A. American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry. (3) No publications except bulletins to State hotel associations and to members thereof.

D. (6) \$123,452.28.

E.¹

A. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All legislation which may affect hospital care for the American people.

D. (6) \$12,957.34.

E. (2) \$6,828.50; (4) \$1,210.43; (5) \$780.17; (6) \$449.30; (7) \$983.70; (8) \$755.24; (9) \$11,007.34; (10) \$30,250.94; (11) \$41,258.28.

A. American Institute of Marine Underwriters, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation which affects the conduct of the business of marine insurance. (a) Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

E. (2) \$3,750; (7) \$1,239.53; (9) \$4,989.53; (11) \$4,989.53; (15) \$4,989.53, December 27, 1951, Bigham, Engler, Jones & Huston, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y., counsel fee for services, together with their disbursements.

A. The American Legion, national headquarters, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) and (3).¹

D. (6) \$365.17.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

E.¹ (1) \$728.82; (2) \$11,168.50; (4) \$4,085.11; (5) \$1,418.49; (6) \$532.39; (7) \$4,922.25; (9) \$22,855.56; (10) \$67,945.06; (11) \$90,800.62.

A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All prospective legislation which will or may affect the life-insurance business. (a) Revenue Act of 1951, H. R. 4473; Federal Unemployment Tax Act, H. R. 3392; Defense Production Act, House Journal Resolution 278; Securities Exchange Act, H. R. 4143; National Bankruptcy Act, S. 25; War Disaster Act, S. 1848; various bills concerning veterans' insurance benefits.

D. (6) \$4,053.43.
E. (2) \$2,787.67; (5) \$431.57; (6) \$441.66; (7) \$392.53; (9) \$4,053.43; (10) \$10,957.70; (11) \$15,011.13; (15) \$2,500, September 30 to December 31, Robert L. Hogg, salary; \$287.67, September 30 to December 31, Emma F. Randel, salary; \$416.66, September 30 to December 31, Randall H. Hagner & Co., Inc., rent; \$441.66, September 30 to December 31, telephone and telegraph; \$14.91, September 30 to December 31, supplies and miscellaneous office expenses \$393.52, September 30 to December 31, Robert L. Hogg, travel, hotel, meals, taxi, tips, and miscellaneous expenses.

A. American Marine Hull Insurance Syndicate, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. Counsel keeps us advised of Federal legislative developments as they may arise. (2) Legislation which affects the business of hull insurance. (a) Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

E. (2) \$3,750; (7) \$1,239.52; (9) \$4,989.52; (11) \$4,989.52; (15) \$4,989.52, November 21, Bigham, Englar, Jones & Huston, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y.: counsel fee for services, together with their disbursements.

A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) The general legislative interest of the American Medical Association is to advance the science and art of medicine. The specific legislative interest of the American Medical Association at the present time is shown on pages 3, 4, and 5 of this report.¹

E. (1) \$75,000; (2) \$33,347.13; (5) \$4,219.34; (6) \$1,159.12; (7) \$2,616.49; (8) \$1,136.16; (9) \$117,478.24; (10) \$332,894.33; (11) \$450,372.57; (15) \$8.25, October 5, 1951, M. D. Lamborne, Jr., AMA, Washington office, staff sundry; \$4.50, October 5, 1951, James W. Foristel, AMA Washington office, staff sundry; \$16, October 5, 1951, D. M. Perry, AMA Washington office, staff sundry; \$22, October 5, 1951, George L. Connery, AMA Washington office, staff sundry; \$17, October 5, 1951, C. H. Maxwell, AMA Washington office, staff sundry, etc.¹

A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

C. (2) Price controls, quotas, land legislation, tax matters, etc.

D. (6) \$21,894.36.
E.¹ (2) \$4,950; (6) \$79.14; (7) \$1,120.81; (8) \$14; (9) \$6,163.95; (10) \$22,965.89; (11) \$29,129.84.

A. The American Optometric Association, Inc., Development Fund, care of Dr. Samuel L. Brown, 111 East North Street, Fostoria, Ohio.

C. (1) Continuing interest in legislation in the health field affecting the profession of optometry. (2) S. 106, bill to amend the District of Columbia optometry law; S. 337, bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and Vocational Education Act of 1946; H. R. 146, bill to improve health services; H. R.

2707, bill to provide for Federal grants-in-aid for health; all bills pertaining to health and visual care; H. R. 4675 and H. R. 4528, bill to prohibit transportation of fireworks into any State.

E. (6) \$7.26; (9) \$7.26; (10) \$9,542.63; (11) \$9,549.89; (15) \$7.26, Dr. C. G. Melton, Wade Building, Fayetteville, Ark., long-distance telephone calls.

A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Bills affecting the public health; such as H. R. 910 and S. 2301, nurses education aid; H. R. 5215, funds for National Science Foundation; H. R. 4473, hospital exemption from admissions tax; S. 337, medical education aid.

D. (6) \$450.72.
E. (2) \$375 (10 percent); (5) \$69 (10 percent); (6) \$6.72 (10 percent); (9) \$450.72; (10) \$1,785.13; (11) \$2,235.85.

A. American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) Legislative interests are those affecting the paper and pulp industry, its operations, practices, and properties.

D. (6) \$115.
E. (2) \$100; (6) \$10; (7) \$5; (9) \$115; (10) \$1,620.88; (11) \$1,735.88.

A. American Parents' Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.; 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Interest will continue indefinitely. (2) National school health services bill, H. R. 3238; public school construction bill, H. R. 3362; national child-research bill, H. R. 1879; Federal aid for medical education, S. 337, 2707; local public-health units, H. R. 274, S. 445; physically handicapped children's education bill, S. 3102, H. R. 7396; school-lunch appropriation; Children's Bureau appropriation; Cabinet status for the Federal Security Agency; Federal aid to day-care centers in defense areas; Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools; emergency maternal and infant care, S. 1245; defense housing and community facilities, H. R. 2988, S. 349.

D. (6) \$1,587.
E. (8) \$486.47; (9) \$486.47; (10) \$12,166.10; (11) \$12,652.57; (15) G. J. Hecht, railroad fare, \$18; Charity Wells, Inc., Wishing Well, \$300; Mrs. D. B. Stough, travel expense, \$37.64; Washington Post, want ads, \$10.60; Smith Transfer & Storage, \$10.50; Wishing Well expense, \$18; Bachrach, printing expense, \$18.10; board of directors' luncheon, \$63.63.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting the petroleum industry.

D.¹ (6) \$227.
E. (2) \$5,400; (5) \$3,400; (6) \$380; (6a) \$1,548; (9) \$10,728; (10) \$32,986; (11) \$43,714; (15) \$2,400, October 1-December 31, 1951, J. E. Kane, API, Washington, D. C., salary; \$735.65, October 1-December 31, 1951, J. E. Kane, API, Washington, D. C., expenses; \$483.60, October 1-December 31, 1951, J. E. Kane, District of Columbia Petroleum Institute, Washington, D. C., expenses; \$3,000, October 1-December 31, 1951, J. L. Dwyer, API, Washington, D. C., salary; \$328.63, October 1-December 31, 1951, J. L. Dwyer, API, Washington, D. C., expenses, etc.¹

A. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) Legislative interests in-

clude all measures affecting the pulpwood industry, its practices or properties.

A. American Retail Federation, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$46,391.42.
E.¹ \$8,750; (4) \$66.09; (5) \$785.83; (6) \$465.10; (7) \$371.76; (9) \$10,438.78; (10) \$26,132.93; (11) \$36,571.71.

A. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Continuous. (2) See pages 170 through 173 of Proceedings, copy attached. (3) Annual Proceedings.

D.¹ (6) \$1,415.51.
E. (2) \$250; (4) \$154.81; (5) \$501.12; (6) \$28.10; (7) \$164.61; (8) \$316.87; (9) \$1,415.51; (10) \$5,120.86; (11) \$6,536.37; (15) \$41.14, October 4, J. M. Hood—reimbursement personal expenses, total \$411.36—10 percent of which estimated to be in furtherance of legislative program; \$16.78, October 26, Margie Witt, Canal Building, New Orleans, La.—reporting annual meeting, total \$167.82—10 percent of which estimated to be in furtherance of legislation; \$154.81, November 2, Willson-Epes Printing Co., Washington, D. C.—1,000 copies Proceedings, total cost \$1,548.05—10 percent of which estimated to be in furtherance of legislation; \$65.64, November 7, J. M. Hood—reimbursement personal expenses, total \$656.37—10 percent of which estimated to be in furtherance of legislative program; \$300.09, November 13, Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, D. C.—copies all bills during Eighty-second Congress—100 percent legislative, etc.¹

A. The American Tariff League, Inc., 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) H. R. 5505.
D. (6) \$12,450.
E. (1) \$500; (2) \$9,084.14; (4) \$3,217.98; (5) \$1,385.53; (6) \$182.61; (7) \$3,095.06; (8) \$1,234.14; (9) \$18,699.46; (10) \$39,546.84; (11) \$58,246.30; (15) \$870.97, October 17, November 8, December 13, Charles F. Noyes Co., 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., rent and electricity; \$675.17, October 17, November 8, Argo Photo-Offset Corp., 333 Avenue of America, New York City, printing and distributing literature; \$173.79, October 17, November 8, December 13, Graham Stationery Co., 26 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City, stationery and supplies; \$136.99, October 17, Aetna Printing Co., 64 Reade Street, New York City, stationery; \$169.50, October 17, November 8, December 13, New York Telephone Co., post-office box 0, New York City, telephone service, etc.¹

A. America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) H. R. 4059, Copyright amendment bill, relating to the manufacturing clause. H. R. 3711, Photoengraving; temporary free importation of samples under bond. H. R. 5505, Customs Simplification bill. Tuna bill.

D. (6) \$4,080.
E. (2) \$4,059.01; (6) \$33.64; (7) \$37.95; (8) \$82.99; (9) \$4,213.59; (10) \$12,995.04; (11) \$17,208.63; (14) \$55.75; (15) \$1.04, October 5, District Unemployment Compensation Board, taxes, third quarter; \$9.20, October 19, C. & P. Telephone Co., telephone bill; \$30.80, October 31, O. R. Strackbein, 424 Bowen Building, October expenses out of pocket; \$12.14, November 2, Trades Unionist, Washington, D. C., printing salary receipts; \$13.22, November 20, C. & P. Telephone Co., telephone bill, etc.¹

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co., Keltys, Tex.; The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co., Galveston, Tex.; The Kansas City Southern Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.; International-Great Northern Railroad, Houston, Tex.; Missouri-Kansas-Texas of Texas, Dallas, Tex.; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Co., Houston, Tex.; Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Co., Amarillo, Tex.; Paris & Mount Pleasant Railroad Co., Paris, Tex.; Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway Co., Quanah, Tex.; Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific Railway Co., Abilene, Tex.; St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; St. Louis, Southwestern Railway Co. of Texas, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co., Houston, Tex.; Texas South-Eastern Railroad Co., Diboll, Tex.; The Texas & Pacific Railway Co., Dallas, Tex.; The Texas Mexican Railway Co., Laredo, Tex.; The Union Terminal Co., Dallas, Tex.; Wichita Falls & Southern Railroad Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.; Wichita Valley Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Walter Woodul, Chronicle Building, Houston 2, Tex.

C. (1) Through year 1952. (2) Generally legislation affecting Texas railroads. For: S. 1335 and H. R. 3465, parcel post rates, etc. H. R. 2416, exclusion from gross income from discharge of indebtedness. S. 1657, air mail subsidy separation. H. R. 4483, to amend section 307 (d) of the Interstate Commerce Act. H. R. 3587, third supplemental appropriation bill. S. 1603, bill to assure allocations for building and repair of freight cars and locomotives. S. 719, clarifying Robinson-Patman Act. H. R. 3282, Post Office appropriation bill, for clarifying amendment with reference to unlimited powers of Postmaster General as to mail movements. Opposed: House Joint Resolution 2 and Senate Joint Resolution 27, St. Lawrence seaway. H. R. 4473, tax bill as to withholding dividend and interest payments. H. R. 3880, Independent Offices appropriation bill as to Long amendment giving borrowing power to inland barge lines. H. R. 1998, to amend section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act relating to communication systems and operating rules. S. 1347 and H. R. 3669, and S. 1353 and H. R. 3755, amending Railroad Retirement Act, but for Priest bill, H. R. 4641, on same subject. Neither for nor against H. R. 4386, appropriations for civil functions of Army.

E. (2) \$4,374.99; (8) \$700; (9) \$5,074.99; (10) \$18,291.07; (11) \$23,366.96; (15) see page 3.¹

A. Richard H. Anthony, The American Tariff League, Inc., 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. The American Tariff League, Inc., 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) H. R. 5505.

D. (6) \$3,125.

E. (7) \$20.64; (9) \$20.64; (10) \$604.64; (11) \$625.28.

A. Hector M. Aring, 826 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) During present session of Congress; (2) Tax legislation; labor legislation; amendments to the Clayton Act; merchant-marine

legislation; price basing point legislation; Defense Production Act.

D. (6) \$1,250.

E. (8) \$771.01; (9) \$771.01; (10) \$2,425.89; (11) \$3,196.90.

A. W. C. Arnold, 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.

B. Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.

E. (10) \$1,952.30; (11) \$1,952.30.

A. Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) See rider C-2.¹ (3) See rider C-3.¹

D. (6) \$49,796.43.

E.¹ (2) \$28,600.86; (3) \$9,000; (4) \$1,317.02; (5) \$3,331.83; (6) \$288.53; (7) \$2,499.73; (8) \$4,658.46; (9) \$49,796.43; (10) \$188,013.48; (11) \$237,809.69.

A. Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

C.¹

A. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. Specific legislative interests: H. R. 5566 amending section 5 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to exclude liability for loss of services and loss of consortium. (3) Casualty and Surety Journal.

D. (6) \$1,658.72.

E.¹ (2) \$1,241.98; (4) \$42.63; (5) \$111.61; (6) \$34.23; (7) \$45.95; (8) \$182.32; (9) \$1,658.71; (10) \$5,005.51; (11) \$6,664.23.

A. Association of Petroleum Rerefiners, 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.

D. (6) \$3,429.41.

A. (1) The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) All Federal legislative proposals which may affect the western railroads.

A. Atlantic Union Committee, Inc., 537 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (7) \$37,548.93.

E. (2) \$18,291.49; (4) \$5,078.25; (5) \$847.80; (6) \$1,179.13; (7) \$4,959.25; (8) \$866.22; (9) \$31,222.14; (10) \$127,492.34; (11) \$158,714.48.

A. Charles E. Babcock, route 4, box 73, Vienna, Va.

B. The National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics of the United States, 3025-3029 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) Continue indefinitely. (2) Patriotic legislation; restriction of undesirable immigration; improvement in free public schools; suppression of communism, etc.

D. (6) \$249.99.

E. (5) \$60; (6) \$2.33; (7) \$19.76; (8) \$5.40; (9) \$87.49; (10) \$345.20; (11) \$432.49.

A. Charles B. Bailey, 2035 South Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Terminated October 20, 1951. (2) Various legislation affecting members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks.

D. (6) \$400.

A. Gibbs L. Baker, 1044 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) The Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and proposed amendments thereto, i. e., S. 2092, S. 2104, and S. 2170.

A. Mary Alice Baldinger, 4607 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) The major activities of the American Civil Liberties Union are nonlegislative. It is interested, however, in congressional, as well as other, action in any way affecting civil liberties. Among its specific legislative interests are: (generally supported) antilynching (H. R. 28; S. 127, S. 1733); antipoll tax (H. R. 1320; S. 1734); omnibus civil rights (H. R. 29); FEPC (S. 1732); home rule for the District of Columbia (S. 1976); statehood for Alaska and Hawaii (S. 49, S. 50). Also immigration legislation including the omnibus immigration bills (H. R. 5678, S. 2055) on which some sections are supported and some opposed.

D. (6) \$375.

E. (5) \$14.50; (6) \$9.06; (7) \$14.55; (8) \$2.75; (9) \$40.86; (10) \$225.30; (11) \$266.16.

A. Joseph H. Ball, 1713 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) During the period for which this report is filed the registrant did not support, advocate, or oppose any specific legislation.

E.¹

A. Loren C. Bamert, post-office box 189, Ione, Calif.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

C.¹

E. (6) \$69.02; (7) \$868.19; (9) \$937.21; (10) \$1,036; (11) \$1,973.21.

A. Hartman Barber, room 407, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor.

D. (6) \$1,691.31.

E. (2) \$218; (6) \$228.67; (7) \$336.12; (8) \$47; (9) \$829.79; (10) \$2,105.14; (11) \$2,934.93.

A. Joel Barlow, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) and (2). The undersigned was retained to advise the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks in connection with H. R. 4473, which became the Revenue Act of 1951, Public Law 183, Eighty-second Congress. The association and the undersigned opposed enactment of section 313 of the Revenue Act of 1951, which repealed the exemption of mutual savings banks from Federal income tax. (3) (See attached, p. 3.)¹

A. James T. Barnes, 203 Capital Club Building, Raleigh, N. C.

B. Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

C. (1) Continuous. (2) H. R. 14, 87, 149, 274, 348, 417, 483, 910, 913, 1140, 1272, 1368, 1502, 1545, 1644, 1752, 1781, 3293, 3456, 4371,

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

4373, 4473; H. Res. 38; S. 1, 101, 337, 349, 351, 445, 1186, 1328, 2171, 2246, 2247, 2248.

E. (2) \$1,875; (9) \$1,875; (10) \$5,625; (11) \$7,500.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Of indefinite duration. (2) (See appended statement, p. 5.)¹

D. (6) \$4,125.

E. (6) \$2.56; (7) \$277.23; (8) \$37.28; (9) \$317.07; (10) \$1,670.86; (11) \$1,987.93; (15) \$11.25, October 10, 1951, Colony, Washington, D. C. (restaurant); \$10.55, October 31, 1951, La Salle, Washington, D. C. (restaurant).

A. Irvin Barney, Jr., 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347 to amend Railroad Retirement Act. House Resolution 426 to integrate railroad retirement funds with social security. All legislation of interest to railroad employees and labor in general.

D. (6) \$2,100.

A. A. K. Barta, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Proprietary Association, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Bills affecting proprietary medicines industry. (3) (a) Legislative bulletins; (b) approximately 500; (c) weekly average; (d) mimeographed.

E. (7) \$125; (9) \$125; (10) \$375; (11) \$500.

A. J. A. Beirne, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America-CIO, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislative matters affecting the interests of the membership of the union.

A. C. Jasper Bell, 904 Bryant Building, Kansas City, Mo.

B. National Institute of Oil Seed Products, P. O. Box 3500, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) This is final report; services terminated. (2) Seeking amendment of paragraph 23 of H. R. 1535, entitled "Customs Simplification Act of 1951" or any companion bill in the United States Senate.

E. (10) \$1,207.34; (11) \$1,207.34.

A. Bell, Taylor & Co. (a partnership consisting of Luther K. Bell & O. A. Taylor) 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. See statement attached.¹

C. (2) (a) 1951 Defense Production Act; (b) S. 1717; (c) S. 1717; (d) our studies, investigations, recommendations would in effect support the main provisions of S. 1717.

D. (6) \$47.87.

E. (5) \$20.10; (6) \$17.80; (7) \$9.97; (9) \$47.87; (10) \$2,091.98; (11) \$2,139.95.

A. Julia D. Bennett, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Interested throughout the session. (2) Interested in legislation affecting libraries and librarians. Library services bills, S. 1452, H. R. 5229, H. R. 5195, H. R. 5190, H. R. 5216, H. R. 5227, H. R. 5221, H. R. 5222, H. R. 5311, H. R. 1535. Customs

Simplification Act as it affects libraries. H. R. 2982 and S. 1046, postal rates and their effect on library budgets. Senate Joint Resolution 76 and S. 1579 on educational television. House Resolution 474 on school construction as it affects higher education and libraries. Senate Joint Resolution 20, oil-for-education amendment as it affects libraries.

A. Wendell Berge, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Association of Independent Industries, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Pending bills to abolish RFC, opposed; Fulbright bill to revise RFC, in favor.

E. (6) \$1.32; (9) \$1.32; (10) \$431.56; (11) \$432.88; (12) \$192.09.

A. Wendell Berge, Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interest to continue to October 19, 1952. (2) Any legislation affecting third-class postal rates.

D. (6) \$1,000.

E. (6) 83 cents; (7) \$215.76; (9) \$216.59; (10) \$533.96; (11) \$750.55; (12) \$1,650.17.

A. Kenneth W. Bergen, 84 State Street, Boston, Mass.

B. The Merchants National Bank of Boston, Executor.

C. (1) Matter completed by enactment of section 609 of the Revenue Act of 1951. (2) Section 609 of Revenue Act of 1951—transfers taking effect at death.

E. (See statement attached.)

A. Preston B. Bergin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (See page 3.)

D. (6) \$1,000.

E. (6) \$29.49; (7) \$4.85; (9) \$29.49; (10) \$12.30; (11) \$41.75.

A. Bigham, Engler, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. The firm represents companies engaged in the business of marine insurance and as members of The American Institute of Marine Underwriters, The Association of Marine Underwriters of the United States; American Cargo War Risk Reinsurance Exchange; American Marine Hull Insurance Syndicate.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) General questions affecting the insurance of ships and their cargoes against marine risks; reparations; subrogation. (a) Merchant Marine Act, 1936. (b) H. R. 2562, taxation of marine insurance; H. P. 2110, a private bill for relief based on subrogation.

D. (6) \$7,500.

E. (6) \$10.80; (7) \$72.17; (9) \$82.97; (10) \$2,396.28; (11) \$2,479.05; (14) \$2,479.05.

A. Norman E. Biorn, 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

B. Minnesota Associated Businessmen, Inc., 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) Federal and State taxation and governmental expenditures.

D. (7) \$216.82.

E. (2) \$150; (5) \$16.19; (9) \$166.19; (10) \$609.67; (11) \$775.86; (15) \$166.19; (16)

\$150, October-November-December. Miscellaneous stenographers.

A. James C. Black, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$600.

E. (7) \$500; (9) \$500; (10) \$1,500; (11) \$2,000.

A. William Rhea Blake, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, Tenn.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) The National Cotton Council of America favors such action on any legislation affecting raw-cotton industry as will promote the purposes for which the council is organized.

D. (6) \$72.11.

E. (7) \$35.49; (9) \$35.49; (10) \$893.11; (11) \$928.60.

A. Charles E. Blankenship, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America, CIO, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislative matters affecting the interests of the membership of this union.

D. (6) \$1,862.14.

E. (2) \$1,732.78; (5) \$10.20; (7) \$108.55; (8) \$10.61; (9) \$1,862.14; (10) \$7,652.43; (11) \$9,514.57.

A. Bleakley, Platt, Gilchrist & Walker, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Elisabeth von Elverfeldt, Hotel New Weston, Madison Avenue at Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interest has terminated. (2) Person filing had been interested in furthering passage of S. 302, H. R. 1620, H. R. 2559, H. R. 8856, or other substantially similar legislation.

E. (6) \$18; (7) \$149.46; (8) \$5; (9) \$172.46; (10) \$90.59; (11) \$163.05; (15) \$31.92, Sept. 5, railroad fare to Washington and return; \$25.54, September 17, railroad fare to Washington and return; \$92, September 17-20, hotel bill, meals, and taxis in Washington.

A. Morton Bodfish, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Continuous. (2) Support all legislation favorable to thrift and home ownership and particularly helpful to savings and loan associations and cooperative banks in carrying out their thrift and home financing objectives and oppose legislation detrimental to home ownership and these institutions. During present quarter registrant has been interested in H. R. 4473 (a bill to provide revenue, and for other purposes). (3) Washington Notes; Flash Notes.

E. (7) \$272.64; (9) \$272.64; (10) \$1,205.58; (11) \$1,478.22; (15) October 8, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., \$4.42; October 19, Morton Bodfish (for taxis, meals, and incidental expenditures), \$115.85; October 19, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., \$11.69; October 22, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., \$45.82; November 6, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., \$52.54; November 27, Eastern Airlines, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., \$42.32.

A. Paul H. Bolton, 708 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Wholesalers, Inc., 708 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Sanford H. Bolz, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Jewish Congress, 15 East Eighth-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) General; to oppose anti-Semitism and racism in all its forms, and to defend civil rights incident thereto. Specific: (a), (b), and (d), H. R. 2379, S. 716, S. 2055, and H. R. 5678, omnibus immigration bills, against; S. 2343, immigration bill, for.

D. (6) \$125.

E. (7) \$3.25; (9) \$3.25; (10) \$12.12; (11) \$15.37.

A. R. B. Bowden, 608 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., and 100 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 608 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., and 100 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

C. (1) Legislative interests continue indefinitely since 1896. (2) Interested in legislation affecting the grain and/or feed trade. Specifically during this quarter, interested in equal taxation of cooperatives in general tax bill.

D. (6) \$4,500.

E. (7) \$841.07; (9) \$841.07.

A. Charles M. Boyer, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation for development of a military policy for the United States which will guarantee adequate national security. (3) (a) The Reserve Officer and ROA Washington Newsletter.

A. D. H. Brackett, post-office box 622, Atlanta, Ga.

C. (1) Through Eighty-second Congress or longer. (2) Interested in Federal legislation to prohibit unbonded, unelected, irresponsible city policemen from being armed with deadly weapons (and the same to apply to all other petty arresting officers), or otherwise to require them to be underwritten by solvent bonds, as is required of elected and bonded responsible high sheriffs.

D. (6) \$35.

E. (4) \$10; (9) \$10; (11) \$10; (15) Paid Atlanta, Ga., post office \$5 for postal cards, and \$5 for multigraphing the cards. Multigraphing was done by Ace Letter Service, 306-11 Pryor Street Building, Atlanta, Ga., on December 29, 1951.

A. Fontaine C. Bradley, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Institute of Accountants and its members, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Duration—During the pendency of any proposed legislation tending to restrict the right of accountants to appear before Government agencies. (2) S. 17, H. R. 3097, S. 1725.

E. (5) \$90.80; (8) \$60.30; (9) \$72.30; (10) \$133.10.

A. Joseph E. Brady, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink, and Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) As long as registrant holds present office and legislation affecting interest of employing organization is pending. (2) All legislation involving or in the direction of national prohibition, taxation of alcoholic beverages, etc. (3) The Brewery Worker.

E. (10) \$189.46; (11) \$189.46.

A. Harry R. Brashear, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite; (2) any legislation affecting transportation matters in which members of the Association are interested. No specific bills at this time.

A. Glenn A. Brennan, 27-31 Cleveland Street, Hammond, Ind.

B. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Final report.

D. (6) \$400.

A. James M. Brewbaker, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. O. O. Bright, 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Southern Pine Industry Committee, New Orleans, La.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the lumber-manufacturing industry.

D. (6) \$1,200.

E. (7) \$58.70; (9) \$58.70; (10) \$153.35; (11) \$217.05.

A. H. E. Brinckerhoff, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Dawes E. Brisbane, 952 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 952 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Continuous, as long as there be legislation pending before the Congress dealing with Federal grants-in-aid to States for highways, or repeal, modification, or extension of Federal excise taxes on motor vehicles, gasoline, oil, tires, or auto parts. (2) Such legislative interest is primarily for analysis and reporting: (a) Revenue Act of 1951; (b) H. R. 4473, and the Senate version; (d) for modification of automotive excise tax provisions.

A. Milton E. Brooding, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. California Packing Corp., 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation related specifically to food processing and farming.

D. (6) \$250.

E. (6) \$25; (9) \$25; (10) \$1,665; (11) \$1,690.

A. A. E. Brooks, 2202 Fort Worth National Bank Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

B. American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, Edificio Bearn, Plaza Santos Degollado, Mexico, D. F.

C. (1) Two years. (2) I. R. C. sec. 116 (a) (to exempt from United States income taxes income derived from sources abroad by non-resident United States citizens actively engaged in a trade or business abroad).

A. William F. Brooks, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Grain Trade Council, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Interested in all legislation affecting labor, more particularly railroad labor.

D. (1) \$7,804.10; (6) \$7,804.10.

E. (2) \$4,940.23; (7) \$2,863.87; (9) \$7,804.10; (10) \$22,871.91; (11) \$30,676.01.

A. C. R. Brown, room 411, Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, to amend Railroad Retirement Act; and H. Res. 426, to integrate railroad retirement funds with Social Security.

D. (6) \$2,977.22.

A. Paul W. Brown, 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Postal legislation.

E. (4) \$3,937; (9) \$3,937; (10) \$299.10; (11) \$4,236.10.

A. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members of the NAEC.

D. (6) \$7,500.

E. (2) \$8,441.57; (5) \$375; (6) 81 cents; (8) \$38.55; (9) \$3,855.93; (10) \$21,349.31; (11) \$30,205.24; (15) \$1,250, December 1, 1951, \$416.67, December 7, 1951, Brown & Brown, St. Ignace, Mich., services; \$450, October 15, 1951, \$150, November 15, 1951, \$450, December 7, 1951, B. M. Fitzgerald, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., services; \$1,253.33, October 15, 1951, \$1,258.33, November 15, 1951, \$2,458.24, December 7, 1951, A. Manning Shaw, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., services; \$150, October 15, 1951, \$150, November 15, 1951, \$150, December 15, 1951, Geraldine DeFoe, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., stenographic services; \$100, October 1, 1951, \$100, November 1, 1951, \$100, January 2, 1952, Washington Loan & Trust Co., 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent; \$75, stationers, engravers, and Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C.; stationery, office supplies, miscellaneous; and local telephone service, \$25 per month.

A. Russell B. Brown, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuing.

E. (8) \$4; (9) \$4; (10) \$8, (11) \$102.

A. Thad H. Brown, Jr., 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation, local, State, or Federal, which relates to the television-broadcasting industry.

D.¹

A. William A. Bryans III, 1044 Gas & Electric Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Public Service Co. of Colorado, 930 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue indefinitely. (2) Legislation having to do with activities of the Bureau of Reclamation, the Rural Electrification Administration, and tax matters, all of which directly affect the interests of the company.

E. (10) \$2,606.69; (11) \$2,606.69.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Jack Bryson, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Any legislation affecting the motion-picture industry.

D. (6) \$6,280.79.

E. (7) \$1,211.23; (8) \$644.90; (9) \$1,856.13; (10) \$5,602.31; (11) \$7,458.44; (15) \$699.59, October, November, and December, Shoreham Hotel, food and entertainment; \$146.33, October, November, and December, Mayflower Hotel, food and entertainment; \$365.31, October, November, and December, Statler Hotel, food and entertainment.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

C. (1) For an indefinite term. (2) Potentially interested in all legislation affecting river and harbor works, flood control, and other water use and conservation, and related subjects. Specific legislative interests during this calendar year (1951) included appropriations for civil functions of the Army, H. R. 4386.

D. (6) \$1,350.

E. (8) \$49.64; (9) \$49.64; (10) \$169.70; (11) \$219.34.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. The Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J.

A. The Budd Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) During the Eighty-second Congress. (2) Corporate income and excess-profits taxes. (a) Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950 and revenue bill of 1951. (b) H. R. 4473. (c) 64 Stat., ch. 1199. (d) For amendment of Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950.

E. (2) \$7,500; (6) \$16.35; (7) \$22.49; (9) \$7,538.84; (11) \$7,538.84.

A. George Bugbee, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,562.51.

E. (7) \$443.35; (9) \$443.35; (10) \$1,087.88; (11) \$1,531.23.

A. Harold J. Buoy, 825 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Kansas City, Kans.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) H. R. 3669, S. 1347 (amendments to Railroad Retirement Act).

D. (6) \$326.76.

A. George J. Burger, Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, 714 Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Interested in rubber-tires bill, basing-point legislation, antitrust law legislation, spare-tire monopoly, all legislation affecting independent small business.

A. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, post-office box 860, Lexington, Ky.

D. (7) \$9,533.50.

E. (9) \$4,239.28; (10) \$13,226.35; (11) \$17,465.63; (16) \$255, rent (office for Mr. Taylor); \$99.58, telephone and telegraph; \$2,153.16, Hugh W. Taylor, salary; \$632, Inez M. Pontier, salary; \$295.50, Margaret Adair, etc.¹

A. George B. Burnham, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 5653 College Avenue, Oakland, Calif.

C. (1) Probably until desired legislation is passed. (2) Legislation for the relief of the Burnham Chemical Co., Senate Joint Resolution 23, House Joint Resolutions 181, 182, 183, 186, and 199.

D. (6) \$2,359.46.

E. (2) \$800; (4) \$763.45; (5) \$355.44; (6) \$44.02; (7) \$384.94; (8) \$11.61; (9) \$2,359.46; (10) \$5,544.70; (11) \$7,904.16; (15) \$600, various, G. B. Burnham, 132 Second Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; \$200, various, Pearl M. Burnham, 132 Second Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; \$384.94, various, travel, food, lodging, miscellaneous; \$61.86, various, ABA Electric Typed Letters, 1013 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., typing; \$125.30, November 21, Commercial Printing Co., 517 New Jersey Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., printing, etc.¹

A. F. Hugh Burns, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) (a) St. Lawrence legislation; (b) Senate Joint Resolution 27, House Joint Resolutions 2, 3, 4, 15, 101, 122, 159, 337.

D. (6) \$1,805.

E. (7) \$732.09; (9) \$732.09; (10) \$2,008.84; (11) \$2,740.93; (15) November 14, Hotel Morton, Atlantic City, N. J., \$15; December 9, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, \$23.88; December 10, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, \$88.66; December 13, Savory Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, \$15.32; December 14, Hotel Onesto, Canton, Ohio, \$13.11.

A. Robert M. Burr, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Duration not predictable. (2) Legislation regarding excise taxes on electric refrigerators, electric ranges, electric water heaters, domestic electric appliances, commercial electric cooking equipment, and electric fans.

D. (6) \$260.16.

E. (7) \$220.46; (9) \$220.46; (10) \$194.83; (11) \$415.29.

A. Orrin A. Burrows, 1200 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely, as needed. (2) All legislation dealing with the electrical workers in particular and labor in general, such as attempts made by Congress to reduce annual and sick leave for Federal employees, and to support unemployment coverage and other more liberal benefits for the workers.

D. (6) \$2,067.

A. Eugene J. Butler, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Catholic Welfare Conference, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation affecting religious, charitable, and educational institutions and organizations.

D. (7) \$2,474.99.

E. (7) \$64.33; (9) \$64.33; (10) \$570.45; (11) \$634.78.

A. Carl Byoir and Associates, Inc., 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interests expected to continue. (2) Opposed the proposed increase in the rate of Federal excise tax on distilled spirits.

E. (1) \$9,000; (2) \$10,287; (4) \$125; (6) \$25; (7) \$80; (8) \$265; (9) \$19,782; (10) \$61,991; (11) \$81,773.

A. Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Iowa.

C. (1) Interest expected to continue. (2) Interested in the Defense Production Act of 1950 and such other bills as may pertain to economic controls over industry, especially during emergency periods.

A. C. G. Caffrey, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 203-A Liberty Life Building, Charlotte, N. C.

C. (1) So long as Congress is in session. (2) H. R. 1724, Renegotiation Act of 1951. H. R. 5505—Customs simplification. H. R. 4473—Revenue bill of 1951 (Public Law 183, 82d Cong.). Public Law 773, Eighty-first Congress; Public Law 96, Eighty-second Congress. The Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended by the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951. H. R. 1612 (Public Law 50, 82d Cong.), Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951.

E. (7) \$75; (9) \$305; (10) \$375.

A. Wallace J. Campbell.

B. The Cooperative League of the United States of America Association, Inc., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. John L. Carey, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. American Institute of Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Duration—during the pendency of any proposed legislation tending to restrict the right of accountants to appear before Government agencies. (2) S. 17, to provide general rules of practice and procedure before Federal agencies (against, unless amended); H. R. 3097, to protect the public with respect to practitioners before administrative agencies (if any legislation is needed in this field, we are for this bill, and in any event are not opposed to it); S. 1725, to protect the public with respect to the practice of the law by others than duly licensed attorneys before Government agencies and United States Tax Court (against); S. 913, to provide for the establishment of Joint Committee on Budget (against); H. R. 4371 and 4373, to provide for retirement fund for self-employed persons (not opposed to these bills).

D. (7) \$917.

E. (6) \$50; (9) \$50; (11) \$50.

A. R. B. Carothers, Paris, Tenn.

B. H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Inc., Paris, Tenn.; Kentucky-Tennessee Clay Co., Cooley Clay Co., Kentucky Clay Mining Co., Mayfield, Ky.; Bell Clay Co., Gleason, Tenn.; United Clay Mines Corp., Trenton, N. J.; Old Hickory Clay Co., Paducah, Ky.; all mine and ship ball and sagger clay.

C. (1) Our interest in retaining percentage depletion allowance for ball and sagger clays. This is allowed by section 114, Internal Revenue Code, title 26. (2) I am interested in retaining percentage depletion allowance and shall continue my effort in behalf of the H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Inc., and the other companies. This title 26, section 114, Internal Revenue Code.

E. (6) \$53.76; (7) \$1,585.19; (8) \$225; (9) \$1,868.95; (10) \$2,568.14; (11) \$4,437.09.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. T. C. Carroll, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) At present working for passage of H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, to amend Railroad Retirement Act; also House Resolution 426, to integrate retirement funds with social security, which we oppose.

A. Henderson H. Carson, 640 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; 600 First National Bank Building, Canton, Ohio.

B. East Ohio Gas Co., 1405 East Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Unknown. Regular client for many years. (2) All legislation of interest to natural-gas industry.

D. (6) \$3,461.79.
E. (1) \$37; (2) \$98; (3) \$75; (4) \$17; (5) \$88.66; (6) \$19.43; (7) \$97.60; (8) \$29.10; (9) \$461.79; (10) \$1,456.10; (11) \$1,917.89.

A. Joseph K. Carson, Jr., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

B. The Propeller Club of the United States, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Any matters affecting the welfare of the American merchant marine, arising under the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other legislation affecting the shipping industry.

A. Albert E. Carter, 1026 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Retained to represent the company before administrative agencies and commissions and on legislative matters affecting company's interest.

D. (6) \$3,000.
E. (5) \$634.86; (6) \$35.80; (7) \$370.70; (9) \$1,041.36; (10) \$3,245.88; (11) \$4,287.24; (12) \$1,041.36; (14) \$1,317.34; (15) \$634.86, October 1, November 1, December 1, Munsey Trust Co., rent; \$36.80, October 15, November 15, December 15, C. & P. Telephone Co., telephone; \$341.20, December 18, United Air Lines and S. P. R. R., travel; \$29.50, December 20, Statler Hotel, University Club.

A. Clarence B. Carter, post office box 798, New Haven, Conn.

B. Railroad Pension Conference, post office box 798, New Haven, Conn.

C. (2) For enactment of 30-year, half-pay railroad retirement legislation, S. 1308, H. R. 63, H. R. 382.

E. (7) \$19.32; (9) \$19.32; (10) \$156.58; (11) \$175.90.

A. D. E. Casey, 419 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Taxpayers Association, Inc., 419 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Lawrence J. Casey, Jr., 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry. (3)¹

D. (6) \$708.34.
E. (7) \$205.55; (8) \$6.25; (9) \$211.80; (11) \$211.80.

A. Larry Cates, 1185 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. C. N. Sayen, president, Air Line Pilots' Association, International, 3145 West Sixty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Aviation legislation, Railway Labor Act.

D. (6) \$1,386.22.

A. William E. Chace, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The National Fertilizer Association, Inc., 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy.¹

D. (6) \$20.

A. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H. Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation pertaining to business.

(3) Legislative Daily, Legislative Outlook, Special number, etc.¹

D.¹ (6) \$711,294.49.
E. (9) \$24,278.07; (10) \$92,104.83; (11) \$116,382.90.

A. Walter Chamblin, Jr., 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 14 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation affecting industry.

D. (6) \$10,650.96.

E. (9) \$2,650.96.

A. Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

E. (10) \$899.87; (11) \$899.87.

A. Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.

C. Promoting Senate Joint Resolution 29 and House Joint Resolution 156, a proposed Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States. (3) The Christian Patriot.

D. (6) \$3,677.56.
E. (1) \$349.32; (2) \$2,600.80; (4) \$1,200.16; (5) \$188.27; (6) \$56.05; (7) \$160.05; (8) \$5; (9) \$5,059.65; (10) \$9,323.08; (11) \$14,382.73; (15) \$75, Mrs. T. B. Boyle, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans., office rent; \$67, Joseph R. Bryson, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., copies of House Joint Resolution 156; \$15.37, Crane & Co., East Eighth Street, Topeka, Kans., office supplies, \$15.95, Mrs. T. B. Boyle, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans., clerical services; \$580.50, Floyd Burres Printing Service, Harrison Street, Topeka, Kans., printing; etc.¹

A. Citizens' Committee on Foreign Policy, 100 East Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Foreign policy.

E. (10) \$343.94; (11) \$343.94.

A. Robert M. Clark, 525 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Pending and prospective legislation affecting the interest of the railway company.¹

D. (6) \$4,275.

A. Classroom Periodical Publishers' Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.

C. (2) General interest in second-class postal rates; particular interest H. R. 2982 and S. 1046.

D. (6) \$1,721.73.
E. (2) \$1,500; (8) \$221.73; (9) \$1,721.73; (10) \$5,603.84; (11) \$7,325.57; (15) \$23.58, C. & P. Telephone Co. for telephone and telegraph charges including tax; \$1,721.73, Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., for services as legislative counsel at \$500 per month plus out-of-pocket expenses.

A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Oppose any proposed legislation (such as S. 491 and H. R. 4004, 81st Cong.) calling for the duplication of class I-A clear-channel frequencies or the limitation of the power of class I-A standard broadcast stations. CCBS opposes ratification of the so-called NARBA agreement signed November 15, 1950.

D. (6) \$7,042.39.
E. (2) \$5,625; (3) \$35.58; (4) \$40.80; (7) \$202.64; (9) \$5,904.02; (10) \$18,276.84; (11) \$24,180.86; (15) \$5,625 Ward L. Quaal, CCBS director, salary; \$40.80, Batt, Bates & Co., Inc., mimeographing; \$16.22, Brentanos, books; \$25.78, Mayflower, food and refreshments; \$19.36, Waldron Flowers, Inc., flowers; etc.¹

A. Francis P. Cleere, 3831 Drysdale Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, amendments to Railroad Retirement Act.

D. (6) \$180.
E. (7) \$100.56; (9) \$100.56; (10) \$114.40; (11) \$214.96.

A. W. Frank Clucas, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Master Plumbers, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Marcus Cohn, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Genocide, the President's civil rights program, H. R. 2467, H. R. 2379, H. Res. 364, S. 728, S. Res. 105.

E. (2) \$93.75; (5) \$68.89; (6) \$7.38; (7) \$5.42; (9) \$175.44; (10) \$612.58; (11) \$788.02; (15) \$450, Cafritz Co., 1404 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent; \$808.98, Helene Braun, 2904 Argyle Drive, Alexandria, Va., salary.

A. C. Fred Coleman, Lewisville, Ark.

B. St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co., Lewisville, Ark.

C. (2) H. R. 3669, known as railroad retirement bill.

D. (6) \$315.
E. (7) \$748; (9) \$748; (10) \$3,269; (11) \$4,017.

A. Russell Coleman, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The National Fertilizer Association, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy.¹

D. (6) \$100.

A. Marvin J. Coles, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Keystone Shipping Co., et al.¹

A. Marvin J. Coles, Ingoldsby & Coles, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for the Promotion of Tramp Shipping Under the American Flag in Foreign Commerce, 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) The committee is interested in amending existing shipping legislation in order to extend operating and construction differential subsidies to American-flag vessels engaged in so-called tramp trades.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

E. (4) \$79.56; (5) \$2; (6) \$21.38; (7) \$17.75; (9) \$120.69; (10) \$208.94; (11) \$329.63; (15) \$79.56, Bowman Service Corporation, Washington, D. C., mimeographing; \$21.38, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., long-distance charges; \$17.75, Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C., entertainment.

A. Colorado Associated Businessmen, Inc., 335 Symes Building, Denver, Colo.

C. (2) General legislative interests of the group is the taxing of competitive business on the same basis without regard to exemptions under section 101 of the present Internal Revenue Code.

E. (4) \$160.32; (5) \$42; (6) \$6.57; (7) \$28.18; (8) \$60; (9) \$297.07; (10) \$3,018.02; (11) \$3,315.09; (15) \$101.46, Smith-Brooks Printing Co., Denver, Colo., letterheads and envelopes; \$28.25, Edna P. Hubbard, Symes Building, Denver, Colo., stenographic services; \$58.86, Laman for Letters, Denver, Colo., mailing letter to membership; \$60, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; \$13.75, Russo and Russo, Symes Building, Denver, Colo., stenographic services; etc.¹

A. Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee,¹ 615 C. A. Johnson Building, Denver, Colo.

C. (2) All legislation both general and special that affects the above-named railroads.

E. (2) \$475; (7) \$371.52; (9) \$846.52; (10) \$2,741.38; (11) \$3,587.90; (15) \$846.52, Leo J. Crowley, 922 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

A. Colorado River Association, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (2) Opposing S. 75 and H. R. 1500; favoring passage of Senate Joint Resolution 26 and House Joint Resolution 21. (3)¹

E. (1) \$2,408.10; (2) \$9.942; (3) \$334.49; (4) \$3,123.94; (5) \$1,882.61; (6) \$992.02; (7) \$4,883.81; (9) \$23,566.97; (10) \$69,055.73; (11) \$92,622.70; (15) \$110; Viola M. Adrian, 310 Lima Street, Burbank, Calif., salary; \$15.33, Aldine Co., 232 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, office supplies; \$66.96, Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, 124 West Fourth Street, Los Angeles, clipping service; \$15, Amarillo Tent & Awning Co., Amarillo, Tex., display stand; \$61.90, Max R. Brents, Imperial irrigation district, Imperial, Calif., expense account; \$49.94, Burbank Chamber of Commerce, 162 East Orange Grove Avenue, Burbank, Calif., stationery, etc.¹

A. Committee on National Affairs, 100 East Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$25.

E. (10) \$1,224.82; (11) \$1,224.82.

A. Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc., 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislative interests: President Truman's national health plan as embodied in H. R. 27 and H. R. 54; also interested in the following measures: S. 337, S. 445, H. R. 1781, H. R. 2152, H. R. 516, H. R. 910, H. R. 274, H. R. 913, H. R. 14, H. R. 149, H. R. 342, H. R. 416. (3)¹

D. (6) \$10,703.29.

E. (2) \$5,404.34; (4) \$385.62; (5) \$2,071.17; (6) \$236.90; (7) \$332.46; (8) \$308.51; (9) \$8,739; (10) \$29,050.32; (11) \$37,789.32; (15) \$750, estate of Henry K. Willard, 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent; \$590.38, postmaster, Washington, D. C., stamps and envelopes; \$45, Washington Report on the Medical Sciences, 903 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., subscription renewal; \$32.90, Eastern Photoprint Co., Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., photostat of a

reprint; \$92.36, Frederick E. Robin, 4415 Maple Avenue, Bethesda, Md., out-of-pocket expenses; \$93.89, Channing Frothingham, 101 Bay Street Road, Boston, Mass., travel reimbursement, etc.¹

A. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, Box 1107, Shreveport, La.

C. (2) The Committee for Pipe Line Companies was organized and functions to protect the legitimate interests of petroleum pipeline.¹

E. (2) \$9,644.24; (4) \$649.44; (5) \$523.61; (6) \$233.91; (7) \$525.31; (8) \$1,901; (9) \$13,477.51; (10) \$32,180.55; (11) \$45,658.06; (15) \$3,694.40, Gordon C. Locke, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., salary; \$410.16, Barbara L. Coogan, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., salary; \$539.68, Flavia Ann Lee, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., salary; \$5,000, Fayette B. Dow, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., legal services; etc.¹

A. Committee on the Present Danger, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Mutual Security Act of 1951.

D. (6) \$2,651.74.

E. (1) \$13.39; (2) \$1,154.01; (5) \$849.47; (6) \$365.11; (7) \$399.74; (8) \$501.24; (9) \$3,282.96; (10) \$99,440.44; (11) \$102,723.40; (15) \$738, Kass Realty Co., 4461 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., office rent; \$29.74, Wilfred J. Garvin, 1213 Radnor Place, Falls Church, Va., adjustment for deduction of FICA taxes in excess of \$3,600; \$132.16, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., withholding taxes; \$39, Thomas J. Gletner, 2816 Eighth Street South, Arlington, Va., accounting services; \$13.39, J. Walter Thompson Co., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., advertising; etc.¹

A. Committee for Promotion of Tramp Shipping Under American Flag in Foreign Commerce, 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) The committee is interested in amending existing shipping legislation in order to extend operating and construction differential subsidies to American-flag vessels engaged in so-called tramp trades. A bill to this effect has been introduced in the House as H. R. 5346.

E. (1) \$1,250; (4) \$30.10; (6) \$23.23; (7) \$522; (8) \$75; (9) \$1,900.33; (10) \$1,116.91; (11) \$3,017.24; (15) \$1,250, Seth Levine, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., consultant; \$650.33, American Foreign Steamship Corp., 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., printing, stationery, postage, telephone, traveling.

A. Communications Workers of America, CIO, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislative matters affecting the interests of the membership of the union. (3) CWA News.

D. (6) \$913,350.04.

E. (2) \$3,195.30; (5) \$10.20; (6) \$322.47; (7) \$13.36; (8) \$3,541.33; (9) \$3,778.94; (10) \$7,320.27.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Trucking Industry National Defense Committee, Inc.

D. (6) \$674.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. D. C. Cone, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, and all legislation directly affecting the interests of railroad employees in particular and labor in general.

D. (6) \$100.

A. John C. Cone, 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pan American World Airways, Inc., 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Very infrequently interested in any legislation, but may be interested in supporting or opposing any aviation legislation that might have a bearing on the operation of Pan American World Airways, Inc.

A. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (3) Legis-letter.

D. (6) \$10,168.63.

E. (2) \$1,775; (3) \$6,000; (4) \$601; (5) \$430; (6) \$900; (7) \$22.75; (8) \$439.88; (9) \$10,168.63; (10) \$20,552.32; (11) \$30,720.95; (15) \$925, Marguerite Nadonley, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., clerical salary; \$850, Patricia Shilby, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., clerical salary; \$22.75, Nathan Cowan, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., travel; \$4,000, CIO Housing Committee, 723 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., contribution; \$2,000, CIO Housing Committee, 723 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., contribution; \$101, Cornelius Printing Co., 912 Burlington Avenue, Silver Spring, Md., printing and distribution costs; etc.¹

A. Julian D. Conover, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy, etc.

D. (6) \$2,500.

E. (6) \$35.19; (7) \$9.10; (9) \$44.29; (10) \$183.28; (11) \$227.57.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 505 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Sullivan, Bernard, Shea & Kenney, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Provisions of H. R. 4473 which were enacted as section 15 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

D. (6) \$12,500.

A. Cooperative League of the United States of America Association, Inc., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Defense of the general public interest of the American people; defense of the right of any group of people voluntarily to organize cooperative business enterprises without discrimination against them on the part of Government, and the securing of such enabling legislation for this purpose as may from time to time be necessary; the over-all problem of agriculture and the preservation of the family-sized farm; representation of the interest of the people as consumers; conservation of natural resources, and the extension of true economic freedom and the combating of monopoly.

E. (2) \$500; (5) \$125; (6) \$50; (7) \$210; (9) \$840; (10) \$2,520; (11) \$3,360.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. John T. Corbett, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
 C. (2) Legislation affecting labor and transportation.
 D. (6) \$3,294.56.
 E. (5) \$357.39; (6) \$29.80; (9) \$387.19; (10) \$1,238.52; (11) \$1,625.71.

A. Cordage Legislative Committee, 350 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 C. Bills to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to permit the free entry of baler twine, H. R. 1005 and S. 449, approved October 25, 1951, effective October 26, 1951; opposed.
 D. (6) \$600.
 E. (2) \$90; (4) \$59.66; (5) \$27.97; (6) \$71.03; (7) \$95.51; (9) \$344.17; (10) \$690.37; (11) \$1,034.54; (15) \$59.66, Cordage Institute, 350 Madison Avenue, New York City, mimeographing and mailing memoranda and circulars, including postage; \$27.97, Pope & Verrum, Inc., 295 Madison Avenue, New York City, stationery and supplies; \$41.03, Jackson, Nash, Brophy, Barringer & Brooks, 15 Broad Street, New York City, telephone and meeting expense; \$54.33, Cordage Institute, 350 Madison Avenue, New York City, telephone charges.

A. Harold B. Corwin, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges, and obligations of retired officers, male and female, regular and reserve, and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature, dealing with personnel matters, pay and retirement benefits, and pensions, studying and analyzing bills, preparing statements for presentation to the cognizant committees, and drafting amendments where indicated, appearing before committee of Congress, principally the Committees on Armed Services, the Committees on Veterans' Affairs, and the committees dealing with various privileges, opportunities, and obligations of the personnel involved. (3) The Retired Officer.
 D. (6) \$1,120.

A. John M. Costello, 3434 Porter Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American League for an Undivided Ireland, care of Charles T. Rice, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
 C. (2) Any legislation which may help to effectuate the unification of all Ireland.
 D. (7) \$1,558.
 E. (4) \$550.19; (6) \$17.45; (7) \$240.36; (9) \$808; (10) \$694.10; (11) \$1,502.10; (16) \$550.19, Government Printing Office, reprint congressional debate on rule for Fogarty resolution; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., \$17.45; TWA, round trip, Chicago, \$30.50; the Calvert Shop, Washington, \$140.36, entertainment.

A. Council for Clarification of Pricing Practices, 1 North La Salle Street, room 3500, Chicago, Ill.
 C. (2) S. 719 and H. R. 2820.
 D. (6) \$11,865.
 E. (2) \$10,000; (7) \$4,200; (9) \$14,200; (11) \$14,200; (15) \$14,200, Miller, Gorham, Westcott & Adams, and William Simon, a partner, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., fees and expenses.

A. Council for Social Action, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Generally interested in welfare, international, civil liberties, and economic leg-

islation where ethical principles of interest to the church are involved, such as point 4 program, grain for India, reciprocal trade agreements, farm labor legislation, and national housing program. (3) Social Action magazine and Advance.
 D. (6) \$1,500.
 E. (2) \$700; (4) \$50; (5) \$400; (6) \$50; (7) \$300; (9) \$1,500; (10) \$4,500; (11) \$6,000.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Classroom Periodical Publishers' Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.
 C. (2) General interest in second-class postal rates; particular interest in H. R. 2982 and S. 1046.
 D. (6) \$1,721.73.
 E. (2) \$1,500; (8) \$221.73; (9) \$1,721.73; (10) \$5,603.84; (11) \$7,325.57; (15) \$23.58, C. & P. Telephone Co., telephone and telegraph.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Harnischfeger Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.
 C. (2) General interest in defense production and economic controls, tax increase, and housing legislation.
 D. (6) \$321.80.
 E. (2) \$300; (8) \$21.80; (9) \$321.80; (10) \$3,150; (11) \$3,471.80.

A. Nathan E. Cowan, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.
 D. (6) \$2,795.
 E. (7) \$920; (9) \$920; (10) \$2,730; (11) \$3,650.

A. W. W. Coxe, 108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.
 B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.
 E. (10) \$260.03; (11) \$260.03.

A. Charles J. Crampton, 700 Insurance Building, San Antonio, Tex.
 B. State Tax Association, post-office box 2559, Houston, Tex.
 C. (2) State and Federal tax legislation and administrative rulings and court decisions in tax matters affecting community property taxpayers inequitably.
 E. (7) \$43.20; (9) \$43.20; (10) \$1,275.04; (11) \$1,318.24.

A. F. M. Crance, 408-409 Young Building, Lynchburg, Va.
 B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347 to amend the Railroad Retirement Act and other bills pertaining to labor.
 D. (6) \$532.20.
 E. (2) \$532.20; (7) \$360; (9) \$92.20; (10) \$2,539.21; (11) \$3,431.41.

A. W. A. Crawford, 545 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.
 B. Railroad Association of Georgia, 545 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.
 C. (2) The general legislative interests of the person filing this report concern legislation of general or specific relation to the railroads.
 D. (6) \$3,750.

A. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
 C. (2) Legislation affecting credit unions.
 D. (6) \$13,754.62.
 E. (10) \$35.84; (11) \$35.84.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 922 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
 B. Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee, 615 C. A. Johnson Building, Denver, Colo.
 C. (2) All legislation, both general and special, that affects the railroads.
 D. (6) \$846.52.
 E. (2) \$475; (7) \$371.52; (9) \$846.52; (10) \$2,741.38; (11) \$3,587.90; (15) \$151.52, Congressional Hotel, Washington, D. C., accommodations, meals, and incidentals; \$30.93, Pennsylvania Railroad, Pullman accommodations and dining car services; \$33.14, Union Pacific Railroad, Pullman accommodations and dining car services.

A. Leo P. Cullinane, 4906 Westway Drive, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,230.32.

A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. General Refractories Co., 1520 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. P. Green Fire Brick Co., Mexico, Mo.; North American Refractories Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 C. (2) Legislation involving percentage depletion allowances.
 E. (10) \$12.50; (11) \$12.50.

A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Estate of Margery Durant Green, 1 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
 C. (2) To extend to the estates of living incompetents the benefits of the Technical Changes Act of 1949.
 D. (6) \$3,500.
 E. (6) \$10.38; (7) \$24.54; (9) \$34.92; (11) \$34.92.

A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Estate of W. D. Johnson, deceased, 900 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.
 C. (2) Amendment of section 1000 (e) of Internal Revenue Code to permit an executor or administrator to release powers of disposition where the decedent was under a disability during his lifetime.
 D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.
 C. (2) Legislation and proceedings relating to postal rates.
 D. (6) \$1,500.
 E. (6) \$29.06; (7) \$5.50; (9) \$34.56; (10) \$318.09; (11) \$352.65.

A. Ralph E. Curtiss, 944 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Licensed Beverage Association, 420 Seventh Street, Racine, Wis.
 C. (2) Any legislation affecting tavern and restaurant industry.
 D. (6) \$1,900.
 E. (6) \$84.46; (7) \$63.91; (9) \$148.37; (10) \$357.56; (11) \$505.93.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Dairy Industry Committee, 1112 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the dairy industry.

D. (6) \$3,300.

A. William L. Daley, 911 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Newspaper Publishers' Association, 222 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) H. R. 3760, H. R. 2682, H. R. 505, H. R. 2516, S. 1137, S. 719, H. R. 2188, H. R. 1514, S. 672, H. Res. 116, S. 106, H. R. 1768, H. R. 116, H. R. 525, H. R. 3341, H. R. 5575, S. 436, H. R. 5379, H. Res. 423, H. R. 5056, H. R. 4745, H. R. 5204, H. R. 4741, S. 2170. (3) The Publishers Tab and The National Publisher.

D. (6) \$825

E. (5) \$59.36; (6) \$64.07; (7) \$100; (8) \$56.31; (9) \$279.74; (10) \$878.63; (11) \$1,158.37; (15) \$60.15, C. & P. Telephone Co., telephone service; \$49.10, United States post office, postage.

A. William V. Dameron, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

A. John A. Danaher, 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn., and 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

C. (2) H. R. 277 and similar legislation dealing with distribution of motor vehicle tires and prevention of manufacturers from selling goods at retail; study of Federal legislation re same; examination of reported cases concerning constitutionality of proposed bills; preparation of legal memoranda and briefs re same; study of economic data and preparation of hearings.

D. (6) \$1,875.

E. (10) \$10.95; (11) \$10.95.

A. John A. Danaher, 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn., and 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.

C. (2) H. R. 277 and similar legislation dealing with distribution of motor vehicle tires and prevention of manufacturers from selling goods at retail; study of Federal legislation re same; examination of reported cases concerning constitutionality of proposed bills; preparation of legal memoranda and briefs re same; study of economic data and preparation of hearings.

D. (6) \$1,875.

A. N. R. Danielian, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) St. Lawrence legislation.

D. (6) \$4,500.

E. (7) \$1,523.14; (9) \$1,523.14; (10) \$2,882.30; (11) \$4,405.44; (15).¹

A. Paul J. Daugherty, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.

B. Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.

C. (2) Such matters affecting business and commerce in Ohio as are referred to me from time to time by the Ohio Chamber of Commerce; proposals in the fields of taxation, general appropriations, old-age and survivors insurance, unemployment compensation, industrial development and other management problems.

D. (6) \$2,749.98.

E. (10) \$445.36; (11) \$445.36.

A. Aled P. Davies, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the meat-packing industry.

D. (6) \$2,307.72.

E. (6) \$108.09; (7) \$1,776.08; (9) \$1,884.17; (10) \$9,981.09; (11) \$11,865.26.

A. Sherlock Davis, 1117 Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 30 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Anything which pertains to sugar or trade with Cuba.

A. Homer R. Davison, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislature affecting the meat packing industry.

D. (6) \$500.

E. (4) \$60; (9) \$60; (10) \$2,163; (11) \$2,223.

A. Robert N. Denham, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Continental Baking Co., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

C. (2) Labor relations and general industrial regulatory legislation.

D. (6) \$2,530.38.

E. (6) \$11.11; (7) \$19.27; (9) \$30.38; (10) \$209.06; (11) \$239.44.

A. A. W. Dickinson, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy, etc.

D. (6) \$1,375.

E. (6) \$0.25; (7) \$8.80; (9) \$9.05; (10) \$88.20; (11) \$97.25.

A. Cecil B. Dickson, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 3408 and legislation affecting the motion-picture industry.

D. (6) \$3,900.

E. (7) \$1,300; (9) \$1,300; (10) \$3,400; (11) \$4,700.

A. Disabled American Veterans, National Headquarters, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (2) All legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents and survivors of deceased veterans. (3) DAV semimonthly.

E. (2) \$5,066.60; (7) \$95.41; (9) \$5,162.01; (10) \$14,544.22; (11) \$19,706.23.

A. Walter L. Disbrow, 900 F. Street NW., Room 314, Washington, D. C.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F. Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) General legislative interests are: Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement and United States Employees Compensation Acts.¹

D. (6) \$1,365.68.

E. (7) \$100.50; (9) \$100.50; (10) \$246.20; (11) \$346.70.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Potash & Chemical Corp., Trona, Calif.

C. (2) Specific legislation was for percentage depletion.

D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Eastern Magnesia Talc Co., 206 Bank Street, Burlington, Vt.

C. (2) Specific legislation was for percentage depletion.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) General legislative interests include any matters affecting the natural-gas industry.

D. (6) \$1,250.

E. (7) \$188.55; (9) \$188.55; (10) \$1,001.64; (11) \$1,190.19.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Talc Co., Inc., 41 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Specific legislation was for percentage depletion.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Building Granite Quarries Association, 114 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Specific legislation was for percentage depletion.

D. (6) \$8,000.

A. Wesley E. Disney, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Ozark-Mahoning Co., Tulsa, Okla.

C. (2) Specific legislation employed was for percentage depletion.

D. (6) \$1,625.

E. (10) \$30.25; (11) \$30.25.

A. District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the sale or distribution of petroleum products in the District of Columbia.

D. (6) \$483.60.

E. (2) \$300; (7) \$183.60; (9) \$483.60; (10) \$1,608.75; (11) \$2,092.35.

A. Homer Dodge, 1244 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Any proposed legislation or policies involving a constitutional question.

D. (6) \$870.

A. William C. Doherty, 1525 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 1525 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to postal and Federal employees.

D. (6) \$6,000.

A. W. J. Donald, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation regarding excise taxes on electric refrigerators, electric ranges, elec-

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

tric water heaters, domestic electric appliances, commercial electric cooking equipment, electric fans, and legislation with respect to amendment of the Labor Management Relations Act.

A. Thomas J. Donovan, Tax Council of the Alcoholic Beverage Industries, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation affecting excise taxes on alcoholic beverages. (3) America's Greatest Tax Leak.

D. (6) \$50,806.63.

E. (3) \$98.22; (4) \$27.68; (5) \$37.33; (7) \$8,072.30; (8) \$8,855.70; (9) \$57,204.50; (10) \$66,060.22; (15) \$8,072.30, Glass & Lynch, 170 Broadway, New York, N. Y., retainer and miscellaneous expenditures; \$620.17, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., public relations counsel; \$58.83, Select Multigraph Service, 76 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y., preparing and mailing letters and releases; \$39.39, Commerce Photo Print, 1 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., photostats; \$26.43, Postmaster, New York, N. Y., postage; \$37.33, New York Telephone Co., New York, N. Y., telephone.

A. J. Dewey Dorsett, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies.

D. (6) \$90.

A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) General legislative interests are: Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement and United States Employees Compensation Acts.¹

D. (6) \$1,239.12.

E. (7) \$28.65; (9) \$23.65; (10) \$52.70; (11) \$81.35.

A. John E. Dougherty, 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1740 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.¹

D. (6) \$2,271.07.

E. (9) \$43.90.

A. Robert E. Dougherty, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the interest of the lumber manufacturing industry.

D. (6) \$1,850.

E. (7) \$168.50; (9) \$168.50; (10) \$815.50; (11) \$984.

A. John H. Davis, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 4473, Revenue Act of 1951; S. 892, Revenue Act of 1951. (3) Washington Situation.

D. \$3,874.98.

E. (7) \$226.92; (9) \$226.92; (10) \$1,091.26; (11) \$1,318.18.

A. Fayette B. Dow, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, Tulsa, Okla.

C. (2) The Committee for Pipe Line Companies is interested in any legislation which if enacted would divorce pipe lines that are subject to the Interstate Commerce Act from their existing owning companies.

A. M. J. Dowd, El Centro, Calif.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.

E. (10) \$1,689.06; (11) \$1,689.06.

A. Adin M. Downer, Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

C. (2) Legislation affecting all veterans and their dependents in relation to employment, hospitalization, rehabilitation, pensions, disability compensation and housing; welfare of servicemen of the Armed Forces and their dependents; matters relating to the national security, immigration and naturalization, the combatting of subversive activities; and the furtherance of a sound foreign policy; other matters included in the resolutions adopted by the national encampment and the National Council of Administration. (3) VFW Foreign Service and VFW Legislative Newsletter.

D. (6) \$1,625.

E. (7) \$7; (9) \$7; (10) \$65.80; (11) \$72.80.

A. Sheridan Downey, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Board of Harbor Commissioners of Long Beach, Calif., 1333 El Embarcadero, Long Beach, Calif.

C. (2) These legislative interests relate to all proposed legislation which will affect the controversy between the Federal Government and Long Beach concerning title to the inland and territorial waters off the coast of California.

D. (7) \$9,000.

E. (2) \$2,719; (5) \$1,106.87; (6) \$443.55; (7) \$817.32; (9) \$5,086.74; (10) \$13,987.95; (11) \$18,974.69.

A. W. A. Dozier, Jr., 17 Molton Street, Montgomery, Ala.

B. Medical Association of the State of Alabama, 537 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.

C. (2) All health matters covered by legislative action; pending legislation and legislative actions are reported to all members of the association. (3) PR Notes.

D. (6) \$1,650.

E. (4) \$225; (9) \$225; (10) \$675; (11) \$900.

A. Robert M. Drysdale, Jr., Railway Progress Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Federation for Railway Progress, Railway Progress Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) S. 436, Airmail subsidy bill, for, with amendments; S. 1134, S. 1139, S. 1143, S. 1146, S. 1150, Hoover Commission bills, no position; S. 1335, H. R. 3465, to readjust size and weight of parcel-post shipments, against; H. R. 4572, S. 1018, to alleviate freight car shortages, for; H. R. 4473, 1951 tax revision bill, against increase in corporate taxes for railroad companies.

D. (6) \$1,000.

E. (2) \$157.50; (4) \$5.16; (5) \$200.10; (6) \$57.31; (7) \$267.24; (9) \$687.31; (10) \$2,612.05; (11) \$3,299.36.

A. Stephen M. DuBrul, 5-141 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

E. (6) \$36.96; (7) \$604.95; (9) \$641.91; (15) \$96.86, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., lodging, meals, telephone, telegraph, laundry, valet, etc.; \$137.62, Plaza Hotel, New York City, N. Y., lodging, meals, telephone, telegraph, laundry, valet, etc.; \$38.72, Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, N. Y., lodging, meals, telephone, telegraph, laundry, valet, etc.; \$11.94, Michigan Bell Telephone, Detroit, Mich., telephone calls; \$64.68, Wabash Railroad, transportation; etc.¹

A. Alice Dunlap, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Interested in legislation affecting libraries and librarians.¹

A. Read Dunn, Jr., 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, post office box 18, Memphis, Tenn.

C. (2) The National Cotton Council of America favors such action on any legislation affecting raw cotton industry as will promote the purposes for which the Council is organized.

E. (10) \$232.85; (11) \$232.85.

A. William M. Dunn, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America, CIO, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislative matters affecting the interests of the membership of the union.

A. Joseph L. Dwyer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Petroleum legislation, S. 1498, Senate Resolution 50, and various petroleum bills before House Interstate Commerce Committee; current tax bills, Senate Joint Resolution 42 and House Joint Resolution 206.

D. (6) \$3,000.

E. (7) \$328.63.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Hotel Statler, New York, N. Y., and 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Defense Production Act.

D. (6) \$19.86.

E. (2) \$24.81; (4) 54 cents; (5) \$1.64; (7) 74 cents; (8) 21 cents; (9) \$37.94; (11) \$37.94; (15) \$16.06, LaRoe, Brown and Winn, 743 Investment Building, Washington, D. C., counsel fee and expense; \$10.39, C. B. Heine-mann, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., secretary, salary and expense.

A. George S. Eaton, 906 Public Square Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. National Tool and Die Manufacturers Association, 906 Public Square Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) Bills especially affecting the interests of contract tool and die shops, which are small businesses.

D. (6) \$300.

A. John W. Edelman, 910 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.¹

D. (6) \$2,017.66.

E. (7) \$392.66; (9) \$392.66; (10) \$995.72; (11) \$1,388.38.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Bernard H. Ehrlich, 1367 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association and Council of Business Schools, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) S. 1940 and other legislation relating to GI education for Korean veterans.
 D. (6) \$600.
 E. (6) \$42.25; (9) \$42.25; (10) \$12.50; (11) \$54.75.

A. Louis Eisenstein (on behalf of the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison), 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Pabco Products, Inc., 475 Brannan Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 C. (2) An amendment to section 444 of the Internal Revenue Code to provide more equitable excess-profits taxation for expanding companies; section 520 of the Revenue Act of 1951, H. R. 4473, contains this amendment.
 D. (6) \$25,000.
 E. (6) \$105.18; (7) \$2; (8) \$36.72; (9) \$145.90; (10) \$103.61; (11) \$249.51.

A. Courtleigh W. Eliason, 5-139 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.
 B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
 E. (9) \$1,973.48; (15) \$254.76, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., lodging, meals, telephone, telegraph, valet, and laundry; \$12, Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, lodging; \$61.16, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, lodging, telephone, meals, and laundry, \$124.60; Southern Pacific Railroad, transportation; \$56.37, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oreg., lodging, meals, telephone, valet, laundry; \$69.09, Western Pacific Railroad, transportation, meals, etc.¹

A. Newell W. Ellison, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. American Institute of Accountants and its members, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 C. S. 17, to provide general rules of practice and procedure before Federal agencies, against, unless amended; H. R. 3097, to protect the public with respect to practitioners before administrative agencies; S. 1725, to protect the public with respect to the practice of the law by those other than duly licensed attorneys and counselors at law, before the United States Government departments, bureaus, commissions, and agencies, and in the United States tax courts, against.
 D. (6) \$1,000.
 E. (6) \$60.80; (9) \$60.80; (10) \$72.30; (11) \$123.10.

A. John H. Else, 302 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Legislation affecting the retail lumber and building materials dealer.
 D. (6) \$2,750.
 E. (7) \$250.73; (9) \$250.73; (10) \$427.08; (11) \$617.81.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
 B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
 C. (2) Promotion toward passage of H. R. 2678, Eighty-second Congress, first session, generally known as the Townsend plan.
 D. (6) \$910.
 E. (7) \$292.62; (9) \$292.62; (10) \$138.86; (11) \$431.48.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Law offices of Northcutt Ely,¹ 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,000.
 E. (10) \$194.71; (11) \$194.71.

A. Law offices of Northcutt Ely,¹ 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
 C. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and other matters, including S. 75, to authorize the Central Arizona project; H. J. Res. 42 and counterparts, Central Arizona project examination and report, and H. J. Res. 21, S. J. Res. 26 and counterparts, Colorado River litigation resolutions; S. 18, adjudication of water rights; Public Law 171, San Diego Aqueduct.
 D. (6) \$1,800.

A. Law offices of Northcutt Ely,¹ 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 512 Sixteenth Street, Oakland, Calif.
 D. (6) \$2,100.
 E. (10) \$152.72; (11) \$152.72.

A. Law offices of Northcutt Ely,¹ 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.
 C. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and other matters, including S. 75, to authorize the Central Arizona project, H. J. Res. 42 and counterparts, Central Arizona project examination and report, and H. J. Res. 21, S. J. Res. 26 and counterparts, Colorado River litigation resolutions, H. R. 2813 and S. 943, Colbrun project; Public Law 171, San Diego aqueduct.
 D. (6) \$2,550.28.
 E. (4) \$142.49; (6) \$35.06; (7) \$250; (8) \$22.73; (9) \$450.28; (10) \$705.65; (11) \$1,155.93; (15) \$17.56, Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., telegrams; \$17.50, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone, long distance; \$95.66, Henry Schroen, Albee Building, Washington, D. C., mimeographing; \$46.83, Leet Bros., Washington, D. C., Photostating; \$250, airline companies, hotels, etc., travel.

A. Law offices of Northcutt Ely,¹ 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Six Agency Committee and Colorado River Board of California, 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
 C. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and other matters, including S. 75, to authorize the Central Arizona project, House Joint Resolution 42 and counterparts, Central Arizona project examination and report, and House Joint Resolution 21, Senate Joint Resolution 26 and counterparts, Colorado River litigation resolutions, H. R. 2813 and S. 943, Colbrun project; Public Law 171, San Diego aqueduct.
 D. (6) \$6,513.18.
 E. (6) \$15.38; (7) \$248.86; (8) \$18.94; (9) \$283.18; (10) \$757.54; (11) \$1,040.72; (15) \$15.38, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone service; \$23.86, Congressional Hotel, Washington, D. C., dinner conferences; \$225, airline companies, motels, etc.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Law offices of Northcutt Ely,¹ 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Water Project Authority of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.
 C. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on legislation affecting the Central Valley project including Public Law 136, Interior Department appropriations, 1952; H. R. 413, Kings River Water Rights; H. R. 6 and H. R. 7, saltwater research; H. R. 1637, National Water Resources basic data; S. 75, Central Arizona project; Public Law 171, San Diego aqueduct; H. R. 5368, Santa Margarita River; S. 18, adjudication of water rights; S. 943 and H. R. 2813, Colbrun project.
 D. (6) \$1,584.15.
 E. (7) \$84.15; (9) \$84.15; (11) \$84.15.

A. Law Offices of Northcutt Ely,¹ 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Water Resources Board of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.
 C. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on H. R. 4963, civil functions appropriations bill, 1952; S. 528 and H. R. 1618, California levee and flood-control damage; and H. R. 1307, flood control on Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, Calif.

A. Emergency Committee of Small- and Medium-Size Magazine Publishers, 400 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Interested in H. R. 2982 and S. 1046, postal rate legislation.
 E. (2) \$1,500; (6) \$122.13; (7) \$93.18; (8) \$122.40; (9) \$1,837.71; (10) \$10,039.10; (11) \$11,926.81; (15) \$1,837.71, Robert A. Saltzstein, 511 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C., fees and expenses.

A. Leon J. Engel, 20 Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md.
 C. (2) Excise taxes.

A. Oliver F. Erickson, 1016 Twentieth Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Master Plumbers, 1016 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Herman Fakler, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Millers' National Federation, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
 C. (2) Legislation dealing with wheat and wheat flour.
 E. (10) \$8.90; (11) \$8.90.

A. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (home office); 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C. (legislative office).
 C. (2) The general legislative interests of this organization are all matters affecting the interests of farmers or matters which from time to time may be regarded by the board of directors as affecting the program of the National Farmers Union as set forth in the program adopted by the convention of the National Farmers Union.¹
 D. (6) \$183,366.50.
 E. (15) \$39.20, Angus McDonald, Washington, D. C., travel, telephone, and newspaper expense; \$103.84, Dorchester House, Washington, D. C., rent; \$81.23, The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone service; \$16.90, Telephone Secretary, Washington, D. C., secretarial service; \$15, Mountain Valley Water Co., Washington, D. C., water service; \$22, The National Press Club, Washington, D. C., dues; etc.¹

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Charles J. Farrington, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) All Small Business Committee legislation, tax revision, funds for public roads, highway-safety legislation.
 D. (6) \$6,249.99.
 E. (7) \$1,836.30; (9) \$1,836.30; (10) \$3,183.82; (11) \$5,020.12.

A. Donald D. Farshing, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Management Planning of Washington, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,300.
 E. (7) \$87.65; (9) \$87.65; (10) \$415.90; (11) \$503.55.

A. Harold E. Fellows, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Registrant is interested in any legislation—local, State, Federal, or international—which affects the broadcasting industry.¹

A. Abner H. Ferguson, 1139 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 C. (2) All legislation affecting savings and loan associations and general mortgage lending.
 D. (6) \$900.
 E. (6) \$10.71; (9) \$10.71; (10) \$53.95; (11) \$64.66.

A. John A. Ferguson, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., suite, 501, Washington, D. C.
 B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Tax legislation and any other bills affecting the natural-gas industry.
 D. (6) \$3,750.
 E. (10) \$973.68; (11) \$973.88.

A. Josiah Ferris, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. United States Sugar Corp., Clewiston, Fla.; Fellsmere Sugar Producers Association, Fellsmere, Fla.; American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans, La.

A. Stephen E. Fitzgerald, doing business as the Stephen Fitzgerald Co., 502 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; and Raymond C. Baker and Jay Richter, as employees.
 B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Assists the NAEC in articulating and expressing its point of view with respect to general legislative questions which affect the interests of the public and of electric light and power companies.
 D. (7) \$14,576.16.
 E. (4) \$7.54; (6) \$337.67; (7) \$1,482.86; (8) \$248.09; (9) \$2,076.16.

A. F. Stuart Fitzpatrick, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Legislation in the general field of public works, city planning, urban redevelopment, and housing.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. George E. Flather, Jr., Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass.
 C. (2) Section 131, Internal Revenue Code.
 D. (6) \$1,820.
 E. (6) \$16.88; (8) \$55.25; (9) \$72.13; (10) \$69.14; (11) \$141.27.

A. Donald G. Fletcher, 745 McKnight Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
 B. Rust Prevention Association, 745 McKnight Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
 C. (2) Legislation affecting funds for research on plant-disease control and crop improvement; items in Agriculture Department's budget affecting research and control work on black-stem rust through plant breeding and barberry eradication.
 D. (6) \$1,625.
 E. (2) \$325; (4) \$184; (5) \$107.25; (6) \$59.25; (7) \$84.87; (9) \$760.37; (10) \$2,933.53; (11) \$3,753.90.

A. W. G. Flinn, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.
 C. (2) Potentially interested in all legislation affecting river and harbor works, flood control, and other water use and conservation, and related subjects. Specific legislative interest during this calendar year (1951) included appropriations for civil functions of the Army, H. R. 4386.
 E. (2) \$1,350; (8) \$49.64; (9) \$1,399.64; (10) \$4,215.70; (11) \$5,615.34; (15) \$1,409.44, Henry H. Buckman, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.

A. Florida Railroad Association,¹ 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.
 C. (2) Proposed legislation of interest to members of Florida Railroad Association.
 D. (6) \$2,512.50.
 E. (2) \$1,320; (6) \$27; (9) \$1,337; (10) \$4,116.08; (11) \$5,453.08.

A. E. F. Forbes, 604 Mission Street, suite 906-907, San Francisco, Calif.
 B. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, suite 906-907, San Francisco, Calif.
 C. (2) Interested in legislation affecting livestock and meat-packing industry; elimination of Government controls from our industry, as imposed under the Defense Production Act of 1950; advocating the effective methods and principles of the free-price system.
 D. (6) \$5,000.04.

A. Aaron L. Ford, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Nicholas B. Perry, 1841 Columbia Road NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Retained to assist in obtaining passage of a private bill to provide compensation from blocked or vested funds to Nicholas B. Perry for losses suffered as a result of seizure of his property by the Governments of Rumania or Hungary, or either of them.
 E. (7) \$5.25; (9) \$5.25; (11) \$5.25.

A. Mrs. J. A. Ford, 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
 B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
 C. (2) H. R. 2678 and H. R. 2679, bills to provide every adult citizen in the United

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

States with equal basic Federal insurance, permitting retirement with benefits at age 60; to give protection to widows with children; to provide an ever-expanding market for goods and services through the payment and distribution of such benefits to be carried by every citizen in proportion to the income privileges he enjoys, and also covering total disability, from whatever cause, for certain citizens under 60. (3) The Townsend National Weekly.
 D. (6) \$1,640.

A. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Box 692, Valdosta, Ga.
 C. (2) Agricultural appropriations bill for 1952 (forestry items), H. R. 3934, S. 1767, H. R. 2752, S. 1149, and H. R. 5474. (3) The Forest Farmer.
 E. (4) \$7.75; (9) \$7.75; (10) \$9.15; (11) \$923.65.

A. J. Carter Fort, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Generally to keep informed with respect to legislation affecting transportation; to support such legislation as members of the Association of American Railroads believe to be in their interest and in the interest of a sound national transportation policy; and to oppose legislation which they believe to be contrary to such interests.¹
 D. (6) \$6,343.32.
 E. (7) \$211.46; (9) \$211.46; (10) \$296.90; (11) \$508.36.

A. Charles E. Foster, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Disabled American Veterans, National Headquarters, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 C. (2) Interested in all legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents and survivors of deceased veterans. (3) DAV semi-monthly.
 D. (6) \$2,160.

A. George H. Frates, 1163 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Retail Druggists.
 C. (2) To oppose legislation detrimental to independent retail druggists and to further legislation favorable to the profession. (3) NARD Journal.
 D. (6) \$2,800.
 E. (2) \$675; (5) \$399; (6) \$105; (9) \$1,179; (10) \$2,396; (11) \$3,575.

A. Dr. John H. Frederick, 842 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
 C. (2) All legislation having anything to do with transportation including pending bills before the House and Senate.
 D. (6) \$2,166.88.
 E. (9) \$216.88; (10) \$319.48; (11) \$608.36.

A. Fred J. Fredrickson, Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D. C. (Home address: 247 Third Street SW., Valley City, N. Dak.)
 B. North Dakota Resources Board, 311 Broadway, Fargo, N. Dak.
 C. (2) Legislation affecting the development and utilization of the land, water, and other natural resources of North Dakota, including authorizations and appropriations.
 D. (6) \$2,867.19.
 E. (5) \$142.48; (6) \$172.34; (7) \$816.37; (9) \$1,131.19; (10) \$4,253.33; (11) \$5,384.52.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. H. Maurice Fridlund, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 B. Alloys Development Co., 2537 Koppers Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 C. (2) For H. R. 4054, to provide patent extensions.
 D. (6) \$520.
 E. (7) \$20; (9) \$20; (11) \$20.

A. H. Maurice Fridlund, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 B. National Federation of American Ship-ping, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) H. R. 3715 and H. R. 3797, to amend Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950; for these bills or equivalent.

A. Friends Committee on National Legisla-tion, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washing-ton, D. C.

C. (2) The general legislative interest is to work where legislation is involved for the development of the United Nations into a world federation; the international control and reduction of armaments; recognition of its responsibility on the part of the United States Government for assuming its share in the burden for world-wide economic reha-bilitation and development; protection of recognized civil liberties; and adequate recog-nition of rights of conscience.

D. (6) \$13,391.56.
 E. (2) \$5,878.44; (3) \$150; (4) \$2,447.24; (5) \$1,401.34; (6) \$219.66; (7) \$873.95; (8) \$797.21; (9) \$11,767.84; (10) \$39,577.39; (11) \$51,345.23; (15) \$32.87, Addressograph-Multi-graph Corp., 1200 Babbitt Road, Cleveland, Ohio, office supplies; \$46.95, Ellen S. Brinton, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., travel and services; \$172.81, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone; \$595.60, Na-tional Savings & Trust Co., Fifteenth and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., withholding taxes deposited; \$263.50, collec-tor of internal revenue, Baltimore, Md., with-holding taxes; \$32.64, Congressional Quar-terly News Features, 1156 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., subscription; etc.¹

A. George M. Fuller, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Lumber Manufacturers Asso-ciation, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Wash-ington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any legislation inimical to the in-terests of the lumber industry, American in-dustry, and free enterprise.
 D. (6) \$4,075.
 E. (7) \$975.98; (9) \$3,567.93; (10) \$4,-543.91.

A. Wallace H. Fulton, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Securities Deal-ers, Inc.

A. Charles E. Gage, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Room 904, Washington, D. C.
 B. The American Tobacco Co., Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Any legislation affecting a com-pany engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco products.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.
 B. Minnesota railroads.¹
 C. (2) Interested in all matters affecting railroads, and particularly any matters re-lating to Railroad Retirement Act and pro-posed amendments; Interstate Commerce

Act and proposed amendments; Federal Em-ployers' Liability Act and proposed amend-ments.

D. (6) \$500.
 E. (7) \$578.24; (9) \$578.24; (10) \$356.08; (11) \$934.30; (15) \$13.28, Pullman Co., Chi-cago, Ill.; \$173.58, Taft Hotel, New York City, N. Y.; \$13.28, Pullman Co., Chicago, Ill.; \$172.61, Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C.

A. Earl H. Gammons, 801 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Legislation applicable to or affect-ing the radio and/or television industry, in-cluding S. 658, S. 1579, Senate Resolution 127, H. R. 10, H. R. 73, H. R. 4473.
 E. (7) \$142.41; (9) \$142.41; (10) \$248.84; (11) \$391.25.

A. Gardner, Morrison & Rogers, 1126 Wood-ward Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., 143 Lib-erty Street, New York, N. Y.; Agency of Ca-nadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; and other holders of awards of Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, World War I.
 C. (2) Legislation relating to World War I awards of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, such as H. R. 6074, Eighty-first Congress; H. R. 4702 and H. R. 5802, Eighty-second Congress.
 E. (6) \$3.25; (7) \$58.58; (9) \$61.83; (10) \$120.53; (11) \$182.36.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and mar-ket their milk. (3) News for Dairy Co-ops.
 D. (6) \$2,289.25.
 E. (8) \$1.75; (9) \$1.75; (10) \$36.91; (11) \$38.66.

A. Francis J. Garvey, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
 C. (2) Explanation and analysis of Fed-eral bills; rendering of advice concerning their relationship to ADA policy.
 D. (6) \$2,425.90.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) In general, legislation which con-cerns or affects members of the Gas Ap-pliance Manufacturers Association, Inc.
 E. (10) \$4,887.72; (11) \$4,887.72.

A. Mrs. Paul Gebhard, 830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 B. The Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

A. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Ave-nue, New York, N. Y.
 E. (10) \$7,353.80; (11) \$7,353.80.

A. J. M. George, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
 B. The Inter-State Manufacturers Associa-tion, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Sec-etary.

C. (2) H. R. 2982, S. 1046, H. R. 30, H. R. 525, H. R. 3392, S. 1335, H. R. 3465, Senate Joint Resolution 60, House Joint Resolution 235, S. 1369.
 D. (6) \$1,500.

A. J. M. George, H. K. Brehmer, and C. S. McMahon, constituting the partnership of George, Brehmer & McMahon, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
 B. National Association of Direct Selling Cos., 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
 C. (2) H. R. 2982, S. 1046, H. R. 30, H. R. 525, H. R. 3392, S. 1335, H. R. 3465, Senate Joint Resolution 60, House Joint Resolution 235, S. 1369, H. R. 3298, S. 345, S. 1186.
 D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Leo E. George, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Wash-ington, D. C.
 C. (2) All legislation pertaining to the postal service and the welfare of postal and Federal employees. (3) Union Postal Clerk.
 D. (6) \$4,000.

A. John S. Gibson, Sibbett Building, Doug-las, Ga.
 B. St. Marys Kraft Corp., St. Marys, Ga.
 C. (2) An appropriation for dredging at St. Marys Harbor and up St. Marys River.
 D. (6) \$750.
 E. (10) \$476.97; (11) \$476.97.

A. Ernest Giddings, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Legislation-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-sec-ond Congress relating to public education.
 D. (6) \$1,340.83.
 E. (7) \$42.10; (9) \$42.40; (10) \$173.15; (11) \$215.25.

A. C. C. Gilbert, Nashville, Tenn.
 B. Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.
 C. (2) Support of legislation favorable to free enterprise system and opposition to leg-islation unfavorable to that system.
 D. (6) \$2,012.50.

A. William Glazier, 930 F Street NW., Wash-ington, D. C.
 B. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.; National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, 86 Commercial Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 C. (2) General interest in legislation affect-ing trade-unions and their members and the maritime industry as well.
 E. (10) \$1,694.63; (11) \$1,694.63.

A. Richard Gonzales, 825 Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Farm Labor Union, AFL, 825 Victor Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Farm-labor legislation, immigra-tion, social security, housing, health, fair-labor standards, labor relations.
 D. (6) \$2,050.
 E. (2) \$2,050; (10) \$2,309.65; (11) \$4,-359.65.

A. Dr. H. T. Gordon, post-office box No. 2214, Washington, D. C.
 B. The Townsend Legislative Bureau, 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) H. R. 2678 and H. R. 2679, to pro-vide every adult citizen in the United States with equal basic Federal insurance, permit-ting retirement, with benefits, etc., at age 60,

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Sec-etary.

and also covering total disability, from any cause, etc.

D. (6) \$910; (9) \$50; (11) \$50.

E. (7) \$444.42; (9) \$444.42.

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1757 K Street NW., suite 603, Washington, D. C.

B. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Bills affecting the public health such as H. R. 910 and S. 2301, nurses' education aid; H. R. 5215, funds for National Science Foundation; H. R. 4473, hospital exemption from admissions tax; S. 337, medical education aid.

D. (6) \$375.

A. Government Employees' Council, American Federation of Labor, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation that affects Government employees is of interest to this council.

D. (6) \$4,060.29.

E. (2) \$3,034.06; (4) \$232.05; (5) \$490.20; (6) \$121.13; (8) \$251; (9) \$4,128.44; (10) \$14,194.93; (11) \$18,323.37; (15) \$2,230.06, Thomas G. Waters, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; \$804, Gladys M. Monroe, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary.

A. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$505.80.

E. (10) \$293.56; (11) \$293.56.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318-418 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) To promote general interests of locomotive firemen and enginemen.

D. (6) \$10.50.

E. (2) \$3,686.65; (5) \$398.85; (6) \$56.36; (7) \$848.89; (8) \$31.53; (9) \$5,022.28; (10) \$16,300.24; (11) \$21,322.52; (15) \$2,500.03, Jonas A. McBride, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C., salary; \$1,186.62, Glenn C. Russell, 310 Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C., salary; \$337.50, Labor, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C., rent; \$30, Jonas A. McBride, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C., postage; \$12.45, Mallory Office Supply Co., 732 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., supplies; etc.¹

A. Cassius B. Gravitt, Jr., 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National League of District Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting postmasters. (3) The Postmasters' Advocate.

D. (6) \$1,375.

A. David G. Gray, Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., post-office box 3180, Houston, Tex.

C. (2) Legislation affecting business in general.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) St. Lawrence legislation.

D. (6) \$30,948.50.

E. (1) \$1,807.65; (2) \$9,843.27; (4) \$1,521.50; (5) \$1,470.26; (6) \$782.29; (7) \$2,242.88; (8) \$362.58; (9) \$18,030.43; (10) \$83,182.69; (11) \$101,213.12; (15) Enders Advertising, Inc., Washington, D. C., printing, \$107.06; Postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage, \$375.76; Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C.,

restaurant, \$15.07; National Press Club, Washington, D. C., dues, \$12; Colony Restaurant, Washington, D. C., restaurant, \$23.72; etc.¹

A. Ernest W. Greene, 731 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, post-office box 2450, Honolulu, T. H.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 544 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislative interests are general in character and we are interested in any legislation which affects the coal industry.

D. (7) \$3,200.

A. Mrs. Enid H. Griswold, 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

B. National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) My legislative interests are in favoring any legislation that tends to support private enterprise and maintain American independence, and to oppose any measures that work contrariwise.

D. (6) \$685.

E. (10) \$85; (11) \$85.

A. John J. Gunther, 1740 K Street, Washington, D. C.

B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All bills covered by convention-adopted program of organization.

D. (6) \$1,300.

E. (7) \$444.81; (9) \$444.81; (10) \$449.58; (11) \$939.39.

A. Violet M. Gunther, 1740 K Street, Washington, D. C.

B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All bills covered by convention-adopted program of organization.

D. (6) \$1,462.50.

E. (7) \$297.15; (9) \$297.15; (10) \$604.38; (11) \$901.53.

A. David J. Guy, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,250.

E. (10) \$32.65; (11) \$32.65.

A. Frank E. Haas, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Federal legislative proposals which may or do affect western railroads.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Support legislation in interest of seamen; oppose legislation detrimental to them.

D. (6) \$1,560.

E. (6) \$64.75; (7) \$98.37; (9) \$163.12; (10) \$704.32; (11) \$867.45.

A. Radford Hall, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,650.

E. (10) \$2,180.23.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to the postal service and the welfare of postal and Federal employees. (3) Federation News Service Bulletin.

D. (6) \$2,395.80.

E. (7) \$199.93; (9) \$199.93; (10) \$729.27; (11) \$929.20.

A. Harry G. Hamlet, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Retired Officers Association Inc., 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges and obligations of retired officers, male and female, regular and reserve, and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature, dealing with personnel matters, pay and retirement benefits, and pensions, studying and analyzing bills, preparing statements for presentation to the cognizant committees, and drafting amendments where indicated, appearing before committees of Congress, principally the Committees on Armed Services, the Committees on Veterans' Affairs, and the committees dealing with various privileges, opportunities, and obligations of the personnel involved. (3) The Retired Officer.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Joseph J. Hammer, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,417.58.

E. (6) \$5.28; (7) \$287.30; (9) \$292.58; (10) \$1,498.66; (11) \$1,791.24.

A. Murray Hanson, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Tax and other legislation affecting the securities business.

D. (7) \$600.

E. (2) \$97.50; (5) \$134.16; (6) \$34.08; (7) \$141.91; (9) \$407.65; (10) \$1,570.21; (11) \$1,977.86; (15) \$407.65.

A. Ralph W. Hardy, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Registrant is interested in any legislation—local, State, Federal, or international—which affects the broadcasting industry.¹

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation pertaining to transportation, legal, and tax matters of interest to farmers cooperatives. (3) Washington Situation.

D. (6) \$2,274.84.

E. (7) \$178.03; (9) \$178.03; (10) \$257.16; (11) \$435.19.

A. Harnischfeger Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (2) General interest in defense production and economic controls, tax increase, and housing legislation.

E. (2) \$300; (8) \$21.80; (9) \$321.80; (10) \$3,150; (11) \$3,471.80; (15) \$321.80, Donald

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Miss Elsie D. Harper, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. National Board, YWCA, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Narcotics, settlement of refugees, child-care centers in defense-housing areas, foreign aid, point 4, and UN appropriations. E. (2) \$150; (4) \$70; (6) \$20; (7) \$60; (9) \$300; (11) \$300.

A. Robert E. Harper, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Suite 55, Washington, D. C.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Suite 55, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) That which affects postal rates of periodicals published by members of the above-named association.

D. (6) \$1,500.
E. (7) \$2.80; (9) \$2.80; (10) \$72.93; (11) \$75.73.

A. Winder R. Harris, 441 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Maritime matters; interested in passage of S. 241, to amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

A. Merwin K. Hart, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

B. National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) My legislative interests are in favor of any legislation that tends to support private enterprise and maintain American independence, and to oppose any measures that work contrariwise.

E. (10) \$284.63; (11) \$284.63.

A. Stephen H. Hart, 350 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. National Live Stock Tax Committee,¹ 515 Cooper Building Denver, Colo.

C. (2) Interested in general livestock tax matters including specifically proposed amendments to the Internal Revenue Code concerning capital gains on sale of breeding livestock and deduction of soil conservation, brush control and other ranching expenditures.

A. John E. Hartshorn, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation involving percentage depletion allowances.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees and with its customers.¹

D. (6) \$3,375.
E. (7) \$59.05; (9) \$59.05; (10) \$259.05; (11) \$38.10.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2) General agricultural and farmer cooperative legislation. (3) Washington situation.

D. (6) \$2,025.
E. (10) \$148.86; (11) \$148.86.

A. Joseph H. Hays, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Interested in any and all Federal legislative proposals which may or do affect Western Railroads.

A. John C. Hazen, suite 808, Kass Building, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Drygoods Association, 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) H. R. 1938, all appropriation legislation, all parcel post legislation, H. R. 3622, S. 1309, H. R. 5505, S. 2170, H. R. 5189, H. R. 5767, H. R. 5101. (3) Stores.

E. (6) \$17.54; (7) \$58.95; (8) \$2.50; (9) \$78.99; (10) 219.58; (11) \$298.57.

A. Thomas P. Healy, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America, CIO, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislative matters affecting the interests of the membership of this union.

D. (6) \$1,533.79.
E. (2) \$1,462.52; (7) \$68.52; (8) \$2.75; (9) \$1,533.79; (10) \$3,169.36; (11) \$4,703.15.

A. Felix Hebert, 602 Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.

B. Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.

C. (2) Amendment to Internal Revenue Code, Section 207.

E. (7) \$232.20; (9) \$232.20; (10) \$234.66; (11) \$466.86.

A. K. W. Heberton, room 101, 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) General legislative interests cover any legislative proposals affecting the interests of the telegraph company.

E. (7) \$83.35; (9) \$83.35; (10) \$401.02; (11) \$484.37.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. American Parents' Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) National school health services bill, public school construction bill, national child research bill, Federal aid for medical education, local public health units, physically handicapped children's education bill, school lunch appropriation, children's bureau appropriation, cabinet status for the Federal Security Agency, Federal aid to day care centers in defense areas, Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools, emergency maternal and infant care, defense housing and community facilities.

A. Leo J. Heer, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 822, Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Defense Production Act, seek retention of Herlong amendment; oppose principle of Federal sales tax. (3) National Furniture.

D. (6) \$500.
E. (7) \$25; (9) \$25; (10) \$250; (11) \$275.

A. C. B. Heinemann, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., Hotel Statler, New York, N. Y., and 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Defense Production Act.
D. (6) \$875.01.
E. (7) \$164.25; (9) \$164.25; (11) \$164.25.

A. C. B. Heinemann, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Defense Production Act.
D. (6) \$1,644.20.
E. (7) \$1,302.71; (9) \$1,302.71; (11) \$1,302.71.

A. Robert B. Heiney, 1133 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Defense controls and all measures directly affecting the food-canning industry.

D. (6) \$2,202.47.
E. (7) \$12.40; (9) \$12.40; (10) \$226.65; (11) \$239.05.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, 1002 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Insurance Agents, 60 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y., and 1002 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation which affects either directly or indirectly the interests of local agents. (3) The American Agency Bulletin.

D. (6) \$114.23.
E. (7) \$114.23; (9) \$114.23; (10) \$529.55; (11) \$643.78.

A. Ewart A. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Law offices of Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any proposed legislation affecting the brewing industry, wool industry, etc.¹
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Robert C. Hibben, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1103 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation which may affect the ice-cream industry.

A. M. F. Hicklin, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

B. Iowa Railway Committee,¹ 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the railroad industry.

E. (10) \$2,567.08; (11) \$2,567.08.

A. H. C. Hicks, 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.

B. Association of Petroleum Re-refiners, 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Ray C. Hinman, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,427.01.
E. (6) \$10.31; (7) \$166.70; (9) \$177.01; (10) \$301.14; (11) \$478.15.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. John L. Hoen, 1741 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., and Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., 40 Central Street, Boston, Mass.

C. (2) Any legislature affecting the interest of the American Merchant Marine.

D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Frank N. Hoffmann, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity and general welfare; oppose all legislation detrimental to these objectives.

D. (6) \$1,999.98.

E. (7) \$3,800; (9) \$3,800; (10) \$11,150; (11) \$14,950.

A. Donald D. Hogate, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Brantford Cordage Co. Ltd., Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

C. (2) Passage of H. R. 1005 to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of baler twine.

D. (6) \$2,000.

E. (4) \$80.38; (5) \$75; (6) \$21.39; (7) \$70.50; (8) \$7.60; (9) \$254.87; (10) \$823.83; (11) \$1,078.70; (15) \$66.78, Henry M. Schroen, 820 Albee Building, Washington, D. C., mimeographing; \$13.60, Ever-Ready Sterro Service, 1741 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., typing.

A. Robert L. Hogg, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All prospective legislation which will or may affect the life insurance business.¹

D. (6) \$2,500.

E. (6) \$26.19; (7) \$366.34; (9) \$392.53; (10) \$940.33; (11) \$1,332.86.

A. Charles W. Holman, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

D. (6) \$4,125.

E. (10) \$5.90; (11) \$5.90.

A. J. M. Hood, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Victor Hood, Twelfth and Delaware Streets, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists, and Proprietors' International Union of America, Twelfth and Delaware Streets, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (2) The District Barber Act, Veterans Regulation Act, Defense Production Act, S. 573, H. R. 1656, H. R. 3102, H. R. 1668, S. 1717, H. R. 3871.

D. (6) \$1,901.56.

E. (7) \$521.56; (9) \$521.56; (10) \$2,363.79; (11) \$2,885.35.

A. Richard Hooker, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, to amend Railroad Retirement Act; House Resolution 426, to study integrating railroad retirement funds with social security; all legislation of interest to railroad employees and labor in general.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Jesse V. Horton, room 100, Continental Hotel, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, post-office box 2013, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the postal service and its employees, including supervisors. (3) The Postal Supervisor.

D. (6) \$2,125.

E. (7) \$134.78; (9) \$134.78; (10) \$319.53; (11) \$454.31.

A. S. H. Howard, 1414 Evergreen Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, and all legislation directly affecting the interests of railroad employees in particular and labor in general.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Robert B. House, employed by Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.

C. (2) Legislation and proceedings relating to postal rates.

A. Harold K. Howe, Suite C, 2480 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Institute of Laundering, box 1187, Joliet, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the laundry industry and the members thereof.

D. (6) \$2,649.99.

E. (2) \$929; (7) \$470.89; (9) \$1,399.89; (10) \$5,186.49; (11) \$6,586.38.

A. Robert E. Howe, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any and all legislation construed to be directly or indirectly beneficial or detrimental to the United Mine Workers of America and its members.¹

D. (6) \$3,302.

A. Hudson, Creyke & Lipscomb, 400 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) To obtain relief for applicants for leases on submerged lands and for those persons whose activities led the Government to assert title to submerged lands.

D. (6) \$2,400.

E. (7) \$755.16; (9) \$755.16; (10) \$4.75; (11) \$759.91.

A. W. T. Huff, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.

C. (2) Legislation generally favorable to economic development of airline operation.

D. (6) \$2,201.03.

E. (7) \$242.90; (9) \$242.90.

A. C. A. Hummel, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.

B. Wisconsin Railroad Association, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.

C. (2) All legislation affecting railroads and transportation generally.

D. (6) \$348.

E. (7) \$304.83; (9) \$304.83; (10) \$559.91; (11) \$864.74; (15) \$90.86, Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C., lodging; \$54.15, Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C., lodging; \$18.50, The Good Earth, Washington, D. C., meals; \$14.75, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., meals; \$20.99, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., pullman space; etc.¹

A. Carroll B. Huntress, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

B. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation with reference to the St. Lawrence waterway and power project; House Joint Resolution 337, opposed.

E. (6) \$86.32; (7) \$1,276.38; (9) \$1,362.70; (10) \$3,552.89; (11) \$4,915.59.

A. George Hurley, 49 Westminster Street, Room 810, Providence, R. I.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation affecting mutual savings banks which may be before the House Ways and Means Committee or Congress.

D. (6) \$3,500.

E. (6) \$7.51; (9) \$7.51; (10) \$1,721.60; (11) \$1,729.11.

A. William C. Hushing, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All bills affecting the welfare of the country generally, and specifically bills affecting workers.

D. (6) \$2,730.

E. (2) \$2,730; (6) \$20.50; (8) \$228.50; (9) \$2,979; (10) \$8,411; (11) \$11,390.

A. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn.

E. (11) \$41,040.73.

A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., suite 501, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Tax legislation, and any other bills affecting the natural gas industry.

D. (6) \$24,340.90.

E. (2) \$5,750; (5) \$300; (9) \$6,050; (10) \$31,683.93; (11) \$40,733.93; (15) \$3,750, John A. Ferguson, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; \$1,250, W. E. Disney, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; \$750, Louis E. Whyte, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; \$300, Herbert Harvey Real Estate, Inc., 912 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent.

A. Indiana State Medical Association, 1021 Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (2) All bills pending before Congress which would create national health insurance.

E. (1) \$7,773.45; (2) \$2,800; (4) \$2,275; (5) \$22.87; (6) \$18.32; (7) \$462.10; (8) \$33.07; (9) \$13,384.81; (10) \$17,360.02; (11) \$30,744.83; (15) \$620.60, Betty Palmer, Indianapolis, Ind., salary; \$1,883.20, James A. Waggener, Indianapolis, Ind., salary; \$168.78, James A. Waggener, Indianapolis, Ind., traveling expenses; \$18.32, Indiana Bell Telephone Co., Indianapolis, Ind., tolls; \$28.07, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind., luncheon meeting; \$296.20, Fletcher Trust Co., Indianapolis, Ind., income tax withheld; etc.¹

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. The Indiana Tax Equality Committee, Inc., Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (2) Bills affecting equality of taxation.
D. (6) \$35.
E. (2) \$600; (4) \$117.72; (6) \$7.40; (9) \$725.12; (10) \$3,695.08; (11) \$4,420.20; (15) \$600; Maurice C. Gronendyke, salary; \$117.72, Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost.

A. William Ingles, 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting industry.
D. (6) \$6,324.50.
E. (2) \$600; (5) \$797.01; (6) \$200.26; (7) \$231.60; (8) \$360; (9) \$2,183.87; (10) \$9,301.50; (11) \$11,490.37.

A. J. Stuart Innerst, 426 North Raymond Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Work in the general field of constructive foreign policy, support of the United Nations; international reduction of armaments; and opposition to the enactment of the Universal Military Training and Universal Military Service Act of 1951.

D. (6) \$400.01.
E. (2) \$34; (4) \$5.24; (5) \$13.07; (6) \$5.43; (7) \$46.76; (9) \$104.50; (10) \$369.45; (11) \$473.95.

A. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the socioeconomic and political interests of the American workingman including all pending legislation dealing with social security, national health, aid to physically handicapped, labor relations, displaced persons, etc.

D. (6) \$1,650.
E. (1) \$750; (4) \$250; (5) \$150; (6) \$200; (7) \$300; (9) \$1,650; (10) \$4,950; (11) \$6,600.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, room 311-222, East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (2) Federal and State legislation affecting the interest and welfare of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, including its affiliate local unions and members.

E. (2) \$3,750; (9) \$3,750; (10) \$11,250; (11) \$15,000; (16) \$15,000, Fred A. Tobin, 438 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C., services.

A. Inter-State Manufacturers Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

C. (2) H. R. 2982, S. 1046, H. R. 30, H. R. 525, H. R. 3392, H. R. 3465, Senate Joint Resolution 60, S. 1335, House Joint Resolution 235, S. 1369, H. R. 3298, S. 1186.

D. (6) \$3,000.
E. (10) \$80.73; (11) \$80.73.

A. Iowa Associated Businessmen, Inc., 463 Westwood Drive, Ames, Iowa.

C. (2) H. R. 240, H. R. 1177, S. 892, H. R. 4473; favor those calling for real tax equality as it applies to payment of income taxes on annual net profits, savings, earnings, etc.

D. (6) \$25.
E. (2) \$893.25; (4) \$10.40; (5) \$26.37; (6) \$109.60; (7) \$92.69; (8) \$77.37; (9) \$1,209.68; (10) \$7,981.99; (11) \$9,191.67.

A. Seward H. Jacobi, 119 Monona Avenue, Madison, Wis.

B. Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce, 119 Monona Avenue, Madison, Wis.

C. (2) Legislation affecting business and industry.

D. (6) \$2,750.

A. C. Clinton James, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. District of Columbia Building and Loan League, No. 1 Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Federal legislation affecting savings and loan business.

D. (6) \$300.
E. (5) \$125; (9) \$125; (10) \$485; (11) \$610.

A. Japanese American Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc., 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (2) To promote the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.¹

E. (1) \$37.50; (2) \$900; (3) \$428.30; (4) \$44.20; (5) \$294.16; (6) \$49.32; (7) \$41.45; (8) \$8.41; (9) \$1,803.34; (10) \$4,558.45; (11) \$6,361.79.

A. Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn.

B. H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Paris, Tenn.; Bell Clay Co., Gleason, Tenn.; United Clay Mines Corp., Trenton, N. J.; Old Hickory Clay Co., Paducah, Ky.; Kentucky-Tennessee Clay Co., Cooley Clay Co., and Kentucky Clay Mining Co., Mayfield, Ky.

C. (2) We are interested in retaining our present percentage depletion allowance for ball and sagger clays as shown in title 26, section 114, Internal Revenue Code, as now shown in House bill H. R. 4473.

D. (6) \$4,608.73.
E. (6) \$17.19; (7) \$578.18; (8) \$13.36; (9) \$608.73; (10) \$672.84; (11) \$1,281.57.

A. Peter Dierks Joers, Mountain Pine, Ark.

B. Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., 1006 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

C. (2) Flood Control Act of 1945, Millwood Dam; legislation affecting lumber industry.

A. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Tax legislation, labor legislation, amendments to the Clayton Act, merchant marine legislation, price basing-point legislation, Defense Production Act.

E. (2) \$1,250; (8) \$771.01; (9) \$2,021.01; (10) \$5,342.55; (11) \$7,363.56.

A. Elmer Johnson, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting retired civil employees, S. 995, S. 500, and H. R. 2732.

(3) The Annuitant.
D. (6) \$250.
E. (2) \$250; (9) \$250; (10) \$999.70; (11) \$1,249.70.

A. Vernon A. Johnson, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif.

C. (2) All legislation affecting aviation.
D. (6) \$3,510.
E. (7) \$1,250.32; (9) \$1,250.32; (10) \$2,757.96; (11) \$4,008.28.

A. W. D. Johnson, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Order of Railway Conductors, O. R. C. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

C. (2) H. R. 1998, to amend section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, St. Lawrence

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

seaway, and all legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interests of labor, generally and employees of carriers under the Railway Labor Act, in particular.

A. Bascom F. Johns, 930 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Class I railroads operating in Tennessee.

C. (2) Legislation affecting railroads operating in Tennessee.

A. O. C. Jones, post-office box 24, North, S. C.

B. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act.

D. (6) \$54.97.

A. J. M. Jones, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (3) National Wool Grower.

D. (7) \$2,499.99.
E. (10) \$4,087.63; (11) \$4,087.63.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation that might affect the petroleum industry.

E. (8) \$11; (9) \$11; (10) \$51; (11) \$62.

A. Rowland Jones, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees, and with its customers.¹

D. (6) \$3,000.
E. (7) \$273.26; (8) \$273.26; (9) \$850.91; (10) \$1,124.17; (11) \$1,124.17.

A. The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists, and Proprietors' International Union of America, Twelfth and Delaware, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (2) The District of Columbia Barber Act, Veterans' Regulation Act, Defense Production Act of 1950, S. 573, H. R. 1656, H. R. 3102, H. R. 1668, S. 1717, H. R. 3871.

E. (1) \$1,901.56; (9) \$1,901.56; (10) \$6,273.79; (11) \$8,175.35.

A. H. B. Judd, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

C. (2) H. R. 3660 and S. 1347, to amend Railroad Retirement Act, and House Resolution 426, for integration of railroad retirement funds with social security.

D. (6) \$285.01.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the petroleum industry and its customers.

D. (6) \$2,100.
E. (7) \$735.65; (9) \$735.65; (10) \$1,789.25; (11) \$2,524.90.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the sale or distribution of petroleum products in the District of Columbia.

D. (6) \$300.

E. (7) \$183.60; (9) \$183.60; (10) \$708.75; (11) \$892.35.

A. Kansas Independent Business Men's Association, 205 Orpheum Building, Wichita, Kans.

C. (2) Tax equality and other legislation affecting independent business.

E. (5) \$154.21; (9) \$154.21; (10) \$596.74; (11) \$750.95.

A. Jerome J. Keating, 1525 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 1525 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to postal and Federal employees.

D. (6) \$1,374.

A. Thomas J. Keefe, 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Road Builders' Association, 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the road-building industry.

D. (6) \$2,750.

E. (6) \$48.50; (7) \$1,162.80; (8) \$136.89; (9) \$1,348.19; (10) \$4,362.46; (11) \$5,710.65.

A. Thomas B. Keehn, 1751 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Council for Social Action, Congregational Christian Churches, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Generally interested in welfare, international, civil liberties, and economic legislation where ethical principles of interest to the church are involved. (3) Advance.

D. (6) \$700.

E. (7) \$300; (9) \$300; (10) \$900; (11) \$1,200.

A. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., 315 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) Legislation of interest to the city and county of San Francisco, including civil functions appropriation, civil defense, payment in lieu of taxes, airports and aviation, merchant marine development, national defense appropriations, housing and urban development, transbay bridge, taxation and Government controls.

D. (6) \$3,000.

E. (5) \$1,015; (6) \$429.57; (7) \$1,501.56; (8) \$199.25; (9) \$3,145.38; (10) \$6,724.63; (11) \$9,870.01.

A. Isaiah L. Kenen, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. American Zionist Council, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation for financial aid to Israel. (3) ¹

D. (6) \$1,050.

E. (2) \$640; (4) \$128.50; (5) \$250; (6) \$165.34; (7) \$655.65; (8) \$156.70; (9) \$1,996.19; (10) \$23,607.63; (11) \$25,603.82; (15) \$195.89, Du Pont Plaza Hotel, Washington, D. C., hotel bills; \$31.74, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C., hospitality; \$93.89, New York Telephone Co., New York City, N. Y., phone bill; \$88.50, Schulte Press, 119 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, N. Y., printing; \$400, Ruth Ludwin, 1202 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J., salary; \$240, Rae Blitzstein, 811 Ninth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., salary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 203 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

C. (2) Generally interested in all legislative matters that would affect the oil and gas industry.

E. (6) \$25; (7) \$10; (8) \$25; (9) \$60; (10) \$947.50; (11) \$1,007.50.

A. Miles D. Kennedy, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (2) The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, rehabilitation, hospitalization, re-education and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense; Americanism, included in which is opposition to all subversive activities, with particular attention to our immigration and naturalization laws; child welfare, not only for children of veterans but for all children; aid and assistance to veterans in agriculture development; matters dealing with our foreign policy and foreign relations; the development of sound civil aviation programs and policies, and the development of sound and progressive programs for the employment and re-employment of veterans in civilian pursuits and in Civil Service; legislation which would eliminate all improper discriminations and be of benefit to the men and women who are still in our armed services, etc. (3) The American Legion magazine.

D. (6) \$3,000.

E. (2) \$1.25; (4) \$4.75; (5) \$1.13; (7) \$814.87; (8) \$7.90; (9) \$829.90; (10) \$520.22; (11) \$1,350.12.

A. Ronald M. Ketcham, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,550.

E. (2) \$2,550; (9) \$2,550; (10) \$7,650; (11) \$10,200.

A. Omar B. Ketchum, Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

C. (2) Legislation affecting all veterans and their dependents in relation to employment, hospitalization, rehabilitation, pensions, disability compensation and housing; welfare of servicemen of the Armed Forces and their dependents; matters relating to the national security, immigration and naturalization, the combating of subversive activities; and the furtherance of a sound foreign policy; other matters included in the resolutions adopted by the National Encampment and the National Council of Administration. (3) VFW Foreign Service and VFW Legislative Newsletter.

D. (6) \$3,000.

E. (7) \$105.50; (9) \$105.50; (10) \$276; (11) \$381.50.

A. H. Cecil Kilpatrick, 912 American Security Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Engano Electric Co., Springfield, Ill.

C. (2) Employed to seek adoption of amendments to Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950; H. R. 9827, Eighty-first Congress, second session; Public Law 909.

A. Willford I. King, room 300, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Favor all constitutional legislation according with sound economic principles.

D. (6) \$3,075.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, Tenn.

C. (2) The National Cotton Council of America favors such action on any legislation affecting raw-cotton industry as will promote the purposes for which the Council is organized.

D. (6) \$150.

E. (7) \$27.73; (9) \$27.73; (10) \$112.64; (11) \$140.37.

A. C. W. Kitchen, 777 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting the marketing and distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables, directly or indirectly.

A. W. H. Kittrell, Empire Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.

B. Melben Oil Co., Benedum-Trees Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. (2) Legislation affecting oil industry, especially tidelands.

D. (6) \$3,000.

E. (6) \$601.63; (7) \$409.17; (9) \$1,010.80; (10) \$11,462.70; (11) \$12,473.50; (15) \$101.10, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., lodging and related expenditures; \$168.48, American Airlines, fare to and from Washington, D. C.; \$24.59, Harvey's Restaurant, Washington, D. C., restaurant expenses; \$576.23, Southwest Bell Telephone, Dallas, Tex., long-distance calls; \$25.40, Western Union, Dallas, Tex., business wires; etc.¹

A. Robert F. Klepinger, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc., 45 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Excise taxes, H. R. 4473.

D. (6) \$250.

E. (10) \$1.38; (11) \$1.38.

A. Allan B. Kline, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., and 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) The legislative interests cover only the legislative matters in which American Farm Bureau Federation is interested, primarily matters affecting directly American agriculture. (3) The Nation's Agriculture and Official News Letter.

D. (6) \$5,000.

A. A Joint Venture Agreement, care of Charles Klint, post-office box 1962, Fresno, Calif.

C. (2) To obtain relief for applicants for leases on submerged lands and for those persons whose activities led the Government to assert title to submerged lands.

D. (6) \$1,500.

E. (2) \$1,200; (9) \$1,200; (10) \$8,202.30; (11) \$9,402.30.

A. J. Daun Knisely, 350 Kenwood Avenue, Delmar, N. Y.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (2) Railroad Retirement Act amendments, S. 1347 and H. R. 3669; changes in parcel-post packaging, S. 1335 and H. R. 3465.

D. (6) \$380.

A. Oscar R. Kreutz, 907 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2) Support of bills to improve facilities of savings and loan associations for encouragement of thrift and home financing; oppose legislation inimicable to interests of savings and loan industry.
D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) Legislation affecting water and power projects, flood control, and reclamation.

D. (6) \$3,492.

E. (10) \$7,358.66; (11) \$7,358.66.

A. Lake Carriers Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) Legislation pertaining to Great Lakes maritime industry.

E. (2) \$991.12; (7) \$46; (9) \$1,037.12.

A. Alfons Landa, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa.

A. Alfons Landa, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Director of Trucking Industry National Defense Committee, Inc.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Fair Trade Council, 11 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Patent Council, Inc., 1434 West Eleventh Avenue, Gary, Ind.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. State Tax Association, post-office box 2559, Houston, Tex.

C. (2) Study of State and Federal tax legislation to bring about constructive cooperation between community property and common-law States for the development of a plan of tax equalization which will afford an equitable basis for income, estate, and gift taxation in the State and Federal tax structure; to support complete retroactive repeal of the 1942 estate and gift tax amendments as they apply to community property States in an unfair, discriminatory, inequitable manner; to support the elimination of Federal estate taxes and restore estate taxation to the several States.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Trinity Improvement Association, Inc., 1308 Commercial Standard Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

D. (6) \$900.

A. LaRoe, Brown & Winn, 743 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) S. 2170 and S. 2180, Defense Production Act of 1950 amendments.

D. (6) \$1,500.

E. (5) \$2,889.61; (7) \$106.16; (9) \$2,995.77; (10) \$6,636.35; (11) \$9,632.12.

A. LaRoe, Brown & Winn, 743 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) S. 2170 and S. 2180, Defense Production Act of 1950 amendments.

D. (6) \$4,500.

E. (5) \$2,889.61; (6) \$125.32; (7) \$837.60; (9) \$3,852.53; (10) \$7,512.90; (11) \$11,365.43.

A. William V. Lavelle, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity and general welfare, oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

D. (6) \$1,750.

E. (7) \$1,664; (9) \$1,664; (10) \$4,910; (11) \$6,574.

A. John V. Lawrence, 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$6,333.32.

E. (7) \$5.10; (9) \$5.10; (10) \$32.25; (11) \$37.35.

A. Joseph S. Lawrence, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All bills (House and Senate) relating to health and medicine.

D. (6) \$9,878.58.

E. (7) \$1,414.03; (9) \$1,414.03; (10) \$1,315.04; (11) \$2,729.07.

A. John G. Laylin, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Kennecott Copper Corp., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) The general legislative interests are resolutions, bills, and statutes relating to mining, smelting, and refining, and to foreign or international investment, trade or commerce.

D. (6) \$6,250.

E. (10) \$341.80; (11) \$341.80.

A. A. Alvis Layne, Jr., of the firm of Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting third-class postal rates.

D. (6) \$1,000.

E. (6) 83 cents; (7) \$215.76; (9) \$216.59; (10) \$533.96; (11) \$750.55.

A. Clarence F. Lea, 842 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) I am interested in all legislation having anything to do with transportation, including pending bills before the House and Senate.

D. (6) \$1,697.94.

E. (7) \$197.94; (10) \$454.38; (11) \$652.32.

A. League of Women Voters of the United States, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (3) The National Voter, significant roll calls, memo.

D. (6) \$1,015.15.

E. (2) \$412.50; (4) \$804.40; (6) \$9.52; (9) \$1,226.42; (10) \$2,415.49; (11) \$3,641.91.

A. Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 30 Fine Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the importation by the United States of sugar produced in Cuba. (3)¹

D. (6) \$7,669.42.

E. (4) \$1,264.49; (6) \$24.21; (8) \$230.72; (9) \$1,519.42; (10) \$5,521.21; (11) \$7,040.63.

A. James R. Lee, 604 Albee Building, 1426 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) In general, legislation which concerns or affects members of the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association.

A. Legislative Committee of the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the Federal excise tax on business and store machines imposed by section 3406 (a) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

E. (10) \$3,000; (11) \$3,000.

A. Legislation-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States (J. L. McCaskill, director), 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-second Congress relating to public education. (3) Legislative News.

E. (2) \$1,558.96; (4) \$562.77; (7) \$42.10;

(9) \$2,163.83; (10) \$19,423.85; (11) \$21,587.68; (15) \$562.77, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; \$218.13, J. L. McCaskill; \$1,340.83, Ernest Giddings.

A. Joseph F. Leopold, 936 National City Building, Dallas, Tex.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation relating to corporate income taxation; specifically interested in those provisions of the Revenue Act of 1951 which dealt with the taxation of cooperative corporations, savings and loan associations, and other tax-exempt commercial corporations.

D. (6) \$1,500.

E. (7) \$441.52; (8) \$176.63; (9) \$618.15; (10) \$1,788.55; (11) \$2,406.70.

A. Wilbur R. Lester, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Kennecott Copper Corp., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) The general legislative interests are resolutions, bills, and statutes relating to mining, smelting, and refining, and to foreign or international investment, trade, or commerce.

D. (6) \$6,250.

E. (10) \$7.74; (11) \$7.74.

A. Arnold Levy, 829 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Anthracite Institute, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the anthracite industry.

D. (6) \$4,635.84.

E. (6) \$20.64; (7) \$89.32; (8) \$25.88; (9) \$135.84; (10) \$560.67; (11) \$696.51.

A. George J. Lewis, Union Station Building, Lexington, Ky.

B. Kentucky Railroad Association, Union Station Building, Lexington, Ky.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the railroad industry.

E. (10) \$824.75; (11) \$824.75.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Frederick J. Libby, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills affecting world peace, such as appropriations and supplementary appropriations, particularly where they bear on military matters or on the government of occupied areas, manpower legislation, including military training and services, proposed peace treaties with Japan and Germany, economic assistance (point 4), universal disarmament, expellees and displaced persons, educational exchange, etc.

D. (6) \$1,440.31.

E. (7) \$215.28; (9) \$215.28; (10) \$553.42; (11) \$768.70.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 428 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., and 1000 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants.¹

D. (6) \$3,793.05.

E. (2) \$2,541.39; (5) \$1,030.21; (6) \$121.10; (7) \$100.35; (9) \$3,793.05; (10) \$19,242.21; (11) \$23,035.26.

A. Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) General education concerning the effect of inflation on the purchasing power of life insurance, as it relates to Federal policies or measures deemed to be inflationary in character.

D. (6) \$14,024.64.

E. (2) \$2,676.20; (4) \$3,089.17; (5) \$835.23; (6) \$293.85; (7) \$3,856.98; (8) \$151.50; (9) \$10,902.93; (10) \$15,710.45; (11) \$26,613.38; (15) \$200, 116 Realty Corp., 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., office rent; \$63.33, New York Telephone Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y., telephone; \$19.18, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St., New York, N. Y., office supplies; \$11.55, Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Co., 10 Post Office Square, Boston, Mass., disability insurance; \$19.92, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., San Mateo, Calif., telephone; etc.¹

A. Walter J. Little, 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. Major steam railroads of California.¹

C. (2) H. R. 337, H. R. 3669, St. Lawrence Seaway, Railroad Retirement Act.

D. (6) \$2,150.94.

E. (6) \$8.60; (7) \$1,547.53; (9) \$1,556.43; (10) \$2,823.53; (11) \$4,379.96; (15) \$86, Old New Orleans, Washington, D. C., dinner; \$36.40, Congressional Hotel, Washington, D. C., lunch; \$20.338, United Air Lines, Washington, D. C., transportation; \$1,119.42, Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C., meals, lodging, telephone, etc.

A. L. Blaine Liljenquist, 917 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. E. F. Forbes, president and general manager, Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) Support or oppose legislation affecting the livestock and meat industry.

D. (6) \$2,675.04.

E. (10) \$265.79; (11) \$265.79.

A. John W. Lindsey, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All Federal legislation that might affect its members as going electric utilities.¹

D. (6) \$2,749.88.

E. (6) \$32.40; (7) \$847.04; (8) \$137.70; (9) \$1,017.14; (10) \$1,769.74; (11) \$2,786.88; (15) \$63.24, Mayfair Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., room; \$225.15, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., fare; \$38.20, Fan and Bill's, Washington, D. C., luncheon.

A. Norman M. Littell, 1422 F Street NW., Washington D. C.

B. 46 Bands of Mission Indians of California.¹

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to the above-named Bands of Mission Indians of California.

A. Norman M. Littell, 1422 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Navajo Tribe of Indians residing in Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, and Colorado; address of superintendent, Window Rock, Ariz.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to the Navajos.

D. (6) \$1,875.

E. (10) \$15.87; (11) \$15.87.

A. John M. Littlepage, 840 Investment Building, Fifteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Tobacco Co., Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting a company engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco products, specifically H. R. 4473.

A. Gordon C. Locke, 643 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, Box 1107, Shreveport, La.

C. (2) My general legislative interests are those of the Committee for Pipe Line Companies, which was organized to represent and act for a group of interstate petroleum pipe line companies, which are subject to the Interstate Commerce Act; such representation naturally includes services in support of legislation favorable to the pipe line industry and activities against any proposed legislation we think harmful to the industry.

D. (6) \$4,500.

A. F. S. Lodge, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The National Fertilizer Association, Inc., 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy.¹

D. (6) \$25.

A. Lord, Day & Lord, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 1216 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Agency of Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Ltd., 30 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation having relation to World War I claims.

A. Mrs. Frances B. Lucas, 1776 D Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Defense Committee, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1776 D Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) In general, all legislation concerning defense and freedom; all bills concerning

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

world government, such as S. 56, S. 57, and S. 66; and all bills relating to socialized medicine. (3) Press Digest and D. A. R. Magazine. E. (7) \$13; (9) \$13; (10) \$19.40; (11) \$32.40; (15) \$13.

A. James C. Lucas, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees, and with its customers.¹

D. (6) \$750.

A. Lucas & Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., a partnership of which the partners are Scott W. Lucas and Charles A. Thomas.

B. Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Interested in aiding the company as consultant counsel in connection with Federal tax matters affecting life insurance companies.

D. (6) \$1,250.

E. (7) \$5.50; (8) \$2.50; (10) \$8; (11) \$8.

A. Lucas & Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., a partnership of which the partners are Scott W. Lucas and Charles A. Thomas.

B. American Finance Conference, Suite 1200, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation which may deal with credit controls.

D. (6) \$1,250.

E. (4) \$433.35; (6) \$66.31; (7) \$19.35; (8) \$3.75; (10) \$522.76; (11) \$522.76; (15) \$118.35, Batt, Bates & Co., Inc., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing; \$14, Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., for transcript of testimony; \$114, Columbia Reporting Co., 631 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., for transcript of testimony; \$187, Sybil A. Sills, 1805 H Street NW., Washington, D. C., for transcript of testimony.

A. Lucas & Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 623 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., Billiard and Bowling Institute of America, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., Bowling Proprietors Association of America, 6626 Gratiot Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$1,250.

E. (6) \$9.35; (8) \$2.50; (10) \$10.85; (11) \$10.85.

A. Lucas & Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Legislative interests will probably continue throughout Eighty-second Congress. (2) General legislative interest in tax bills and other measures intended to classify trailer coaches as homes.

D. (6) \$1,250.

E. (6) \$13.68; (7) \$4.50; (8) \$2.50; (10) \$20.68; (11) \$20.68.

A. Lucas & Thomas, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Radar-Radio Industries of Chicago, Inc., 77 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,250.

E. (6) \$13.88; (8) \$1.25; (10) \$15.13; (11) \$15.13.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Dr. Carl E. Lunn, 2315 East Yale Street, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Until Townsend plan, as per H. R. 2679, is adopted.

D. (6) \$163.49.

E. (5) \$1; (6) \$3.34; (7) \$28.60; (9) \$32.90; (11) \$32.90.

A. A. L. Lynn, Huntington, W. Va.

C. (1) Of a continuing nature. (2) Legislation affecting the coal industry, such as taxes, transportation, Government controls, Government expenditures, etc.

D. (7) \$5,500.

A. A. E. Lyon, Railway Labor Executives Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation affecting labor, especially railway labor. All bills affecting Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Act.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Avery McBee, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Am generally interested in legislation affecting aviation, the steel industry, and other industries which may be clients of Hill & Knowlton.

A. Edward A. McCabe, 777 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.

D. (6) \$2,250.

E. (7) \$336.65; (9) \$336.65; (10) \$425.44; (11) \$762.09.

A. J. L. McCaskill, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Division of legislation and Federal relations of the Nation Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Bills pending before the Congress relating to public education.

D. (6) \$218.13.

A. Frank J. McCarthy, 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1740 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation affecting the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., including: S. 1657, H. R. 189, separation air-mail subsidies; H. R. 1998, railroad communications and operating rules; H. R. 1528, H. R. 2957, Federal barge lines; H. R. 3669, H. R. 3755, H. R. 4641, S. 1347, S. 1353, railroad retirement; Senate Joint Resolution 27, House Joint Resolution 3, St. Lawrence seaway; H. R. 4473, H. R. 2416, taxes; Senate Resolution 55, House Resolution 107, transportation investigation.

A. Bryson deHaas McCloskey, 404 Woodford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

B. Because of acts precipitated by the organizations against which lobbyist herein has been demanding congressional investigations, lobbyist herein adds to previously reported interests Happy Homes, Inc., and Homeowners Honest Service, Inc., of which he is president.

C. Because it has been found that the organizations investigations of which have been demanded have no patriotic feelings

but rather are taking advantage of the semi-war conditions, all of the demands previously made are hereby renewed, and particularly those which have a bearing on the preservation of free enterprise, good housing at reasonable prices and better title VIII housing for military and civilian personnel in critical areas in or near military installations, and stopping and preventing unethical and illegal actions in restraint of trade by organizations which are working for big business. Plans are under way to resume publication of Public Patriot monthly tabloid. Attached copies of prepublication releases and full-page ad.¹

A. Warren C. McClure, Mississippi Valley Association, box 207, Camden, Ark.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

C. (2) Legislation relating to soil conservation and flood control.

D. (6) \$900.

E. (10) \$233.51; (11) \$233.51.

A. Glen McDaniel, 777 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Radio-Television Manufacturers Association, 777 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) General legislative interests: Those relating directly or indirectly to the radio and television manufacturing industry. Special legislative interests are: Revenue Revision Act of 1951; electromagnetic-radiation bill (S. 537). (3) RTMA Industry Report.

A. A. J. McFarland, 126 North Eighth Street, Sterling, Kans.

B. Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.

C. (2) Working for a Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States, House Joint Resolution 156 and Senate Joint Resolution 29.

D. (6) \$800.

E. (7) \$400; (9) \$400; (10) \$1,625; (11) \$2,025.

A. M. C. McKercher, Order of Railroad Telegraphers Building, St. Louis, Mo.

B. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Order of Railroad Telegraphers Building, St. Louis, Mo.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting the welfare of railroad employees, S. 1347 and H. R. 3669.

D. (6) \$435.

A. Joseph V. McLaughlin, 923 Chestnut Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

B. Railway Express Agency, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,500.

E. (7) \$861.28; (9) \$861.28; (10) \$2,754.18; (11) \$3,615.46.

A. Robert E. McLaughlin, 400 DeSales Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Storekeeper-Gaugers, care of above representative.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation affecting Federal classified employees, and particularly that which would affect storekeeper-gaugers.

D. (6) \$449.99.

E. (8) \$11.72; (9) \$11.72; (10) \$131.93; (11) \$143.65.

A. W. H. McMains, 1135 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1135 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation affecting the domestic distilling industry; specifically during the fourth quarter of 1951, H. R. 2745 and H. R. 4473.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1000 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Continuous. (2) General: Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants. Specific: (See p. 3.)

D. (6) \$250.

E. (7) \$12.42; (9) \$12.42; (10) \$7.23; (11) \$19.65.

A. Joseph P. McSparron, 320 North Hopkins Street, Sayre, Pa.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Subject to call for lobbying assignment in 1952. In such case report will be filed pursuant to the act. (2) Interested in substantially all legislation affecting the socio-economic and political interests of the American workingmen, including all pending legislation dealing with railroad matters.

D. (6) \$496.50.

E. (2) \$192.50; (7) \$304; (9) \$496.50; (10) \$2,620; (11) \$3,116.50.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1152 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests for the clients listed under C (2) hereof will continue for an indefinite period. (2) S. 106, bill to amend the District of Columbia optometry law; S. 337, bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and Vocational Education Act of 1946; H. R. 146, bill to improve health services; H. R. 2707, bill to provide for Federal grants-in-aid for health; all bills pertaining to health and visual care; H. R. 4675 and H. R. 4528, bills to prohibit transportation of fireworks into any State on behalf of the District of Columbia and American Optometric Associations, care of Dr. Samuel L. Brown, 111 East North Street, Fostoria, Ohio. On behalf of Ruth Obre Dubonnet, 50 East Seventy-second Street, New York City, bill to reacquire American citizenship, S. 1772; on behalf of Vera Sarah Keenan, Franton Court, Greens Farms, Conn., bill to permit residence in the United States, S. 1126; on behalf of Remington Rand, Inc., H. R. 4473, bill to revise the tax laws insofar as it proposed a manufacturer's excise tax on electric shavers; on behalf of John J. Braund, 900 Alabama Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., H. R. 4507, bill to compensate John J. Braund for use of patents by the United States Government.

E. (6) \$47.87; (7) \$34.69; (8) \$11.35; (9) \$93.91; (10) \$157.99; (11) \$251.90.

A. Lachlan Macleay, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

C. (1) Matters relating to river and harbor maintenance and improvement; the American merchant marine; soil conservation; flood control; regulation of domestic transportation.

D. (6) \$4,500.

E. (7) \$922.48; (9) \$922.48; (10) \$2,643.23; (11) \$3,565.71; (15) October 1-9, 1951, St. Louis to Houston, Tex., New Orleans and return, \$287.04; October 11-November 4, St. Louis to Kansas City, Mo., Omaha and Lincoln, Nebr., Columbia, Mo., and return, \$143.81; November 7-10, St. Louis to Chicago, Ill., and return, \$74.28; November 22-December 7, St. Louis to New Orleans, La., Birmingham,

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

ham, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., and return, \$409.76; December 19, expenses in Kansas City, Mo., \$7.59.

A. W. Bruce Macnamee, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of American Ship-ping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) H. R. 5215, Sup-plemental Appropriation Act, 1952. H. R. 5693, duties on importation of tuna. S. 241, H. R. 4729, amendment of Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (long-range bill).

D. (6) \$1,050.
E. (7) \$43.15; (9) \$43.15; (10) \$73.66; (11) \$116.81.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Falls Church, Va.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Interest to continue indefinitely. (2) All legislation affecting the members of the above-named trade association.

D. (6) \$600.
E. (6) \$12.65; (7) \$194.28; (9) \$206.93; (10) \$567.32; (11) \$774.25.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Falls Church, Va.

B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Interest to continue indefinitely. (2) All legislation affecting the bituminous-coal industry.

D. (6) \$2,600.
E. (6) \$12.65; (7) \$194.28; (9) \$206.93; (10) \$567.32; (11) \$774.25.

A. Olya Margolin (Mrs.), 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council of Jewish Women, 1 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,400.
E. (8) \$37.65; (9) \$37.65; (10) \$271.21; (11) \$308.86.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Wash-ington, D. C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any and all leg-islation construed to be directly or indirectly beneficial or detrimental to the United Mine Workers of America and its members. H. R. 1316, 3022, 1612, 257, 268, 2658, 1019, 3282; House Joint Resolutions 102, 7, 4; S. 1, 1040, 397, 990, 984, 1301.

D. (6) \$3,302.

A. John J. Marr, 3 Raymond Heights, Barien, Conn.

B. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affect-ing railroad employees.

A. Mrs. Etsu M. Masaoka, 300 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Japanese American Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee, 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (1) Eighty-second Congress. (2) To promote the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States (legislation is a part of this activity). (a) To provide for the expeditious naturalization of former cit-izens of the United States who have lost United States citizenship through voting in a political election or in a plebiscite held in occupied Japan, H. R. 2865; (b) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, S. 865; (c) to revise the laws relat-ing to immigration, naturalization, and na-tionality, and for other purposes, S. 2055 and H. R. 5678, and similar bills.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 300 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Japanese American Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee, 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (1) Eighty-second Congress. (2) To promote the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States (legislation is a part of this activity). (a) To provide for the expeditious naturalization of former cit-izens of the United States who have lost United States citizenship through voting in a political election or in a plebiscite held in occupied Japan, H. R. 2865; (b) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, S. 865; (c) to revise the laws relat-ing to immigration, naturalization, and na-tionality, and for other purposes, S. 2055 and H. R. 5678, and similar bills.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Langdon P. Marvin, Jr., 3032 Q Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Throughout the year 1951 and thereafter for indefinite period. (2) General interest in any proposed legislation having direct or specific relationship to air trans-portion costs. H. R. 508 by Mr. Kennedy (air mail subsidy separation bill). In favor of enactment.

E. (4) \$187.37; (9) \$187.37; (10) \$797.64; (11) \$985.01.

A. Will Maslow, 15 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Jewish Congress, Inc., 15 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) To oppose anti-Semitism and racism in all its forms and to defend civil rights incident thereto. Senate Resolution 203.

D. (6) \$112.50.

E. (7) \$30; (9) \$30; (10) \$90; (11) \$120.

A. Walter J. Mason, 901 Massachusetts Ave-nue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Mas-sachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All bills affecting the welfare of the country generally, and spe-cifically bills affecting workers.

D. (6) \$2,340.

E. (2) \$2,340; (6) \$20; (8) \$176; (9) \$2,536; (10) \$7,952.75; (11) \$10,488.75.

A. P. H. Mathews, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interest is continuing. (2) Generally to support legislation which the railroads believe to be in their interest and in the interest of a sound national transportation policy and to oppose legisla-tion which they believe contrary to such in-terest. Bills opposed in whole or in part were House Joint Resolution 337, to authorize construction of the St. Lawrence seaway; H. R. 3669, S. 1347, amendments to Railroad Retirement Act. Bills supported were H. R. 3465, S. 1335, sizes and weights of fourth-class mail; House Resolution 426, study and investigation of the Railroad Retirement Act; certain amendments to H. R. 4473, Revenue Act of 1951.

D. (6) \$4,399.98.

E. (7) \$596.11; (9) \$596.11; (10) \$1,090.75; (11) \$1,686.86; (15) Sir Walter Hotel, Ral-eigh, N. C., \$14.36, for room, meals, and tele-phone calls; Southern Railroad, \$11.70 for meals; Ansley Hotel, Atlanta, \$18.42 for room, meals, and telephone calls; St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, \$38.48, for room, meals, and telephone calls; Grady Manning Hotel, Little Rock, Ark., \$10.96 for room and meals.

A. Cyrus H. Maxwell, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) All bills (House and Senate) relating to health and medicine.

D. (6) \$3,341.53.

E. (7) \$607.55; (9) \$607.55; (10) \$184.84; (11) \$782.39.

A. Medical Association of State of Alabama, 537 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All health mat-ters covered by legislative action. Pending legislation and legislative actions are report-ed to all members of the association. Our purpose is to keep the rank and file of the membership acquainted with the Washing-ton scene and this is but a small part of our total activities which do not relate to legis-lative activity. (3) PR Notes.

E. (2) \$1,650; (4) \$225; (9) \$1,875; (10) \$5,475; (11) \$7,350.

A. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washing-ton, D. C.

C. (1) Society's interest is continuous in legislation affecting the public health. (2) Interested in legislation pertaining to the practice of medicine and all related services and that affecting the public health, includ-ing extension of social security into the field of the practice of medicine. (3) Medical Annals of the District of Columbia.

D. (6) \$2,828.55.

E. (8) \$2,828.55; (9) \$2,828.55; (10) \$26,133.95; (11) \$28,962.50.

A. E. A. Meeks, National League of District Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washing-ton, D. C.

B. National League of District Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, N. C.

C. (1) Permanently. (2) Any legislation which affects the interests of postmasters. (3) The Postmasters' Advocate (monthly magazine).

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. James Messer, Jr., 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.

B. Florida Railroad Association, 404 Mid-yette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla., an association composed of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co., Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., Southern Railway System, Florida East Coast Railway Co., Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay Railway Co., Live Oak, Perry & Gulf Railroad Co., and St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Proposed legislation of interest to members of Florida Railroad Association set forth under B. Crosser bill amending Railroad Retirement Act (H. R. 3669); S. 1335, parcel post bill, St. Lawrence seaway.

D. (6) \$1,320.

A. Ross A. Messer, post-office box 1611, Wash-ington, D. C. (room 512 Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.).

B. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, post-office box 1611, Washington, D. C. (room 512 Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.).

C. (2) All beneficial legislation affecting the custodial employees of the Post Office and GSA.

D. (6) \$500.

E. (7) \$9; (8) \$122.60; (9) \$131.60; (10) \$1,593.33; (11) \$1,724.99; (15) \$122.60, October 1, 1951, November 2, 1951, postmaster, Wash-ington 13, D. C., postage and stamped en-velopes.

A. Harold M. Miles, 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Measures affecting steam railroads, including H. R. 3669.

D. (6) \$117.50.

A. Milk Industry Foundation, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Such legislative interests as the foundation has are expected to continue indefinitely. (2) The foundation has a general legislative interest in statutes or bills which affect the interests of milk dealers. It has no specific legislative interest at present.

D. (6) \$1,500.

E. (3) \$1,500; (9) \$1,500; (10) \$4,531; (11) \$6,031.

A. Charles C. Miller, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Through the first session of the Eighty-second Congress. (2) Excise taxes on rubber products; H. R. 2823; any legislation relating to I. T. O. and/or customs simplification; any hearings with reference to administration of the Rubber Act of 1950 and the rubber program. (3) National Defense Bulletin series.

E. (10) \$2,871.84; (11) \$2,871.84.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel 372, Washington, D. C.

B. Dallas (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce.

C. (1) At will of employer. (2) General legislation affecting Dallas and Texas, such as appropriations and revenue bills.

D. (6) \$3,904.75.

E. (2) \$75; (5) \$136.58; (6) \$28.87; (7) \$960.50; (8) \$39; (9) \$1,239.95; (10) \$2,664.80; (11) \$3,904.75.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel 372, Washington, D. C.

B. Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, Second National Bank Building, Houston, Tex.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) For adequate river and harbor authorizations and appropriations; H. R. 4386.

D. (6) \$1,500.

E. (5) \$32.32; (6) \$37.82; (7) \$581.94; (8) \$12.50; (9) \$664.58; (10) \$1,650.07; (11) \$2,314.65.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, 372, Washington, D. C.

B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex., and New York, N. Y.

C. (1) At will of employer. (2) For retention of existing depletion allowances in tax laws, H. R. 4473.

D. (6) \$1,500.

E. (5) \$825.57; (6) \$112.91; (7) \$195.24; (8) \$122.12; (9) \$1,255.84; (10) \$3,698.70; (11) \$4,954.54.

A. Miller, Gorham, Wescott & Adams, and William Simon, a partner thereof, Room 3500, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Council for Clarification of Pricing Practices.

C. (1) Life of S. 719 and H. R. 2820. (2) Good-faith competition, S. 719 and H. R. 2820.

D. (6) \$10,000.

E. (6) \$39.70; (7) \$479.61; (8) 69 cents; (9) \$520; (10) \$5,045.18; (11) \$5,565.18.

A. Justin Miller, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue for an indefinite period. (2) General legislative interests: Those relating directly or

indirectly to the radio and television broadcasting industry. Specific legislative interests presently are: Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U. S. C. 151), Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1001), McFarland bill (S. 658) to amend Communications Act of 1934, copyright bills (H. R. 3589, H. R. 2464), radio fraud bill (H. R. 2948), bills to establish National Citizens' Advisory Board on Radio and Television (S. J. Res. 76, S. 1579), bills exempting organized sports from antitrust laws (S. 1526, H. R. 4229-4231), bill to amend section 315 of Communications Act (H. R. 5470), transmission of gambling information in interstate commerce bills (S. 1563, S. 1624, S. 2116).

A. Millers' National Federation, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

E. (10) \$594.40; (11) \$596.40.

A. Charles J. Milton, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. Y.

B. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.

C. (1) No definite period. (2) General legislative matters to do with insurance companies.

A. Minnesota Associated Businessmen, Inc., 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) Federal and State income taxation and governmental expenditures.

E. (4) \$183.76; (5) \$216.82; (7) \$93.72; (8) \$10.50; (9) \$504.87; (10) \$6,089.35; (11) \$6,594.22; (15) \$216.02, October, November, December, Norman E. Blorn, St. Paul, Minn., stenographic, postage, travel; \$183.76, October, November, December, St. Paul Letter Co., St. Paul, Minn., mailing and postage; \$93.79, October 13, Edward J. Bachman, St. Paul, Minn., telephone, postage, travel; \$10.50, October 13, W. C. Sexton Co., Minneapolis, Minn., reports.

A. Mississippi Associated Businessmen, Inc., 301-303 Millsaps Building, P. O. Box 1329, Jackson, Miss.

C. (1) Until objectives are reached. (2) Legislation relating to Government economy, Government regulations of business, and taxation, such as Mason bill (H. R. 240), Davis bill (H. R. 1177), and Senator Williams' bill (S. 892).

D. (6) \$690.

E. (2) \$567.16; (3) \$305; (4) \$78.29; (5) \$289.30; (6) \$63.18; (7) \$15.84; (8) \$16.86; (9) \$1,335.63; (10) \$2,509.68; (11) \$3,845.31; (15) \$517.16, October 1, 5, 12, 19, 26, November 2, 8, 16, 26, 30, December 7, 14, 21, 28, Mrs. Marie F. Walker, Jackson, salary for 3 months; \$120, October 1, November 2, December 3, James M. Walker, Jackson, office rent for 3 months; \$16.86, October 1, collector of internal revenue, Jackson, S. S. taxes; \$21.43, October 2, Sleigher Office Supplies, Jackson, supplies; \$36.94, October 11, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., Jackson, phone; etc.¹

A. Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

C. (1) Don't know. Depends upon type of legislation.

A. F. E. Mollin, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

C. (2) Tax matters, price controls, quotas, etc.

D. (6) \$3,300.

E. (6) \$10.12; (7) \$252.62; (8) \$14; (9) \$276.74; (10) \$3,399.66; (11) \$3,676.40.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Donald Montgomery, 734 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO), Solidarity House, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

D. (6) \$1,300.

E. (6) \$15.75; (7) \$319.65; (9) \$335.40; (10) \$1,425.20; (11) \$1,760.60.

A. William W. Mooney, 406 Bernice Building, Tacoma, Wash.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Until action has been taken by United States Congress on the bill. (2) Townsend plan bill in the Ways and Means Committee, H. R. 2678 and H. R. 2679. (3) Townsend National Weekly.

D. (6) \$1,182.08.

E. (3) \$15; (7) \$308; (9) \$323; (10) \$905.85; (11) \$1,228.85.

A. George W. Morgan, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Association of American Shipowners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) The duration of registrant's employment is indefinite.

A. The Morris Plan Corp. of America, 103 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) While legislation similar to that proposed in S. 2318 and H. R. 5744 of the Eighty-first Congress is pending. (2) (a) Bank-holding company bills and similar legislation. (d) Against.

E. (10) \$6,997.20; (11) \$6,997.20.

A. Giles Morrow, Freight Forwarders Institute, 1220 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation affecting freight forwarders.

D. (6) \$3,750.

E. (5) \$23.82; (6) \$4.11; (7) \$30.01; (9) \$57.94; (10) \$147.35; (11) \$205.29.

A. Harold G. Mosier, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

B. The Glenn L. Martin Co., Baltimore, Md.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation in the aircraft field.

D. (6) \$3,000.

E. (6) \$117.25; (7) \$152.60; (8) \$6.75; (9) \$276.60; (10) \$2,030.83; (11) \$2,307.43; (15) \$117.25, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone conferences; \$52.35, various Washington and Baltimore cab companies, transportation; \$100.25, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., entertainment and meals.

A. Walter J. Munro, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

C. (2) Advocating legislation favorable to labor and opposing unfavorable labor legislation.

A. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, 5737 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Chiropractic Insurance Co., Webster City, Iowa.

C. (1) Permanent. (2) Insurance coverage of employer is restricted to chiropractors. Legislative interest of employer is to promote the welfare of its policyholders and prevent discrimination against the chiropractic profession. H. R. 1368.

D. (6) \$300.

E. (8) \$300; (9) \$300; (10) \$900; (11) \$1,200.

A. John S. Murphy, 355 Boyce Building, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

B. American Pyrotechnics Association, 6711 Loch Raven Boulevard, Baltimore, Md.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Pending and prospective legislation affecting the pyrotechnics industry, including but not limited to the following bills: H. R. 4528 and H. R. 4675.

E. (6) \$11.35; (9) \$11.35; (11) \$1,820.76; (12) \$2,500.

A. Ray Murphy, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. No specific interests during fourth quarter of the year.

D. (6) \$90.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., post-office box 692, Valdosta, Ga.

B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, post-office box 692, Valdosta, Ga.

C. (1) Indefinitely, as there is legislation introduced on forestry matters. (2) Agricultural appropriations bill for 1952 (forestry items). H. R. 3994 and S. 1767, to amend the definition of "agriculture" as contained in section 3 (f) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended. H. R. 2752, to encourage the prevention of water pollution. S. 1149, reorganization act of Department of Agriculture. H. R. 5474, to provide for accelerated amortization of stream-control expenditures. (3) The Forest Farmer.

E. (4) \$7.75; (9) \$7.75; (10) \$915.90; (11) \$923.65.

A. National Association of Attorneys General, 917 District National Building, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) To confirm and establish title in the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries.

D. (6) \$4,000.

E. (2) \$5,222.67; (4) \$70; (5) \$558.06; (6) \$196.80; (7) \$1,079.58; (8) \$819.30; (9) \$7,946.41; (10) \$24,518; (11) \$32,464.41; (15) \$128.70, collector of internal revenue, Baltimore, Md., withholding and social-security taxes; \$225, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., rental allowance; \$329, Walter R. Johnson, Arlington, Va., expenses; \$105.42, Ann M. Conway, Washington, D. C., salary; etc.¹

A. National Association and Council of Business Schools, 418-419 Homer Building, 601 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation concerning education of all types, particularly S. 1940 and other bills relating to GI education for Korean veterans. (3) Business School News.

D. (6) \$17,802.74.

E. (2) \$5,510.14; (4) \$1,686.27; (5) \$672.16; (6) \$273.33; (7) \$2,146.76; (8) \$977.34; (9) \$11,266; (10) \$32,851.45; (11) \$44,117.45; (15) \$181.74, Batt, Bates & Co., Inc., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., wrapping, mailing, and postage; \$2,000, National Accreditation Authority for Private Business Schools, 132 West Chelton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., loan; \$63.12, International Business College, 512 North Mesa Avenue, El Paso, Tex., refund; \$158.78, O. J. Dickey, 3301 Chestnut Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; \$75.17, R. G. Cooley, 4317 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., wages; \$850, J. S. Nofsinger, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, etc.¹

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. National Association of Direct Selling Cos., 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

C. (2) H. R. 2982, S. 1046, H. R. 30, H. R. 525, H. R. 3392, S. 1335, H. R. 3465, Senate Joint Resolution 60, House Joint Resolution 235, S. 1369, H. R. 3298, S. 345.

D. (6) \$12,693.75.

E. (6) \$14.39; (9) \$14.39; (10) \$741.07; (11) \$755.46.

A. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation that might affect its members as going electric utilities.¹

D. (6) \$18,791.71.

E. (1) \$20,378.36; (2) \$72,414.16; (3) \$25; (4) \$2,350.52; (5) \$4,809.04; (6) \$1,986.70; (7) \$5,057.69; (8) \$3,758.10; (9) \$110,779.57; (10) \$323,546.34; (11) \$434,325.91; (15) \$44.54, Addressograph-Multigraph Corp., 1200 Babbitt Road, Cleveland, Ohio, addressograph plates; \$617.01, American Airlines, Inc., 910 South Boston Avenue, Tulsa, Okla., transportation; \$98.74, R. P. Andrews Paper Co., First and H Streets SE., Washington, D. C., office supplies; \$6,308.37, Awalt, Clark & Sparks, 822 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., counsel fee and expenses; \$669.78, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Baltimore, Md., transportation; \$317.07, Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., miscellaneous and traveling expenses, etc.¹

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Any legislation which affects, directly or indirectly, local property insurance agents.¹ (3) American Agency Bulletin.

D. (6) \$2,633.43.

E. (2) \$3,436.63; (5) \$455.19; (6) \$351; (7) \$114.23; (8) \$55; (9) \$4,412.05; (10) \$17,125.84; (11) \$21,537.89; (15) \$2,566.63, Maurice G. Herndon, 207 Fairfax Road, Alexandria, Va., salary; \$870, Margaret E. Yeager, 4115 Nicholas Avenue SW., Washington, D. C., salary; \$360, Washington Loan & Trust Co., Washington, D. C., office rent; \$114.23, Maurice G. Herndon, 207 Fairfax Road, Alexandria, Va., travel expense; \$331.94, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone service, etc.¹

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 1525 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to postal and Federal employees.

D. (6) \$25,427.91.

E. (2) \$3,674; (4) \$1,867.01; (6) \$3,394.67; (9) \$8,935.63; (10) \$37,472.86; (11) \$46,408.54; (15) \$1,867.01, Ransdell, Inc., 810 Rhode Island Avenue NE., Washington, D. C., printing and mailing of N. A. L. C. Bulletins; \$2,791.23, Western Union, Washington, D. C., telegraph service; \$603.44, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone service.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Interested in passage of H. R. 3207, Eighty-second Congress, first session, to amend navy ration statute (34 U. S. C. 902a); interested in any other legislation that may relate to margarine.

E. (10) \$36; (11) \$36; (15) \$30, Siert F. Riepma, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., salary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) The general legislative interests consist of any legislation which the mutual savings banks have a legitimate interest in supporting or opposing.

D. (6) \$54,325.33.

E. (2) \$22,975; (6) \$588.48; (7) \$3,395.79; (8) \$704.09; (9) \$26,663.36; (10) \$34,315.82; (11) \$60,979.18; (15) \$127.37, A. George Gilman, Malden, Mass., travel; \$217.22, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., expenses of A. George Gilman and John W. Sandstedt; \$132.24, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., expenses of E. B. Schwulst; \$1,001.45, Oliver & Donnelly, 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., reimbursement of expenses; \$76.23, J. Milton Cooper, Washington, D. C., travel and telephone; \$142.43, Charles A. Knight, Gardiner, Maine, travel and telephone; etc.¹

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, room 100, Continental Hotel, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the postal service and its employees, including supervisors. (3) The Postal Supervisor.

D. (6) \$6,194.

E. (2) \$2,125; (4) \$1,879.35; (5) \$225; (6) \$35; (9) \$4,264.60; (10) \$13,284.12; (11) \$17,548.72.

A. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, room 512-513, Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Beneficial legislation affecting postal employees and General Services employees, and Post Office custodial employees and GSA employees in PBS, in particular. (3) The Post Office and General Services Maintenance News.

D. (6) \$3,476.44.

E. (2) \$500; (4) \$333.99; (5) \$110; (6) \$278.58; (7) \$9; (8) \$122.60; (9) \$1,354.17; (10) \$4,325.70; (11) \$5,679.87; (15) \$500, Ross A. Messer, post-office box 1611, Washington, D. C., salary; \$33.99, Progressive Printing Co., H Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing; \$110, New Victor Co., 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office rent; \$278.58, Telephone Co. and Western Union, Washington, D. C., telephone and telegrams; \$131.60, Ross A. Messer, post-office box 1611, Washington, D. C., travel and postage.

A. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting retired civil employees, particularly during this quarter, S. 995, S. 500, and H. R. 2732. (3) The Annuitant.

D. (6) \$250.

E. (2) \$250; (9) \$250; (10) \$999.70; (11) \$1,249.70.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the welfare of the travel industry.

D. (6) \$6,925.

E. (9) \$417.50; (10) \$1,252.50; (11) \$1,670.

A. National Association of United States Storekeeper-Gaugers, 4543 North Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (2) All legislation affecting Federal classified employees, and that in particular

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

which would affect our position, United States storekeeper-gagers.

D. (6) \$697.20.

E. (2) \$500; (9) \$500; (10) \$1,500; (11) \$2,000; (15) \$500, Robert E. McLaughlin, care Roberts & McInnis, 400 DeSales Building, Connecticut Avenue and DeSales Street, Washington, D. C., legal representation and advice.

A. National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) NAB is generally interested in laws affecting businessmen, particularly with relation to taxation, labor, Government regulation of business, social security, and tax-privileged corporations in business.

E. (2) \$5,880.22; (4) \$7.14; (5) \$984.03; (6) \$215.71; (7) \$219.06; (8) \$573.70; (9) \$7,879.86; (10) \$19,999.70; (11) \$27,879.56; (15) \$1,230.32, Leo Cullinane, 4906 Westway Drive, Washington, D. C., salary; \$649.90, Helen Herman, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., salary; \$105, Corporation Trust Co., 100 West Tenth Street, Wilmington, Del., annual statutory representation service; \$280.20, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., taxes; \$26.01, Allpure Spring Water Co., 1225 Twenty-fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C., service and charges; \$28.13, Western Union, 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., charges; etc.¹

A. National Board, YWCA, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Narcotics, settlement of refugees, child-care centers in defense housing areas, foreign aid and point 4, UN appropriations.

E. (2) \$150; (4) \$70; (6) \$20; (7) \$60; (9) \$300; (11) \$300.

A. National Business Publications, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., suite 55, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) That which affects postal rates of periodicals published by members of the above-named association.

E. (2) \$600; (7) \$2.80; (9) \$602.80; (10) \$1,872.93; (11) \$2,475.73.

A. National Cannery Association, 1133 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Defense controls and all measures directly affecting the food-canning industry.

D. (6) \$362,162.72.
E. (2) \$3,702.47; (4) \$73.13; (5) \$14.69; (7) \$127.47; (9) \$3,917.76; (10) \$6,390.18; (11) \$10,307.94; (15) \$2,202.47, Robert B. Heiney, McLean, Va., salary; \$12.40, Robert B. Heiney, McLean, Va., local transportation; \$1,500, Otto Lowe, Washington, D. C., legal services; \$115.07, Walter L. Graefe, Griffin, Ga., travel; \$10, Farm Reporter, Washington, D. C., subscription.

A. National Coal Association, 802 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All measures affecting bituminous coal industry.

D. (6) \$467,791.52.
E. (1) \$8,933.29; (2) \$18,838.55; (5) \$4,454.41; (6) \$212.59; (9) \$32,438.84.

A. National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Fair emergency excise taxation.
E. (2) \$7,032; (6) \$40.55; (9) \$7,072.55; (10) \$52,517.05; (11) \$59,589.60; (15) \$1,500, Leon Henderson, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., professional services;

\$2,466, Addison B. Clohosey, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., professional services and expenses; \$1,816, Lerner and Lerner, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., professional services and expenses; \$1,250, H. Leigh Whitelaw, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., services; \$40.55, Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., telephone charges.

A. National Committee for Strengthening Congress, 1135 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislative interests include any and all legislation dealing with the organization of Congress.

E. (4) \$5.10; (5) \$43.26; (7) \$91.86; (9) \$140.22; (10) \$813.65; (11) \$953.87; (15) \$43.26, William Feather Co., Cleveland, Ohio, stationery; \$91.86, Robert Heller and Associates, Cleveland, Ohio, traveling expenses for Mr. Beckwith.

A. National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 586 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn., and 1008 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any matters substantially affecting the cotton compress and warehouse industry.

E. (10) \$994.89; (11) \$994.89.

A. National Cotton Council of America, post-office box 18, Memphis, Tenn.

C. (2) The National Cotton Council of America favors such action on any legislation affecting the raw-cotton industry as will promote the purposes for which the council is organized.

D. (6) \$1,481.85.
E. (2) \$494.24; (4) \$41.21; (5) \$196.50; (6) \$108.79; (7) \$641.11; (9) \$1,481.85; (10) \$15,072.24; (11) \$16,554.09; (15)¹

A. National Council Against Conscription, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Its only legislative interest is opposition to peacetime conscription. (3) Conscription News.

D. (6) \$4,051.94.
E. (2) \$330.65; (4) \$6,312.95; (5) \$545.61; (6) \$31.16; (7) \$223.12; (8) \$4.99; (9) \$7,448.38; (10) \$10,469.51; (11) \$17,917.89; (15) \$223.91, Drake Press, 916 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., printing; \$1,000, R. Alfred Hassler, R. F. D. No. 1, Pomona, N. Y., services; \$255, Sowers Printing Co., Lebanon, Pa., printing; \$97.50, National Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., printing; etc.¹

A. National Council on Business Mail, Inc., 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) H. R. 2982 and S. 1046, H. R. 3465 and S. 1835, and all other similar legislation relating to the postal service.

D. (7) \$3,199.49.
E. (1) \$2,499.99; (4) \$393.54; (5) \$24.33; (6) \$236.84; (7) \$10.82; (8) \$33.97; (9) \$3,199.49; (10) \$13,707.31; (11) \$16,906.80; (15) \$10.82, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., meals and lodging; \$10.34, George F. McKiernan & Co., 1035 West Van Buren, Chicago, Ill., printing; \$280.09, Olson Letter Service, 19 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., mimeographing; \$2,499.99, Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., public-relations council fee; \$19.08, Superintendent of Public Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., publications.

A. National Council of Coal Lessors, Inc., 316 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of lessors of coal lands.

E. (3) \$1,943.25; (5) \$16.98; (6) \$2.04; (7) \$192.71; (8) \$14.05; (9) \$2,169.03; (10) \$7,468.72; (11) \$9,637.75; (15) \$31.27, Jewell Ridge Coal Corp., Tazewell, Va., telegrams; \$22.01, Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., telegrams; \$500, L. H. Parker, Washington, D. C., retainer; \$49.25, Virginia Talbott, Washington, D. C., salary; \$44.49, Jewell Ridge Coal Corp., Tazewell, Va., telephone; \$49.25, Virginia Talbott, Washington, D. C., salary; etc.¹

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 5505, Customs Simplification Act, for amendments; H. R. 5792 and S. 2104, repeal section 104, Defense Production Act, opposed; S. 2180, to provide livestock quotas under Defense Production Act, opposed; S. 1149, Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act, for amendments; S. 892, to provide special tax treatment for cooperatives, opposed; H. R. 4473, Revenue Act of 1951, in favor of some provisions, opposed to others; H. R. 1005, to amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of twine used for baling hay straw, etc., for.

D. (6) \$31,671.25.
E. (1) \$147; (2) \$15,959.72; (4) \$337.84; (5) \$2,158.14; (6) \$3,058.50; (7) \$1,024.68; (8) \$883.08; (9) \$23,568.96; (10) \$87,967.41; (11) \$111,536.37; (15) \$25.45, Freda B. Couch, Washington, D. C., postage; \$22.90, George S. Peer, Washington, D. C., taxicabs; \$465.80, Interstate Properties, Inc., Washington, D. C., rent; \$12, National Press Club, Washington, D. C., club membership; \$31.46, L. James Harmanson, Jr., Washington, D. C., taxicabs; \$57.07, Norwood Office Supply Co., Washington, D. C., office supplies and expenses; etc.¹

A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (2) Restriction of immigration, suppress communism, patriotic legislation, support American free public schools. (3) Junior American.

E. (2) \$249.99; (3) \$129.22; (9) \$379.21; (10) \$1,123.80; (11) \$1,503.01.

A. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Bills affecting world peace, such as appropriations and supplementary appropriations, particularly where they bear on military matters or on the government of occupied areas, manpower legislation including military training and services, proposed peace treaties with Japan and Germany, economic assistance, (point 4), universal disarmament, expellees and displaced persons, educational exchange, etc. (3) Peace Action.

D. (6) \$8,027.11.
E. (2) \$5,134.02; (3) \$123; (4) \$803.27; (5) \$1,360.27; (6) \$149.25; (7) \$374.30; (8) \$1,061.17; (9) \$9,005.28; (10) \$30,074.92; (11) \$39,080.20.

A. National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Our legislative interests are in favoring any legislation that tends to support private enterprise and maintain American independence, and to oppose any measures that work contrariwise.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

D. (6) \$28,223.82.
E. (2) \$15,129.03; (4) \$4,711.88; (5) \$3,906.41; (6) \$639.12; (7) \$2,966.91; (8) \$805.09; (9) \$28,158.44; (10) \$90,321.22; (11) \$118,479.66; (15) \$465.85, Brooklyn Eagle Press, Inc., 24 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., printing.

A. National Education Campaign, American Medical Association, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Any legislation for compulsory health insurance such as S. 1140, S. 337, H. R. 54, H. R. 274, H. R. 910, H. R. 913, S. 401.

D. (6) \$19,258.15.
E. (1) \$12,873.34; (4) \$6,384.81; (9) \$19,258.15; (10) \$77,188.13; (11) \$96,446.28; (15) \$1,720.69, Medical Mailing Service, Inc., 2611 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill., printing and mailing; \$13.75, The Outlook, Lawrence, Kans., printing; \$24.54, Railway Express Agency, Inc., 817 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., express; \$2,610.93, Mercury Press, 942 Howard Street, San Francisco, Calif., printing; \$2,400, E. Hofer & Sons, 1405 SW Harbor Drive, Portland, Oreg., subscription; \$287.21, Norman Letter Service, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., mimeographing and mailing; etc.¹

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation regarding excise taxes on electric refrigerators, electric ranges, electric water heaters, domestic electric appliances, commercial electric cooking equipment, and legislation with respect to amendment of the Labor-Management Relations Act.

E. (2) \$344.83; (4) \$13.24; (5) \$60.92; (6) \$93.82; (7) \$308.45; (8) \$100; (9) \$921.26; (10) \$1,157.20; (11) \$2,078.46; (15) \$260.16, R. M. Burr, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., salary; \$84.67, Margaret Johnson, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., wages; \$220.46, R. M. Burr, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., travel expenses; \$87.99, Eastern Air Lines, Inc., 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y., airline tickets; \$100, Craige & Craige, 119 Lawyers Row, Salisbury, N. C., services; \$13.24, Batt, Bates & Co., Inc., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeograph work.

A. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. J. Res. 337, H. R. 5215, S. J. Res. 104, H. R. 5693, S. 241 and H. R. 4729, S. 1221, H. R. 1764, H. R. 3419.

E. (2) \$31,956.25; (5) \$1,350; (6) \$217.01; (7) \$143.37; (9) \$33,666.63; (10) \$22,000; (11) \$55,666.63.

A. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1819 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation which affects the interests of women in business and the professions. (3) The Independent Woman.

D. (6) \$68,338.20.
E. (2) \$833.32; (5) \$230.68; (6) \$45.48; (8) \$30.85; (9) \$1,140.33; (10) \$3,050.67; (11) \$4,191.

A. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, room 502, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to postal service and the welfare of postal and Federal

employees. (3) The Union Postal Clerk and Federation News Service Bulletin.

D. (6) \$127,048.87.
E. (2) \$7,468.85; (4) \$10,832.45; (5) \$380; (6) \$18,086.27; (8) \$6,006.90; (9) \$42,774.47; (10) \$65,558.47; (11) \$108,332.94; (15) \$65.48, E. C. Hallbeck, legislative expenses; \$4,906.84, Western Union Telegraph Co., service; \$91.36, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage; \$71.50, Ransdell, Inc., printing; \$70, Radio Station WCFM, postage on transcriptions; \$1,389.05, Radio Station WCFM, talent, program time, packing charges, etc.¹

A. National Federation of Private School Associations, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislative proposals that affect private non-tax-supported schools.

D. (6) \$260.
E. (4) \$78.14; (6) \$19.31; (9) \$97.45; (10) \$1,132.03; (11) \$1,229.48.

A. National Food Brokers Association, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. Opposing S. 719 and H. R. 2820.

D. (6) \$922.39.
E. (2) \$500; (4) \$392.39; (5) \$30; (9) \$922.39; (10) \$2,238; (11) \$3,160.39; (15) \$190.39, Leo D. Gatlin, 751 Terminal Street, Los Angeles, Calif., printing and postage; \$500, Watson Rogers, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., salary.

A. National Grain Trade Council, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$16,532.50.
E. (9) \$15,514.16.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$21,495.65.
E. (1) \$50.40; (2) \$6,753.50; (3) \$10; (4) \$1,502.21; (5) \$1,712.31; (6) \$491.81; (7) \$1,223.28; (8) \$3,966.79; (9) \$15,710.30; (10) \$41,465.66; (11) \$57,175.96; (15) \$50.40, Survey Associates, 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York City, N. Y., directory listing; \$80.22, Western Union, Washington, D. C., telegraph and messenger service; \$411.59, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone service; \$10, Police-Fire Post 2979, F. F. W., Washington, D. C., contribution; \$18, Urban Land Institute, Washington, D. C., pamphlets; \$50, Ajay, New York City, art work; etc.¹

A. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Matters affecting meat packers.

D. (6) \$24.50.
E. (1) \$17.74; (2) \$96.42; (4) \$40.03; (5) \$25.42; (6) \$6.40; (7) \$16.49; (8) \$6.08; (9) \$208.58; (11) \$208.58; (15) \$29.46, C. B. Heinemann, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; \$12.60, Washington Gas Light Co., 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent; \$48.87, La Roe, Brown & Winn, 743 Investment Building, Washington, D. C., counsel fee and expense; \$14.58, Onslow & Brown, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., public relations counsel; \$61.76, Batt Bates & Co., Inc., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing.

A. National Labor-Management Council on Foreign Trade Policy, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 4059, H. R. 3711, and H. R. 5505.

D. (6) \$285; (12) \$65.50.

E. (2) \$1,625.01; (4) \$93.74; (5) \$603.41; (6) \$72.93; (7) \$133.77; (8) \$131.76; (9) \$2,660.62; (10) \$9,549.97; (11) \$12,210.59; (15).¹

A. National Livestock Tax Committee, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

C. (2) Amendment of Internal Revenue Code.

D. (6) \$4,583.60.
E. (2) \$3,166; (8) \$1,130.43; (9) \$4,296.43; (11) \$9,693.40.

A. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the interests of the lumber manufacturing industry. (3) National Lumber News.

D. (6) \$10,113.07.
E. (1) \$2,948.34; (2) \$3,634.24; (4) \$1,235.26; (5) \$200.01; (6) \$18.76; (7) \$1,596.63; (8) \$1,180.42; (9) \$10,813.66; (10) \$35,317.93; (11) \$46,131.59; (15) \$704.37, Darby Printing Co., Twenty-fourth and Douglas Streets NE., Washington, D. C.; \$101.21, R. P. Andrews Paper Co., First and H Streets SE., Washington, D. C.; \$106.79, Lithographic Photo Services, Inc., 1713 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; \$20.40, George Lohr Studios, 937 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (3) Dairy Director, News for Dairy Co-ops, and Legislative Letter.

D. (6) \$46,802.82.
E. (1) \$2,192.48; (2) \$11,282.04; \$25,421.91; (3) \$5,025; (4) \$4,044.31; (5) \$655.13; (6) \$1,521.14; (7) \$3,075.35, \$3,309.45; (9) \$56,826.81; (10) \$128,486.95; (11) \$185,315.76; (15) \$300, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage; \$52.29, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Washington, D. C., travel; \$80, Margaret K. Taylor, 3636 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., travel; \$309.02, Val C. Sherman, 411 Highland Drive, Kenwood, Md., salary; \$323.40, Otie M. Reed, 8009 Westover Road, Bethesda, Md., salary; etc.¹

A. National Renderers Association, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation which would specifically have an effect upon the production, consumption, import, export, or taxation of any animal or vegetable fat or oil as well as all legislation generally affecting business, particularly small business.

D. (6) \$2,700.
E. (2) \$862.41; (4) \$78.61; (5) \$115.87; (6) \$70.53; (7) \$217.74; (8) \$19.43; (9) \$1,364.59; (10) \$4,596.52; (11) \$6,961.11.

A. National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Reclamation Act, 1902 (53 Stat. 1187, 43 U. S. C. 485), and all amendatory and supplementary acts thereto; all other statutes relating to water and land conservation measures.¹

D. (6) \$9,582.65.
E. (2) \$6,974.97; (4) \$555.09; (5) \$795.65; (6) \$339.30; (8) \$6,729.01; (9) \$15,366.93; (10) \$36,455.89; (11) \$51,822.82; (15) \$1,224.98, M. H. Kroeger, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., salary; \$12.43, E. V. Wuerth, Denver, Colo., public stenographer; \$70.14, Franks Duplicating Service, National Press Building, Washington,

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

D. C., mimeographing; \$546, National Press Building Corp., National Press Building, Washington, D. C., rent; \$71.97, Mallory Office Supply Co., Washington, D. C.; \$305.68, Ransdell, Inc., Washington, D. C., printing, etc.¹

A. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Fair Labor Standards Act; Defense Production Act; Revenue Act of 1951; H. R. 5765, resale price maintenance; Fur Products Labeling Act; H. R. 1938, LIFO; S. 1335 and H. R. 3465, postal legislation; S. 1309, war-damage insurance; H. R. 1535 and H. R. 5505, customs simplifications; S. 2164, cotton labeling; H. R. 5189, Consumers' Research Bureau; S. 1046 and H. R. 3982, postal rates; H. R. 5101, unemployment compensation.

D. (6) \$1,000.

E. (2) \$3,250; (4) \$1,545.06; (5) \$517.60; (6) \$17.54; (7) \$58.95; (8) \$5; (9) \$5,394.15; (10) \$16,112.07; (11) \$21,506.22; (15) \$2,953.99, John C. Hazen, Kass Building, Washington, D. C.; services; \$377.50, Erskine Stewart, Kass Building, Washington, D. C., services.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Defense Production Act, seek retention of Herlong amendment; oppose principle of Federal sales tax. (3) National Furniture.

E. (2) \$1,966.66; (4) \$200; (5) \$500; (6) \$100; (7) \$271.28; (9) \$3,037.94; (10) \$6,018.27; (11) \$9,056.21; (15) \$525, Leo J. Heer, suite 822, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., salary; \$1,226.32, Willkie, Owen, Farr, Gallagher & Walton, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., travel expenses; \$437.62, Isaac Benwitt, 21 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y., professional counsel.

A. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All matters pertaining to river and harbor development, flood control, navigation, irrigation-reclamation; soil and water conservation, and related subjects.

D. (6) \$1,145.

E. (2) \$1,330.60; (3) \$3; (5) \$129.84; (6) \$13.43; (7) \$153.87; (8) \$390.40; (9) \$2,021.14; (10) \$14,389.95; (11) \$16,411.09; (15) \$13.43; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone bill; \$376.30, collector of internal revenue, Baltimore, Md., withholding tax; \$13.70, Gulf Oil Corp., 1515 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa., charges; \$150, Hamilton National Bank, 619 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., payroll-deduction bonds; \$20.95, the Mayflower, 1127 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., charges; \$15, National Press Club, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., dues, etc.¹

A. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation with reference to the St. Lawrence waterway and power project.

D. (6) \$11,000.

E. (1) \$125; (2) \$4,559.19; (4) \$2,585.05; (5) \$845.29; (6) \$631.41; (7) \$1,823.92; (8) \$226.89; (9) \$10,796.75; (10) \$58,871.23; (11) \$69,667.98; (15).¹

A. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Member Associations of the League.¹

C. (2) Support of bills to improve facilities of savings and loan associations for en-

couragement of thrift and home financing; oppose legislation inimicable to interests of savings and loan industry.

D. (6) \$212.40.

E. (2) \$2,000; (4) \$511.09; (6) \$669.11; (9) \$3,180.20; (10) \$11,921.69; (11) \$15,101.79; (15) \$2,000, Oscar R. Kreutz, salary; \$511.09, Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C., printing and mailing; \$519.11, Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams; \$150, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., phone calls.

A. National Small Businessmen's Association, 2834 Central Street, Evanston, Ill.

D. (6) \$5,000.

E. (2) \$4,011.25; (5) \$1,723.62; (6) \$208.39; (7) \$251.60; (8) \$388.93; (9) \$6,583.79; (10) \$47,390.20; (11) \$53,973.99.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 1121 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the interests of professional engineers, specifically the Taft-Hartley Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, the Bacon-Davis Act, universal military training and selective service, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence bills, National Science Foundation, Hoover Commission bills.

D. (6) \$9,334.45.

E. (2) \$875; (9) \$875; (10) \$2,625; (11) \$3,500; (15) \$90, Colortone Press, Washington, D. C., printing.

A. National Tax Relief Coalition, box 401, Greensboro, N. C.

C. (2) Favor tax limitation.

D. (6) \$712.50.

E. (2) \$375; (7) \$337.50; (9) \$712.50; (10) \$2,435; (11) \$3,147.50.

A. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

D. (6) \$689.86.

E. (2) \$1,075; (5) \$369.61; (8) \$9.95; (9) \$1,454.56.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (3) National Wool Grower.

D. (6) \$46,668.06.

E. (2) \$2,499.99; (7) \$312.99; (8) \$825; (9) \$3,637.98; (10) \$18,859.13; (11) \$22,497.11; (15) \$2,499.99, J. M. Jones, 414 Pacific National Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; \$312.99, W. H. Stiewer, Fossil, Oreg.; \$825, Wyoming Wool Growers Association, McKinley, Wyo.

A. William S. Neal, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Reduction of Federal expenditures, revision of tax laws with approval of manufacturers' excise tax, maintenance of labor-regulatory laws, protection of patent system, maintenance of antitrust laws, freedom of competition, opposition to price and wage controls, and opposition to extension of existing economic controls. (3) NAM News.

D. (6) \$4,477.59.

E. (7) \$727.59.

A. Nebraska Tax Equality Committee, Inc., 714 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebr.

C. (2) All legislation designed to bring about equality of taxation between private business and cooperatives.

D. (6) \$300.

E. (4) \$308.26; (8) \$1,301; (9) \$1,609.26; (10) \$1,465.85; (11) \$3,075.11; (15) \$1,275, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., for aid in solicitation of funds and furnishing information; \$306.86, Nebraska Farmer Printing Co., 1418 P Street, Lincoln, Nebr., printing; \$10, postmaster, Lincoln, Nebr., 1952 bulk third-class mailing fee; \$15, William P. Helm, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., 1952 subscription to Reports From Washington.

A. C. Roger Nelson, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Dr. Walter Duschinsky, 93 Perry Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation to grant permanent residence to client (S. 523).

E. (6) \$1.10; (8) \$6.86; (9) \$7.96; (10) \$38.31; (11) \$46.27.

A. G. W. Nelson, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Advocating legislation favorable to labor and opposing unfavorable labor legislation.

A. George R. Nelson, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Interested in substantially all legislation affecting the socio-economic and political interests of the American workingman including all pending legislation dealing with social security, national health, aid to physically handicapped, labor relations, displaced persons, etc.

D. (6) \$900.

A. Herbert U. Nelson, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry.

D. (6) \$2,591.24.

E. (6) \$29.35; (7) \$1,311.89; (9) \$1,341.24; (10) \$6,062.28; (11) \$7,403.52; (15) \$41.28, D. E. Wilder, railroad travel; \$50, Carey Winston Co., 739 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., apartment rental; \$17.50, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., cleaning apartment; \$37.84, Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash., room, laundry, breakfast, etc.¹

A. Donald F. Nemitz, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.

B. Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.

C. (2) Removal of exemptions granted by section 101 of Internal Revenue Code.

D. (6) \$375.

E. (10) \$111.70; (11) \$111.70.

A. New Jersey Associated Businessmen, Inc.,² 112 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.

C. (2) Any laws or proposals adversely affecting business.

D. (6) \$435.

E. (2) \$20; (5) \$18; (6) \$33.63; (8) \$4.90; (9) \$76.53; (10) \$1,094.52; (11) \$1,171.05.

A. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members.

E. (10) \$5,759; (11) \$5,759.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed with the Secretary only.

A. Russ Nixon, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, 11 East Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and the general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

D. (6) \$1,105.

E. (10) \$410; (11) \$410.

A. W. R. Noble, suite 509, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Farm Equipment Association, 207 Hotel De Soto Building, St. Louis, Mo.; and National Retail Hardware Association, 964 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (2) Keeping associations informed as to pending legislation and interpretations of legislation; special attention given to all labor legislation, tax bills, the Defense Production Act, and all legislation affecting the retail farm equipment and hardware trade. (3) Farm Equipment Retailing and Hardware Retailer.

D. (7) \$3,375.

E. (6) \$832.19; (7) \$597.70; (8) \$294.30; (9) \$1,724.19; (10) \$1,843.38; (11) \$3,567.57.

A. J. S. Noffsinger, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of Private School Associations, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All legislative proposals that affect private non-tax-supported schools.

A. O. L. Norman, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation that might affect its members as going electric utilities.¹

D. (6) \$4,041.68.

E. (6) 85 cents; (7) \$488.68; (8) \$92.17; (9) \$581.70; (10) \$2,204.18; (11) \$2,785.88; (15) \$17, National Press Club, dues; \$26.50, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., dinner; \$16.80, Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C., breakfast; \$22.75, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., lunch; \$24.45, Herrington Hotel, Amarillo, Tex., hotel.

A. North Dakota Resources Board, 311 Broadway, Fargo, N. Dak.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the development and utilization of the land, water, and other natural resources of North Dakota, including authorizations and appropriations.

D. (6) \$1,750.

E. (2) \$1,736; (5) \$142.48; (6) \$172.34; (7) \$816.37; (9) \$2,867.19; (10) \$7,727.03; (11) \$10,584.22; (15) \$2,867.19, Fred J. Fredrickson, Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D. C., salary and expenses.

A. Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association, Washington Building, Oshkosh, Wis.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the timber industries of Wisconsin and Michigan; taxation, forestry, and labor-management relations.

A. Harry E. Northam, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All matters concerning the practice of medicine and surgery for the self-improvement and protection of its dues-paying members. (3) News Letter.

A. Charles E. Noyes,⁴ 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. American Institute of Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) S. 17, S. 1725, S. 913, against; H. R. 3097, H. R. 4371, and H. R. 4373, for.

D. (7) \$1,083.

E. (6) \$50; (7) \$228.21; (9) \$278.21; (11) \$278.21.

A. T. C. Nugent, 1111 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, La.

B. The California Company, 1111 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, La.

C. (2) The business of the company requires that it be interested in all types of legislation, regulation or order affecting the lands of the United States and the procedures by which exploration and production of oil and gas are to be accomplished.

D. (6) \$1,000.

E. (6) \$75; (7) \$1,125; (9) \$1,200; (10) \$8,160; (11) \$9,360.

A. Peter Q. Nyce, 1266 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Affiant is interested in acquiring information from time to time on all legislation pertaining to land of the United States.

A. Edward H. O'Connor, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) H. R. 27, to provide a national health insurance and public health program, and H. R. 54, to provide a program of national health insurance and public health.

D. (7) \$1,436.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr.,² Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Wilbur-Ellis Co., Inc., 334 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) General interest in any proposed legislation having direct or specific impact on any food products produced or handled by this company; (3) Press Release—150 copies—December 21, 1951—mimeographed.

E. (4) \$51.03; (6) \$51.33; (7) \$55; (8) \$20.90; (9) \$178.26; (11) \$178.26.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr.,² Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) General interest in proposed legislation having direct or specific impact on the wool textile industry.

E. (6) \$21.16; (7) \$2.20; (9) \$23.36; (10) \$57.85; (11) \$81.21.

A. Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

C. (2) Legislation affecting railroad interests.

E. (7) \$393.16; (9) \$393.16; (10) \$203.10; (11) \$596.26; (15) \$393.16, E. C. Shively, reimbursement for travel, food, lodging and entertainment.

A. Fred N. Oliver, 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., and Investment Building, Washington, D. C., partner in the law firm of Oliver & Donnelly.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New

York, N. Y., and Railroad Security Owners Association, Inc., 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) The general legislative interests consist of any legislation which the mutual savings banks or railroad security owners have a legitimate interest in supporting or opposing.

D. (6) \$7,762.50.

E. (10) \$2,122.06; (11) \$2,122.06.

A. Clarence H. Olson, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Legion, 760 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (2) The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, rehabilitation, hospitalization, re-education and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense; Americanism, included in which is opposition to all subversive activities, with particular attention to our Immigration and Naturalization laws; child welfare, not only for children of veterans but for all children; aid and assistance to veterans in agriculture development; matters dealing with our foreign policy and foreign relations; the development of sound civil aviation programs and policies, and the development of sound and progressive programs for the employment and reemployment of veterans in civilian pursuits and in civil service; legislation which would eliminate all improper discriminations and be of benefit to the men and women who are still in our armed services; etc. (3) The American Legion magazine.

D. (6) \$1,837.50.

E. (2) \$2.25; \$384.65; (9) \$386.90; (10) \$379.56; (11) \$766.46.

A. Order of Railway Conductors of America, O. R. C. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

E. (2) \$2,125; (5) \$1,145.70; (6) \$70.77; (9) \$3,341.47; (10) \$9,733.58; (11) \$13,075.05.

A. Thomas R. Owens, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, High at Mill Street, Akron, Ohio.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose all legislation detrimental to these objectives.

D. (6) \$1,220.

E. (8) \$704.26 (9) \$704.26; (10) \$1,462.76; (11) \$2,167.02.

A. Mrs. Theodor Oxholm, 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Volunteer worker for Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Better laws for maternal and child health and welfare.

D. (6) \$48.13.

E. (7) \$48.13; (9) \$48.13; (10) \$125.57; (11) \$173.70.

A. Lovell H. Parker,³ 614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Coal Association, National Council of Coal Lessors, American Trucking Association, and Television Broadcasters' Tax Committee, all of Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Tax legislation affecting the bituminous coal industry, the highway freight industry, and the television broadcasting industry.

D. (6) \$19,500.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed with the Secretary only.

⁴ Filed with the Clerk only.

³ Filed with the Secretary only.

A. George F. Parrish,² Charleston, W. Va.
 B. West Virginia Railroad Association, post-office box 7, Charleston, W. Va.
 C. (2) Railroad retirement legislation.
 D. (7) \$3,000.
 E. (7) \$250.82; (9) \$250.82; (10) \$431.75; (11) \$682.57; (15) \$250.82.

A. James G. Patton,² 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
 B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (home office); 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.

A. Randolph Paul (on behalf of the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Riffkind, Wharton & Garrison), 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass.
 C. (2) Amendment of section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code to provide more equitable treatment of war losses.
 D. (6) \$35,000.
 E. (6) \$31.06; (8) \$14.50; (9) \$45.56; (10) \$42.33; (11) \$87.89.

A. Randolph Paul (on behalf of the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Riffkind, Wharton & Garrison), 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Pabco Products, Inc., 475 Brannan Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 C. (2) An amendment to section 444 of the Internal Revenue Code to provide more equitable excess-profits taxation for expanding companies.
 D. (6) \$25,000.
 E. (6) \$105.18; (7) \$2; (8) \$38.72; (9) \$145.90; (10) \$103.61; (11) \$249.51.

A. Edmund W. Pavenstedt, c/o White & Case, 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
 B. International Minerals & Chemical Corp., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 C. (2) To amend section 34 of Trading With the Enemy Act to protect interests of domestic corporations owning stock in enemy corporations, assets of which have been seized by the Alien Property Custodian.
 E. (7) \$106.86; (9) \$106.86; (10) \$359.43; (11) \$466.29.

A. Albert A. Payne, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry.
 D. (6) \$2,000.
 E. (6) \$13.44; (7) \$711.16; (8) \$4.44; (9) \$729.04; (10) \$405.58; (11) \$1,144.62.

A. Merl B. Peek, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Reclamation Association, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Reclamation Act, 1902 (53 Stat. 1187, 43 U. S. C. 485), and all amendatory and supplementary acts thereto; all other statutes relating to water and land conservation measures.
 D. (6) \$1,749.99.
 E. (7) \$184.50; (9) \$484.50; (10) \$837.07; (11) \$1,321.57.

A. George S. Peer, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 1005, to amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, etc.
 D. (6) \$1,624.98.
 E. (7) \$65.16; (9) \$65.16; (10) \$276.82; (11) \$341.98.

A. Pierson & Ball, 1007 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
 C. (2) Excess-profits tax bills.
 D. (6) \$5,410.
 E. (9) \$483.30.

A. Pierson & Ball, 1007 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Radio Television Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Excess-profits tax and excise tax bills.
 D. (6) \$2,130.
 E. (9) \$178.26.

A. Albert Pike, Jr., 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants.
 D. (6) \$50.

A. Rufus G. Poole, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. The Retail Shoe Committee for Equitable Taxation, 345 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Legislative interests ended with the disposition of section 123 of H. R. 4473, the enactment of which section registrant opposed.
 D. (6) \$7,500.
 E. (6) \$12.07; (9) \$12.07; (10) \$9.38; (11) \$21.45.

A. Pope, Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Basic Vegetable Products, Inc., Vacaville, Calif.; Gentry, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.; Puccinelli Packing Co., Turlock, Calif.; and J. R. Simplot Dehydrating Co., Caldwell, Idaho.
 C. (2) Tariff legislation, Trade Agreements Extension Act, for; customs-simplification bill, against.
 E. (6) \$21.63; (9) \$21.63; (10) \$37.18; (11) \$58.81.

A. Pope, Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. California Fruit Growers Exchange and California Walnut Growers Association, Los Angeles, Calif.; Northwest Nut Growers, Dundee, Oreg.; and California Almond Growers Exchange, Sacramento, Calif.
 C. (2) Agricultural and farmer cooperative matters; tariff and tax legislation; Trade Agreements Extension Act, import quotas, Revenue Act of 1951, agricultural appropriations, for; customs revisions, against.
 D. (6) \$1,441.25.
 E. (2) \$1.75; (4) \$13.73; (6) \$27.76; (7) \$21.15; (8) \$3.28; (9) \$67.67; (10) \$377.65; (11) \$445.32.

A. Pope, Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Mushroom Growers Cooperative Association and Cultivated Mushroom Institute of America, both of Kennett Square, Pa.
 C. (2) Tariff legislation; Trade Agreements Extension Act, for; customs-simplification bill, against.
 E. (10) \$2.06; (11) \$2.06.

A. Pope, Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. The Parker Pen Co., Janesville, Wis.; W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Iowa; and Fountain Pen and Mechanical Pencil Manufacturers Association, New York City.
 C. (2) Trade Agreements Extension Act, H. R. 1612, for; Revenue Act of 1951, H. R. 4473, against.
 D. (6) \$1,500.
 E. (10) \$90.25; (11) \$90.25.

A. Frank M. Porter, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
 B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

A. James E. Poulton, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

A. William I. Powell, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington D. C.
 C. (2) Measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policies, etc.
 D. (6) \$1,000.
 E. (7) \$3.20; (9) \$3.20; (10) \$110.33; (11) \$113.53.

A. Kenneth L. Pray, 1632 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Schenley Distillers, Inc., and affiliated companies.
 C. (2) Legislative matters affecting Schenley Distillers, Inc., and affiliated companies.

A. William H. Press, 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Washington Board of Trade, 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Legislation affecting the District of Columbia of interest to the Washington Board of Trade.
 D. (6) \$3,712.50.

A. Allen Pretzman, 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
 B. Scioto-Sandusky Conservancy District, 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

A. William M. Price, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council of Canal Zone, Balboa, Canal Zone.
 C. (2) All legislation affecting employees of the Canal Zone.
 D. (6) \$1,733.
 E. (1) \$40; (2) \$175; (3) \$110; (4) \$80; (5) \$50; (6) \$155; (7) \$1,127; (9) \$1,743; (10) \$1,720; (11) \$3,463.

A. Harry E. Proctor, 1110 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Oliver & Donnelly, 1110 Investment Building, Washington, D. C., representing National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.
 C. (2) Tax revision bill, H. R. 4473; in opposition to repeal of section 101 (2) of Internal Revenue Code.
 D. (6) \$4,750.
 E. (7) \$28.30; (9) \$28.30; (10) \$231.64; (11) \$259.94.

A. The Proprietary Association, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Measures affecting proprietary medicines industry.
 E. (11) \$193,805.97.

² Filed with the Secretary only.

A. Prudential Insurance Co. of America, 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
 C. (2) General interest in all legislation affecting the business of the company.
 E. (2) \$3,500; (7) \$525.05; (9) \$4,025.05; (10) \$17,858.75; (11) \$21,883.80; (15) \$4,025.05, Milo J. Warner, Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio, services.

A. Ganson Purcell, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Dr. Walter Duschinsky, 93 Perry Street, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Legislation to grant permanent residence to client (S. 523).
 E. (6) \$1.10; (8) \$6.86; (9) \$7.96; (10) \$38.31; (11) \$46.27.

A. Ganson Purcell, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Insular Lumber Co., 1405 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 C. (2) General legislative interests of client are those affecting foreign commerce of the United States, including tax and tariff legislation.
 D. (6) \$1,400.
 E. (6) \$3.06; (8) \$1.25; (9) \$4.31; (10) \$64.84; (11) \$69.15.

A. Alexander Purdon, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) General legislative interests are concerned with the declaration of policy as expressed by the Congress in the 1936 Merchant Marine Act and such other legislation as may affect the development of an adequate merchant marine.
 D. (6) \$406.25.
 E. (7) \$66.62; (9) \$66.62; (10) \$192.52; (11) \$259.14.

A. Edmund R. Purves, 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Legislation in relation to the architectural profession.
 D. (6) \$200.
 E. (10) \$149; (11) \$149.

A. C. J. Putt, 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.
 B. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Co., 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.
 C. (2) General legislative interest in matters affecting railroads.
 E. (7) \$297.15; (9) \$297.15; (10) \$1,162.01; (11) \$1,459.16

A. Ward L. Quaal, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (OCBS), suite 532, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) OCBS will oppose any proposed legislation (such as S. 491 and H. R. 4004, 81st Cong.) calling for the duplication of class I-A clear channel frequencies, or the limitation of the power of class I-A standard broadcast stations; CCBS opposes ratification of the so-called NARBA agreement signed November 15, 1950. See page 6.
 D. (6) \$5,625.
 E. (7) \$176.86; (9) \$176.86; (10) \$1,306.61; (11) \$1,483.47; (15).¹

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed with the Secretary only.

A. Frank Quigley, 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 B. American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Matters affecting Bell System communications.¹
 D. (6) \$7,500.
 E. (7) \$838.38; (9) \$338.38; (10) \$2,079.18; (11) \$2,917.56; (15) \$66.38, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, transportation; \$35.87, Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md., conference; \$15.42, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., conference.

A. F. Miles Radigan, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Legislation that might affect its members as going electric utilities.¹
 D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Alex Radin, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any legislation affecting the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy by local publicly owned electric systems, and the management and operation of such systems.
 D. (6) \$1,999.98.

A. Radio-Television Manufacturers Association, 777 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Excess profits tax or additional corporate income tax bills and regulation W.
 E. (2) \$1,510; (8) \$593.31; (9) \$2,103.31; (10) \$40,294.05; (11) \$42,307.36; (15) \$2,103.81, Pierson and Ball, Ring Building, Washington, D. C., services and expenses.

A. Leon Raesly, suite 624, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) S. 1671 and S. 1672.

A. Railroad Pension Conference, post-office box 798, New Haven, Conn.
 C. (2) Enactment of 30-year half-pay railroad retirement legislation, based on 5 years of highest earnings, H. R. 63, H. R. 382, and S. 1308.
 D. (6) \$110.74.
 E. (4) \$71.39; (5) \$39.62; (7) \$19.32; (8) \$8.06; (9) \$138.39; (10) \$486.15; (11) \$624.54.

A. Railroad Security Owners Association, Inc., 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) The general legislative interests consist of any legislation which the members of the association have a legitimate interest in supporting or opposing.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor; all bills affecting Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Act.
 D. (6) \$9,175.
 E. (2) \$5,252.71; (5) \$3,846.46; (6) \$75.83; (9) \$9,175.

A. Alan T. Rains, 777 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed with the Secretary only.

C. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting the marketing and distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables, directly or indirectly.

A. DeWitt C. Ramsey, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any legislation affecting the aviation industry.

A. Donald J. Ramsey, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) H. R. 1321, to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes.
 D. (6) \$4,249.98.
 E. (7) \$828.68; (8) \$2,340.48; (9) \$3,169.16.

A. Otie M. Reed, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (3) News for Dairy Co-ops and Legislative Letter.
 D. (6) \$2,287.50.
 E. (10) \$1; (11) \$1.

A. Retail Shoe Committee for Equitable Taxation, 345 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Legislative interests ended with the disposition of section 123 of H. R. 4473, the enactment of which section registrant opposed.
 E. (2) \$7,500; (9) \$7,500; (10) \$7,775; (11) \$15,275; (15) \$7,500, Rufus G. Poole, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., services.

A. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges, and obligations of retired officers, male and female, Regular and Reserve, and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature, dealing with personnel matters, pay and retirement benefits and pensions, studying and analyzing bills, preparing statements for presentation to the cognizant committees, and drafting amendments where indicated, appearing before committees of Congress, principally the Committees on Armed Services and Committees on Veterans' Affairs, and the committees dealing with various privileges, opportunities, and obligations of the personnel involved. (3) The Retired Officer.
 D. (6) \$18,469.75.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) General legislative interests are: Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement and United States Employees Compensation Acts.¹
 D. (6) \$2,475.60.
 E. (2) \$3,314.17; (4) \$403.94; (5) \$576.99; (6) \$37.27; (8) \$1,962.51; (9) \$6,294.88; (10) \$17,077.81; (11) \$23,372.69; (15) \$121.58, Standard Typewriter Co., 910 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., typewriter repairs and adding machine; \$1,466.38, Walter L. Disbrow, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; \$141.99, Commercial Office Furniture Co., 915 E Street NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies; \$108.80, Shepherd Printing Co., 110 High Street, Portsmouth, Va., printing; \$548.80, Hotel Raleigh, Twelfth Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C., annual banquet costs; \$110,

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

Thomas W. Filler, 7419 Kenmore Drive, Norfolk, Va., convention expenses; etc.¹

A. Hubert M. Rhodes, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

C. (2) Legislation affecting credit unions, D. (6) \$400.

E. (10) \$35.84; (11) \$35.84.

A. Charles R. Richey, 777 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.

D. (6) \$1,800.

E. (7) \$59.75; (9) \$59.75; (10) \$537.29; (11) \$597.04.

A. Siert F. Riepma, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any specific legislation that may relate to margarine; also interested in passage of H. R. 3207, Eighty-second Congress, first session, to amend Navy ration statute (34 U. S. C. 902a); also interested in passage of H. R. 5012, which is likewise designed to amend Navy ration statute.

E. (10) \$6; (11) \$6.

A. John J. Riggles, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. Indefinitely. (2) H. R. 5505, Customs Simplification Act, for amendments; H. R. 5792 and S. 2104, repeal section 104, Defense Production Act, opposed; S. 2180, to provide livestock quotas under Defense Production Act, opposed; S. 2149, Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act, for amendments.

D. (6) \$2,325.

E. (7) \$26.05; (9) \$26.05; (10) \$75.44; (11) \$101.49.

A. George D. Riley, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (3) All bills affecting the welfare of the country generally, and specifically bills affecting workers.

D. (6) \$2,340.

E. (2) \$2,340; (6) \$19.30; (8) \$205.70; (9) \$2,565; (10) \$7,721; (11) \$10,286.

A. H. J. Ripp, 811 North Twenty-second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Services terminated October 20, 1951. (3) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347, amending Railroad Retirement Act and other legislation affecting labor generally.

D. (6) \$400.

A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., suite 3, Washington, D. C.

B. National Water Conservation Conference, 341 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) No limitation as to time. (2) All legislation relative to development, utilization, and conservation of natural resources,

including bills to authorize projects and appropriations for construction of projects.

E. (2) \$232.50; (4) \$102.77; (5) \$167; (6) \$19.80; (7) \$50.59; (9) \$572.66; (10) \$1,837.12; (11) \$2,409.78; (15) \$232.50, wages: Mrs. Ann Glass, Washington, D. C., stenographic, October \$64.69, November \$60.44, December \$57.80; District unemployment, 23 cents; collector of internal revenue, Baltimore, Md., taxes and wage deduction, \$49.34. \$102.77, printed and duplicated matter: Mississippi Valley Association, Washington, D. C., \$27.15; United States Post Office, \$7.88; Andrews Paper Co., Washington, D. C., \$67.74. \$167, office rent, etc.: Mrs. Miriam Keller, Simpsonville, Md., \$165; Pacific Northwest Development Association, Portland, Oreg., \$2. \$19.80, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.: October \$6, November \$6, December \$7.80. \$50.59, travel: Union Pacific Railway Co., \$40.59; E. W. Rising, Washington, D. C., \$10.

A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Southwestern Idaho Water Conservation Project, Inc., P. O. Box 1576, Boise, Idaho.

C. (1) Length of legislative interest ceased as of December 31, 1951. (2) All legislation affecting directly or indirectly the development and utilization of the land and water resources of the United States. Specifically interested in legislation pertaining to Snake and Columbia River basins. No bills have been introduced in Congress at this session for authorization of projects in which we are interested in the Snake or Columbia River basins.

D. (6) \$1,050.

E. (2) \$200.47; (5) \$285; (6) \$32.27; (7) \$682.28; (9) \$1,200.02; (10) \$1,580.67; (11) \$2,780.69; (15) \$200.47, Ann Glass, stenographic, Washington, D. C.; October, \$74.71; November, \$64.16; December, \$61.60. \$285, rent, etc., Mrs. Miriam Keller, Simpsonville, Md.; October, \$80; November, \$80; December, \$80; E. W. Rising, use of furniture; October, \$15; November, \$15; December, \$15. \$32.27, telephone and telegrams, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; October, \$21.75; November, \$10.52. \$682.28, travel, C. B. & Q. Railway Co., Washington, D. C.; November, \$84.28; December, \$40.42; Capital Air Line, Washington, D. C., December, \$31.40; Herzing Hotel, Amarillo, Tex., October, \$25; E. W. Rising, Washington, travel expenses, meals, hotels, stationery, cab fares, auto service, and miscellaneous expenses; October, \$183.56; November, \$146.04; December, \$171.58.

A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Suite 3, Washington, D. C.

B. Western Beet Growers Association, P. O. Box 742, Great Falls, Mont.

C. (1) No limitations as to time. (2) Legislation that may affect or limit right of American farmers to grow and market sugar beets; H. R. 4521, recently enacted by Congress.

D. (6) \$310.

E. (2) \$27; (4) \$51.94; (5) \$47; (6) \$2; (7) \$110.66; (9) \$238.60; (10) \$736.81; (11) \$975.41; (15) \$27, wages, Mrs. Ann Glass, Washington, D. C., stenographic, October \$7, November \$10, December \$10; \$51.94, printed matter and postage, postmaster, Washington, October \$25.72, November \$26.22; \$47, office rent, etc., Mrs. Miriam Keller, Simpsonville, Md., \$30; E. W. Rising, Washington, \$15; Sugar Journal, New Orleans, \$2; \$2, Western Union Telegraph Co., \$2; \$110.66, Great Northern Railway Co., November \$23.06, December \$13.79; Union Pacific Railway, December \$12.26; E. W. Rising, travel expenses, October \$10, November \$29.60, December \$21.95.

A. Paul H. Robbins, 1121 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 1121 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) All legislation affecting the interests of professional engineers, specifically the Taft-Hartley Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, the Bacon-Davis Act, universal military training and selective service, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence bills, National Science Foundation, Hoover Commission bills. (3) Legislative Bulletin.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Dr. Frederick E. Robin, 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for the Nation's Health, 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue until the passage of national health insurance as stated in attachment A. (2) Legislative interests: President Truman's national health plan as embodied in H. R. 27, H. R. 54. This individual is also interested in the following measures: S. 445, S. 337, H. R. 1781, H. R. 2152, H. R. 516, H. R. 910, H. R. 274, H. R. 913, H. R. 14, H. R. 149, H. R. 342, H. R. 146. (3) The Government in Medicine, Draft Taft Clubs of America, The Compulsory Proposal—Its Advantages.

D. (6) \$2,374.98.

E. (7) \$92.36; (9) \$92.36; (10) \$103.79; (11) \$196.15.

A. Watson Rogers, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Food Brokers Association, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Opposing S. 719, a bill to establish beyond doubt that, under the Robinson-Patman Act, it is a complete defense to a charge of price discrimination for the seller to show that its price differential has been made in good faith to meet the equally low price of a competitor. Opposing H. R. 2820, a bill to clarify the right of sellers to engage in competition by in good faith meeting the equally low price of a competitor.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Carlton H. Rose, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lead Co., 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely. (2) Legislative interests are confined to legislation affecting the operation of National Lead Co., including the manufacture and sale of its products. S. 770, H. R. 4390, H. R. 4948, H. R. 5448, H. R. 2598, H. R. 2862.

A. Roland H. Rowe, 400 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, 400 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting interests of wholesale grocers. (a) Future legislation for taxing co-ops, Basing Point-type bills, amendments to Interstate Commerce Act, Fair Trade legislation. (b) H. R. 2820, S. 719, S. 1889, H. R. 5767. (c) Revenue Code, Robinson-Patman Act, Federal Trade Commission Act, Interstate Commerce Act, Miller-Tydings Act. (d) For more adequately taxing co-ops; for H. R. 5767; against S. 719, H. R. 2820 and S. 1889. (3) United States Wholesale Grocers' Association's Activity Report Bulletin.

D. (6) \$62.70.

E. (9) \$44.72; (10) \$8.80; (11) \$53.52.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. John Forney Rudy, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests expected to continue indefinitely. (2) General legislative interests are concerned with the Declaration of Policy as expressed by Congress in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. Specific legislative interests apply to proposals that support or contravene this policy.

E. (7) \$33.60; (9) \$33.60; (10) \$714.43; (11) \$748.03; (14) \$33.60.

A. Edward A. Rumely, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$6,999.64.

A. Charles J. Rush, 312 Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Washington Real Estate Board, Inc., 312 Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) While Congress is in session and measures affecting local real estate are being considered. (2) All local measures affecting the District of Columbia are of interest.

A. Albert R. Russell, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, post-office box 18, Memphis, Tenn.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) The National Cotton Council of America favors such action on any legislation affecting raw cotton industry as will promote the purposes for which the Council is organized.

D. (6) \$153.75.

E. (7) \$541.38; (9) \$541.38; (10) \$908.27; (11) \$1,449.65.

A. Francis M. Russell, 724 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 724 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) As a part of registrant's duties as vice president in charge of Washington office of National Broadcasting Co., Inc., including supervision of the company's network activities in Washington, registrant may engage in activities relating to legislation affecting National Broadcasting Co., Inc., and/or its affiliated companies.

E. (7) \$47.50; (9) \$47.50; (10) \$931.50; (11) \$979; (15) \$47.50; (16) October 8, 1951, Willard Hotel, six persons, \$47.50.

A. Horace Russell, 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation directly or indirectly affecting the savings and loan business.

D. (6) \$2,750.

E. (7) \$139.04; (9) \$139.04; (10) \$849.91; (11) \$988.45; (15) October 2, 1951, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad round-trip ticket Chicago to Washington, D. C. (reimbursed by league), \$75.38; the Pullman Co. (reimbursed by league), \$9.55; October 5, 1951, miscellaneous expenses (reimbursed by league), \$54.11.

A. M. O. Ryan, 777 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.

D. (6) \$3,750.

E. (7) \$296.40; (9) \$296.40; (10) \$940.05; (11) \$1,236.45.

A. Sterling St. John, Jr., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 998, 1001), as amended, to provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes. In opposition to H. R. 5263 (82d Cong.), to amend the act of June 18, 1934, in order to extend foreign-trade zone privileges to certain types of warehouses.

D. (6) \$17.25.

E. (7) \$163.49; (9) \$163.49; (10) \$545.59; (11) \$709.08; (15) \$163.49, October 22, self, out-of-pocket expenses in connection with attending a meeting in New York of foreign-trade zone grantees and a luncheon in connection therewith.

A. St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

E. (10) \$267.47; (11) \$267.47.

A. Benjamin F. Saltzstein, 625 North Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

B. Hedwig Lydia Riedner, Astor Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (1) During Eighty-second Congress or until client's matter is finally determined. (2) S. 302; H. R. 1620 and H. R. 2656; amendments to Public Law 859.

E. (4) \$12.79; (6) \$78.15; (7) \$64; (9) \$154.94; (10) \$396.83; (11) \$551.77; (15) Robert A. Saltzstein, as reimbursement of expenses, 511 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C., \$90.94.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 511 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Emergency Committee of Small and Medium Size Magazine Publishers, 400 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) During Eighty-second Congress. (2) Interested in H. R. 2982 and S. 1046, postal rate revision legislation.

D. (6) \$1,000.

E. (6) \$82.25; (7) \$35.85; (8) \$13.75; (9) \$131.85; (10) \$722.51; (11) \$854.36; (15) October 30, 1951, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., \$82.25; December 30, 1951, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., \$35.62; November 27, 1951, travel, plane fare, \$30.85; October 30, 1951, secretarial services, Washington, D. C., \$13.75.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 511 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Benjamin F. Saltzstein, attorney for Hedwig Lydia Riedner, 625 North Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (1) During Eighty-second Congress or until client's matter is finally determined. (2) S. 302; H. R. 1620 and H. R. 2656; amendments to Public Law 859.

E. (4) \$12.79; (6) \$78.15; (7) \$64; (9) \$154.94; (10) \$396.83; (11) \$551.77; (15) October 30, 1951, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., \$63.15; December 30, 1951, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., \$15; October 17, 1951, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing 60 copies of memorandum of testimony, S. 302, \$12.79.

A. L. R. Sanford, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Sangamo Electric Co., Springfield, Ill.

C. (1) Throughout present session of Congress. (2) Seeking amendments to Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950; H. R. 9827, Eighty-first Congress, second session; Public Law 909.

E. (10) \$2,200; (11) \$2,200.

* Filed with the Clerk only.

A. John T. Sapienta, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) and (2) The undersigned was retained to advise the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks in connection with H. R. 4473, which became the Revenue Act of 1951, Public Law 183, Eighty-second Congress. The association and the undersigned opposed enactment of section 313 of the Revenue Act of 1951, which repealed the exemption of mutual savings banks from Federal income tax.

D. and E.*

A. Stuart T. Saunders, 108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

E. (10) \$488.36; (11) \$488.36.

A. Henry P. Schmidt, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347 particularly, which are amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act, and all other legislation generally affecting labor.

D. (6) \$400.

A. Paul W. Schoen, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue during employment. (2) Legislative interests are those of employer.

D. (6) \$100.

E. (6) \$10; (7) \$5; (9) \$15; (11) \$15.

A. Schoene & Kramer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance matters. No specific bills under active consideration at present.

D. (6) \$4,500.

E. (6) \$12.31; (7) \$40.35; (9) \$52.66; (10) \$13.80; (11) \$66.46.

A. Mrs. Andrew Mackay Scott, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. League of Women Voters of the United States, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

D. (6) \$412.50.

E. (7) \$4; (9) \$4; (10) \$50.90; (11) \$54.90.

A. Jack Garrett Scott, 839 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Motor Bus Operators.

C. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely. (2) General legislative interests are in the field of transportation and other measures which may affect the interests of intercity motor-bus operators, and the ability of that industry to perform adequate service in the public interest.

A. Mildred Scott, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

* Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

C. (2) S. 1202—National services for disabled persons amendments of 1951 (introduced March 22, 1951, by Senator DOUGLAS and others), opposed. S. 1318—To establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped—an act to increase defense manpower, and help preserve our Nation, by establishing the Federal Agency for Handicapped (introduced by Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY), for. H. R. 3559—To establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped—an act to increase defense manpower, and help preserve our Nation, by establishing the Federal Agency for Handicapped (introduced by JOHN W. MCCORMACK); similar bills: H. R. 3560, Hon. PAUL W. SHAFER; H. R. 3581; Hon. HAROLD C. HAGEN; H. R. 3540, Hon. EMANUEL CELLER; H. R. 3747, Hon. GARDNER WITHEROW; H. R. 3762, Hon. FRANK R. HAVENNER; H. R. 3769, Hon. GEORGE M. RHODES; H. R. 3805, Hon. THOR C. TOLLESON; H. R. 3809, Hon. CHARLES F. WOLVERTON; H. R. 3836, Hon. HUGH B. MITCHELL; H. R. 3848, Hon. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS; H. R. 3902, Hon. RAY J. MADDEN; H. R. 4912, Hon. CARL D. PERKINS, for. H. R. 4748—Tax exemptions for handicapped and for those who support handicapped who cannot care for themselves (introduced by Hon. GEORGE M. RHODES), for. H. R. 4051, National Leprosy Act, Hon. J. PERCY PRIEST.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Vernon Scott and Loring A. Schuler, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Firm retained by National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) General legislative interests relate to taxation, Government regulation of business, and other legislation directly affecting business. Specifically interested in legislation affecting businessmen, such as the Revenue Act of 1951.

D. (6) \$4,000.
E. (7) \$47.30; (9) \$47.30; (10) \$203.45; (11) \$250.75.

A. W. J. Sears, suite 210, Marsh Building, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interests stated in second quarterly report terminated with quarter ended June 30, 1950.

A. Harry See, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

C. (2) Advocating legislation favorable to labor and opposing unfavorable legislation.

E. (7) \$29.14; (9) \$29.14; (10) \$699.56; (11) \$728.70.

A. E. J. Shackelford, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

C. (2) H. R. 3669 and H. R. 1347, to amend Railroad Retirement Act; House Resolution 426, to make study of integrating railroad retirement with social security.

D. (6) \$800.

A. A. Manning Shaw,² Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C. National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members of the N. A. E. C. Public Law 9, Eighty-second Congress

(renegotiation of contracts). Appropriations for the Interior Department, fiscal 1952. Revenue Act of 1951. Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1). TVA Act (43 Stat. 58). Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803). REA of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363). Reclamation acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.). Flood Control Act, 1944 (58 Stat. 887). Modifications.

D. (6) \$4,974.90.

A. Mark R. Shaw, 114 Trenton Street, Melrose, Mass.

B. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely, as long as I continue as secretary of the NCPW. (2) Favor economic aid to Europe and Asia, point 4 program, etc. Favor plans for universal disarmament. Favor full cooperation with the U. N. economic and social welfare. Oppose UMT, UMS, and military-aid programs. Other measures related to the issues of peace and war. (3) Peace Action.

D. (6) \$300.

E. (7) \$115.70; (9) \$115.70; (10) \$347.38; (11) \$463.08.

A. Bruce E. Shepherd, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Continuous. (2) General: Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants. Specific: None.

D. (6) \$100.

E. (10) \$9.56; (11) \$9.56.

A. Earl C. Shively, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting railroad interests. (a) Parcel post bills, H. R. 3465 and S. 1335; railroad retirement bill, H. R. 3669; St. Lawrence waterway, House Joint Resolution 4. (b) H. R. 3465, S. 1335, H. R. 3669, and House Joint Resolution 4.

D. (6) \$393.16.

E. (7) \$393.16; (9) \$393.16; (10) \$596.26; (15) \$14.66, October 5, 1951, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., pullman expenses. \$32.81, October 5, 1951, Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., hotel expenses. \$36.06, October 23, 1951, Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., hotel expenses. \$195.61, November 26, 1951, Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., hotel expenses.

A. Paul Sifton,² 734 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO), 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

D. (6) \$1,560.

E. (6) \$31; (7) \$488.49; (9) \$519.49; (10) \$899.41; (11) \$1,418.90.

A. Silver Users Association 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation involving silver, H. R. 1321: To repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes.

D. (6) \$295.

E. (2) \$5,462.48; (5) \$1,118.57; (6) \$863.44; (7) \$1,468.81; (8) \$1,061.31; (9) \$9,974.61; (10) \$28,061.96; (11) \$38,036.57.

A. Six Agency Committee,⁴ 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and legislation relating to reclamation and water resources policies including S. 75, to authorize the central Arizona project, House Joint Resolution 42 and counterparts, central Arizona project examination and report, and House Joint Resolution 21, Senate Joint Resolution 26, and counterparts. Colorado River litigation resolutions, H. R. 2813 and S. 943, Colbran project; Public Law 171, San Diego aqueduct.

D. (6) \$100.

E. (2) \$4,030; (8) \$283.18; (9) \$4,313.18; (10) \$21,967.54; (11) \$26,280.72; (15) \$1,850, October 16, 1951, Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C., retainer and per diem; \$239.15, October 16, 1951, Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C., reimbursement of expenses; \$2,180, November 28, 1951, Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C., retainer and per diem; \$44.03, November 28, 1951, Northcutt Ely, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C., reimbursement of expenses.

A. Stephen G. Slipper, room 911, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Continuous. (2) H. R. 3178, 1385, 3177, 4473, S. 610, 1212. (3) Washington Notes, Flash Notes.

D. (6) \$1,000.

E. (7) \$25; (9) \$25; (10) \$129.80; (11) \$104.60.

A. Miss Elizabeth A. Smart, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.

B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

C. (1) One year. (2) Legislation dealing with alcohol, international relations, narcotics, women and children; H. R. 1749, sale of alcohol to members of the land and naval forces, etc.; H. R. 2187, reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials to security of the United States; H. R. 2188, advertisement of alcoholic beverages in interstate commerce; H. R. 2340, violations of narcotics laws; H. R. 264, use and sale of intoxicating beverages to Indians; H. R. 1206, District of Columbia sales-tax exemptions of foods in hotels, cafes, bars, etc.; H. R. 1736, excise tax on cabarets, roof gardens, etc.; H. R. 3072, abolish functions of Indian Bureau, repeal act of June 18, 1934; H. R. 2982, increase postal rates; S. 1046, increase postal rates; S. 1, universal service and training bill.

D. (6) \$612.

E. (5) \$138.13; (6) \$30.14; (9) \$168.27; (10) \$473.17; (11) \$641.44.

A. Anthony W. Smith, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite continuation. (2) General, forestry, regional development, resource conservation; specific, none.

A. Harold O. Smith, Jr., 400 Investment Building, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., Investment Building, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

² Filed with the Secretary only.

² Filed with the Secretary only.

⁴ Filed with the Clerk only.

A. Howard J. Smith, 510 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Central Arizona Project Association, 510 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue through the Eighty-second Congress. (2) S. 75, Bridge Canyon Act; and H. R. 1500 and H. R. 1501, Bridge Canyon Act (known more frequently as central Arizona project bill). (3) The Case for Water in Central Arizona, Work for Water, California's Stake in Arizona's Share of Colorado River, What the Central Arizona Project Means to You, Truth, Settling Up Time, Facts You Should Know Respecting the Central Arizona Project, National Tax Benefits From the Central Arizona Project.

D. (6) \$9,294.77.

E. (1) \$1,233.37; (2) \$8,418.26; (3) \$35; (4) \$477.72; (5) \$1,493.05; (6) \$276.82; (7) \$1,764.73; (8) \$319.60; (9) \$13,988.55; (10) \$52,330.37; (11) \$66,818.92; (15).¹

A. Lloyd W. Smith, 425 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation affecting directly or indirectly the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., including the following bills being considered this session: Railroad communications and operating rules bills, H. R. 1998; Federal barge-line bills, H. R. 1528, H. R. 2957; Railway Labor Act bills, H. R. 2658; transportation investigation, Senate Resolution 55; all measures purporting to amend the Railway Retirement Act.

D. (6) \$2,085.

A. Purcell L. Smith, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Of indefinite duration. (2) H. R. 4386, 4473, 3400, 1642, 4963, 5743.

D. (6) \$16,249.97.

E. (6) \$9.38; (7) \$280.40; (9) \$289.78; (10) \$1,432.14; (11) \$1,721.92; (15) \$193.90, various restaurants; dinners and lunches for company executives and NAEC employees; \$16.20, November 30, Dayton-Biltmore Hotel, Dayton, O., lodging; \$11.70, December 13, Pennsylvania Railroad, transportation.

A. Robert E. Smith,² 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) General education concerning the effect of inflation on the purchasing power of life insurance, as it relates to Federal policies or measures deemed to be inflationary in character. (a-b-c-d). In support of House Joint Resolution 323, proposing constitutional amendment relative to taxes on incomes, inheritances and gifts. (3) Stop inflation.

D. (6) \$900.

E. (7) \$936.92; (9) \$936.92; (10) \$1,376.26; (11) \$2,313.18; (12) \$4,800.47; (13) \$2,000; (15) \$56.30, October 1-8, restaurants, Seattle, Tacoma, meals; \$38.55, October 1-8, hotel and motel, Seattle, Tacoma, lodging; \$19.25, October 1-8, miscellaneous, Seattle, Tacoma, phones, postage, etc.; \$88.40, October 9-20, restaurants, Portland, Salem, Medford, San Francisco, meals; \$53.65, October 9-20, hotel and motel, Portland, Salem, Medford, San Francisco, lodging, etc.³

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed with the Secretary only.

A. R. G. Smith, 10 Independence Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, Kansas City, Mo., International Brotherhood Firemen and Oilers, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$778.24.

A. Sylvester C. Smith, Jr., 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

B. Prudential Insurance Co. of America, 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

C. (1) During my official connection as general counsel of the company. (2) General interest in all legislation affecting the business of the company.

A. Calvin K. Snyder, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation affecting the real estate industry.

D. (6) \$5,250.

E. (6) \$154.19; (7) \$1,449.27; (8) \$25.85; (9) \$1,629.31; (10) \$2,784.52; (11) \$4,413.83; (15) \$18.23, November 12, 1951, Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, breakfast conference; \$22.60, December 1, 1951, George C. Shaffer, Inc., Washington, D. C., flowers for Wherry family; \$114.35, December 22, 1951, Jeweler's Market, 3904 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., purchases in connection with dinner meeting November 22, 1951; \$40.20, December 22, 1951, Avignone Confections, 5612 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., purchases in connection with dinner meeting of January 22, 1951; \$35, December 22, 1951, Thomas Norman, 1024 Browning Place NE., Washington, D. C., wages for services in connection with dinner meeting of January 22, 1951.

A. J. D. Snyder, room 1040, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Railroad Association, room 1526, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation affecting railroads.

D. (6) \$500.

E. (6) \$13.14; (7) \$296.10; (8) \$66.37; (9) \$375.61; (10) \$192.73; (11) \$568.34.

A. Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Support of legislation favorable to free enterprise system and opposition to legislation unfavorable to that system. (3) Southern States Industrial Council Bulletin.

D. (6) \$32,624.50.

E. (2) \$15,815.43; (4) \$3,150.58; (5) \$1,184.17; (6) \$176.84; (7) \$534.58; (8) \$388.47; (9) \$21,250.07; (10) \$80,175.89; (11) \$101,425.96; (15) \$325, Mecklenburg Real Estate Co., rent; \$150, postmaster, postage; \$4.08, Elliott Typewriter Co., rent of machine; \$17, Manufacturers Record Co., printing; \$23.98, Travel, Inc., transportation, etc.¹

A. Spence, Hotchkiss, Parker & Duryee, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation to establish a national air policy.

A. Lyndon Spencer, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Jerome H. Spingarn, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. United World Federalists, Inc., 125 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely. (2) H. R. 64 and other measures to strengthen the United Nations; aid and technical assistance to underdeveloped areas. Support of United Nations and its specialized agencies.

D. (6) \$2,124.99.

A. Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$23.

E. (4) \$8.75; (5) \$123.81; (6) \$6.70; (7) \$48.13; (9) \$187.39; (10) \$1,772.50; (11) \$1,959.89; (15) \$22, November 5, 1951, Willkie Memorial Buildings, New York, room rent for meeting; \$10.30, November 5, 1951, Plaza Typewriter Exchange, New York, typewriter rent; \$24.41, December 11, 1951, Universal Reporting Service, New York, 21 Spruce Street, stenotypist; \$48.13, December 14, 1951, Mrs. Theodor Oxholm, New York, travel.

A. Thomas G. Stack, 1104 West One Hundred and Fourth Place, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 1104 West One Hundred and Fourth Place, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) H. R. 166, H. R. 2129, S. 399, H. R. 2423, S. 510, H. R. 2422, H. R. 2688, H. R. 2313, H. R. 2343, H. R. 1313, S. 1125, Public Law 234, and any bills before the various committees of Congress, pertaining to improving our Railroad Retirement Act, and to secure additional benefits for the rank and file of railroad employees covered by the act. (3) Rail Pension News.

D. (6) \$1,320.

E. (1) \$214.50; (2) \$1,320; (4) \$1,400; (6) \$31.80; (7) \$264.95; (9) \$3,231.25; (10) \$10,899.97; (11) \$14,131.22.

A. Howard M. Starling, 837 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. Numerous House and Senate bills dealing with the subject of bonding of Federal employees, and bills reactivating War Damage Corporation.

D. (6) \$150.

E. (10) \$79.45; (11) \$79.45.

A. State Tax Association, post office box 2559, Houston, Tex.

C. (1) A continuous study of Federal tax legislation and administrative rulings and court decisions in tax matters affecting community property taxpayers inequitably. (2) No specific legislation.

D. (6) \$2,895.

E. (2) \$828.12; (4) \$141.22; (7) \$43.20; (8) \$338.76; (9) \$1,351.30; (10) \$5,771.70; (11) \$7,123.

A. Otts D. Steinback, room 407, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) H. R. 3669 and S. 1347 and other legislation affecting labor, more particularly railroad labor.

D. (5) \$300; (6) \$400; (7) \$2,804; (8) \$2,804.

A. Charles I. Stengle, room 716, AFGE, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, room 716, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Permanently. (2) All bills of interest to Federal Government employees and District of Columbia government employees.

D. (6) \$1,615.32.
E. (7) \$17.60; (9) \$17.60; (10) \$125.60; (11) \$143.20.

A. Charles T. Stewart, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry. (3)¹

D. (6) \$3,872.47.
E. (7) \$511.06; (8) \$61.41; (9) \$572.47; (10) \$976.37; (11) \$1,548.84.

A. Erskine Stewart, Suite 808, Kass Building, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) LIFO, all appropriation legislation, all parcel-post legislation, Fair Labor Standards Act, war-damage insurance and other war-damage insurance bills, customs simplification, unemployment compensation, cotton labeling, consumers research bureau, and fair trade.

D. (6) \$375.
E. (8) \$2.50; (9) \$2.50; (10) \$18.95; (11) \$21.45.

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the American merchant marine and transportation generally.

D. (6) \$1,000.
E. (7) \$4.90; (9) \$4.90; (10) \$112.38.

A. Edwin L. Stoll, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

D. (6) \$2,454.33.
E. (7) \$244.38; (8) \$34.95; (9) \$279.33; (10) \$116.90; (11) \$396.23; (15) \$12, National Press Club, Washington, D. C., dues.

A. Benton J. Stong,² 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.

B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (home office); 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation of interest to the National Farmers Union.
D. (6) \$2,750.

A. Paul A. Strachan, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Opposed S. 1202; for S. 1318, H. R. 3559, H. R. 3560, H. R. 3581, H. R. 3640, H. R. 3747, H. R. 3762, H. R. 3769, H. R. 3805, H. R. 3809, H. R. 3836, H. R. 3848, H. R. 3902, H. R. 4912, H. R. 4748, H. R. 4051.

D. (6) \$700.
E. (7) \$50; (8) \$50; (9) \$50; (10) \$390; (11) \$440.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 4059, copyright amendment bill, relating to the manufacturing clause;

H. R. 3711, photoengraving; temporary free importation of samples under bond; H. R. 5505, customs simplification bill, and tuna bill.

D. (6) \$3,000.
E. (7) \$37.95; (8) \$17.80; (9) \$55.75; (10) \$234.58; (11) \$290.33.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) H. R. 4059, copyright amendment bill, relating to the manufacturing clause; and H. R. 3711, photoengraving, temporary free importation of samples under bond.

D. (6) \$625.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,625.01.
E. (7) \$65.50; (9) \$65.50; (10) \$448.82; (11) \$514.32.

A. William C. Stronach, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

B. American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the practice of medicine and all national health insurance legislation.

A. Arthur D. Strong, 1034 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Upper Mississippi Waterway Association, 1034 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

C. (2) All legislation relating to the improvement and development of navigable waterways in the Upper Mississippi River, together with legislation relating to flood control conservation, pollution, recreation, fish and wildlife, including all legislation that has to do with the development of water resources of the upper Mississippi River and its tributaries as this legislation relates to all types of public benefits.

D. (6) \$1,160.97.

A. Arthur Sturgis, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees, and with its customers.

D. (6) \$625.
E. (7) \$10; (9) \$10; (10) \$13.40; (11) \$23.40.

A. J. E. Sturrock, post-office box 2084, Capitol Station, Austin, Tex.

B. Texas Water Conservation Association, post-office box 2084, Capitol Station, Austin, Tex.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation concerning the development, conservation, protection, and utilization of Texas' land and water resources through existing State and Federal agencies; opposed to all legislation creating Federal valley authorities and all legislation seeking to superimpose Federal control over State control in the distribution of the State's water resources; opposed to House Joint Resolution 102, approving agreement between United States and Canada relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin; for H. R. 1344, to prohibit establishment of valley authority in any State without vote of people of the State; for H. R. 2646, to facilitate the development of small reclamation projects; for bill quitclaiming title to tidelands to the several States. (3) Texas water.

D. (6) \$1,500.

E. (2) \$57.38; (5) \$15.42; (6) \$7; (7) \$631.87; (8) \$211.37; (9) \$923.04; (10) \$1,091.54; (11) \$2,014.58; (15) \$404.25.¹

A. Sullivan, Bernard, Shea & Kenney, 804 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. An informal group of finance companies.¹

C. (2) Employer was opposed to the proposal, which would amend Internal Revenue Code so as to permit only one surtax exemption and one minimum excess profits tax credit to a group of affiliated corporations; this proposal became section 23 of H. R. 4473, as it passed the House and was eliminated from such bill as it passed the Senate; a compromise proposal was adopted by the conferees and enacted as section 15 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

D. (6) \$35,000.
E. (2) \$12,500; (6) \$13.32; (9) \$12,513.32; (11) \$12,513.32; (15) \$12,500, J. Milton Cooper, Washington Building, Washington, D. C., fees.

A. Francis M. Sullivan, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, National Headquarters, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (2) All legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents, and survivors of deceased veterans. (3) DAV Semimonthly.
D. (6) \$2,906.60.

A. A. D. Sutherland, 104 South Main Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.

B. Bankers Farm Mortgage Co., Fond du Lac, Wis., in behalf of former bondholders of the Bankers Joint Stock Land Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., and F. A. Carlton, 135 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (7) \$31; (9) \$31; (10) \$173.80; (11) \$204.80.

A. Thomas N. Tarleau, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill., and 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) In favor of amendment to Internal revenue law giving excess profits tax relief to instalment basis taxpayers.

D. (7) \$2,500.
E. (2) \$15.30; (6) \$24.20; (7) \$110.50; (9) \$150; (11) \$150; (15) \$150.

A. James A. Tawney, 504 Hibbs Building, Washington D. C.

B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

C. (2) All legislation affecting members of the association.

D. (6) \$1,687.50.
E. (7) \$1; (8) \$1; (9) \$2; (10) \$10; (11) \$12.

A. James A. Tawney, 504 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Fan Manufacturers, Inc., and Propeller Fan Manufacturers Association, 2159 Guardian Building, Detroit, Mich.

C. (2) H. R. 4473, to provide revenue, and for other purposes; favored clarifying amendment with respect to applicability of tax on fans.

D. (6) \$350.
E. (6) \$5; (7) \$4; (9) \$9; (10) \$8.39; (11) \$17.39.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

² Filed with the Secretary only.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Tax Equality Association of Montana, McKay Building, 107 East Main, Missoula, Mont.

C. (2) Repeal of the exemption contained in section 101 (12) and (13) of the Internal Revenue Code and all bills so to do which apply to the conduct of business competition with goods and services produced for a livelihood by the citizenry.

D. (6) \$10.

E. (2) \$1,063; (6) \$0.63; (7) \$77.30; (8) \$0.45; (9) \$1,141.38; (10) \$4,430.94; (11) \$5,572.32.

A. Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.

C. (2) Advocating revision of section 101, Internal Revenue Code.

D. (6) \$688.

E. (2) \$521.25; (4) \$38.60; (5) \$210; (6) \$9.76; (8) \$22.84; (9) \$802.45; (10) \$3,117.14; (11) \$3,919.59; (15) \$375, Donald F. Nemitz, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky., salary; \$146.25, Dorothy Gates, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky., salary; \$38.60, Franklin Printing Co., 416 West Main, Louisville, Ky., printing and stationery; \$210, Kentucky Tax Research Association, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky., joint office expense; \$15, William P. Helm, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., subscription.

A. Edward D. Taylor, 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting Federal excise tax on business and store machines.

A. Hugh W. Taylor, 1507 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc., 620 South Broadway, Lexington, Ky.

C. (2) Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended; H. R. 4473, the 1951 tax-revision bill; H. R. 4475, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to make additional increases in tobacco-acreage allotments to meet market demands.

D. (7) \$2,500.

E. (7) \$238.89; (8) \$85.16; (9) \$324.16; (10) \$790.60; (11) \$1,114.76.

A. Margaret K. Taylor, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (3) News for Dairy Co-ops and Legislative Letter.

D. (6) \$2,288.65.

E. (8) \$1.15; (9) \$1.15; (10) \$39.45; (11) \$40.60.

A. Television Broadcasters' Tax Committee, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Tax legislation affecting the television broadcasting industry.

D. (6) \$25,530.

E. (2) \$14,000; (5) \$50.72; (6) \$661.14; (7) \$2,765.93; (8) \$1.44; (9) \$17,479.20; (10) \$4,524.46; (11) \$22,003.65; (15) \$390.51, The Fort Industry Co., 199 Pierce Street, Birmingham, Mich., telegrams; \$500, Lovell H. Parker, 614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., retainer fee; \$13.13, Birmingham Eccentric, Birmingham, Mich., stationery; \$5,000, Lovell H. Parker, 614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., retainer fee; \$3,036.53, Poole, Warren & Littell, 924 Ford Building, Detroit, Mich., travel and hotel expense; \$7,500, Poole,

Warren & Littell, 924 Ford Building, Detroit, Mich., fee; etc.¹

A. Marjorie L. Temple, 1917 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1819 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation which affects the interest of women in business and the professions. (3) The Independent Woman.

D. (6) \$68,338.20.

E. (2) \$833.32; (5) \$230.68; (6) \$45.48; (8) \$30.85; (9) \$1,140.33; (10) \$3,050.67; (11) \$4,191.

A. John U. Terrell, 424 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Colorado River Association, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (2) S. 75 and H. R. 1500.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Texas Water Conservation Association, 207 West Fifteenth Street (P. O. Box 2084, Capitol Station), Austin, Tex.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation concerning the development, conservation, protection, and utilization of Texas land and water resources through existing State and Federal agencies; opposed to all legislation creating Federal Valley Authorities and all legislation seeking to superimpose Federal control over State control in the distribution of the State's water resources; opposed to House Joint Resolution 102, approving agreement between United States and Canada relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin; for H. R. 1344, to prohibit establishment of valley authority in any State without vote of people of the State; for H. R. 2646, to facilitate the development of small reclamation projects; for bill quitclaiming title to tidelands to the several States. (3) Texas water.

D. (6) \$6,107.75.

E. (2) \$1,829.45; (4) \$2,144.13; (5) \$236.93; (6) \$289.99; (7) \$1,509.01; (8) \$1,286.44; (9) \$7,295.95; (10) \$18,479.22; (11) \$25,775.17; (15) \$225, C. S. Heacock, Austin, Tex., office rent; \$26.59, Vivian Meeks, Austin, Tex., salary; \$174.99, United States post office, Austin, Tex., stamps; \$1,236.60, J. E. Sturrock, Austin, Tex., salary; \$566.26, Mildred B. Vaught, Austin, Tex., salary; \$146.65, The Whitley Printing Co., Austin, Tex., printing; etc.¹

A. Whitney Tharin, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Potato Council, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Oliver A. Thomas, 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev.

B. Nevada Railroad Association, 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev., composed of Union Pacific Railroad Co., Western Pacific Railroad Co., and Southern Pacific Co.

C. (2) All Senate and House bills and resolutions affecting the interests of Nevada railroads.

D. (6) \$675.

E. (7) \$65; (11) \$65.

A. Chester C. Thompson, 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All matters affecting barge and towing vessel industry and water transportation.¹

D. (6) \$6,000.

E. (4) \$159.63; (7) \$69.25; (9) \$228.28; (10) \$287.02; (11) \$515.90.

¹Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

A. Eugene M. Thoré, 1000 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Legislation which might affect the welfare of policyholders and annuitants.¹

D. (6) \$833.33.

E. (7) \$87.93; (9) \$87.93; (10) \$559.83; (11) \$647.76.

A. Arthur P. Tiernan, 201 Southeast Third Street, Evansville, Ind.

B. Vanderburgh County Medical Society, 201 Southeast Third Street, Evansville, Ind.

C. (2) All bills pending before Congress which would create national health insurance.

A. E. W. Tinker, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

A. William H. Tinney, 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1740 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.¹

D. (6) \$1,842.36.

E. (9) \$46.15.

A. S. G. Tipton, 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) General legislative interests for the proper advancement of the airline industry.¹

D. (6) \$7,500.

E. (7) \$5; (9) \$5; (10) \$105.06; (11) \$110.06.

A. Fred A. Tobin, 438 Bowen Building, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$3,750.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (3) News for Dairy Co-ops and Legislative Letter.

D. (6) \$2,136.66.

E. (8) \$27.10; (9) \$27.10; (10) \$147.80; (11) \$174.90.

A. John A. Todd, 1008 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 586 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

C. (2) Any matters substantially affecting the cotton compress and cotton warehouse industry.

E. (10) \$92.33; (11) \$92.33.

A. Wallace Townsend, 306 Commercial National Bank Building, Little Rock, Ark.

B. Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., Shreveport, La.

C. (2) My interests have been in the appropriation for the Southwestern Power

¹Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

Administration in the appropriation bill for Department of the Interior.

D. (6) \$600.

E. (10) \$522.05; (11) \$522.05.

A. Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

E. (1) \$900; (2) \$1,450; (4) \$306.52; (6) \$7.95; (7) \$154.39.

A. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Legislation which bears upon the future of competitive private ownership of any form of transportation and related subjects.

D. (6) \$83,740.22.

E. (2) \$5,025; (5) \$998.69; (6) \$206.41; (7) \$949.11; (8) \$397.23; (9) \$7,576.44; (10) \$12,207.73; (11) \$19,784.17.

A. Matt Triggs,² 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Proposed legislation on the following has been supported or opposed: Mexican farm labor importation, farm machinery and supplies, baler twine, fertilizer, agricultural labor, tobacco, ICC decision on prohibition of trip leasing, control and eradication of brucellosis, establishment of revolving fund for financing exports of farm commodities.

D. (6) \$2,166.76.

E. (7) \$1,050.95; (9) \$1,050.95; (10) \$1,053.67; (11) \$2,104.62; (15) \$835.97.¹

A. Trucking Industry National Defense Committee, Inc., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (15) \$169.20, collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., social-security and income-tax deduction; \$139.27, E. Dowty, Washington, D. C., salary; \$13.63, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone service; \$99.05, A. D. Condon, Washington, D. C., expenses; etc.¹

A. Paul T. Truitt, 817 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Plant Food Council, Inc., 817 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Generally interested in legislation affecting the fertilizer industry.

A. Harold J. Turner, Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.

B. Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co., Southern Pacific Co., and Union Pacific Railroad Co., Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.

C. (2) All bills which directly affect railroads of Oregon.

D. (6) \$2,291.25.

E. (6) \$25.94.

A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y., and 408 American Building, Washington, D. C.

A. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 30 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Statutes and bills affecting the importation by the United States of sugar from

Cuba, tariff rates on such sugar, and trade between the United States and Cuba, particularly sugar.

D. (6) \$1,927.46.

E. (1) \$7,711.88; (4) \$1,401.83; (9) \$9,113.71; (10) \$28,856.17; (11) \$37,969.88; (15) \$7,711.88, Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., fee, salary of council secretary, and incidental items; \$37.08, Graphic Presentation Services, 239 East Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y., services; \$1,364.75, J. C. Dillon Co., Inc., 227 East Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y., printing.

A. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to thrift and home ownership and particularly helpful to savings and loan associations and cooperative banks in carrying out their thrift and home financing objectives and oppose legislation detrimental to home ownership and these institutions.¹

E. (2) \$3,685.19; (4) \$3,369.04; (5) \$493.22; (6) \$1,137.63; (7) \$449.63; (8) \$423.70; (9) \$9,558.41; (10) \$40,891.37; (11) \$50,449.78; (15).¹

A. Albert F. Versen, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Albert F. Versen, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

B. St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. A. L. Viles, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Tracy S. Voorhees, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Supporting the Mutual Security Act of 1951.

A. H. Jerry Voorhis, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Cooperative League of the United States of American Association, Inc., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the health, welfare, and safety of the American people.

A. Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J.

A. James A. Waggener, 1021 Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. Indiana State Medical Association, 1021 Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (2) All bills pending before Congress which would create national health insurance.

A. Stephen M. Walter, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation that might affect members as going electric utilities.¹

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

D. (6) \$6,625.02.

E. (6) \$43.40; (7) \$578.46; (8) \$90.45; (9) \$712.31; (10) \$1,462.13; (11) \$2,174.44.

A. Thomas G. Walters, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Government Employees' Council, A. F. of L., 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Represent the member unions and the Government Employees' Council on matters affecting them before the Congress.

D. (6) \$2,013.40.

A. Milo J. Warner, 904 Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio.

B. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.

C. (2) Attention to legislation which may affect the interests of the mutual policyholders of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

D. (7) \$3,500.

E. (6) \$3.06; (7) \$521.99; (9) \$525.05; (10) \$1,456.74; (11) \$1,981.79.

A. Washington Board of Trade, 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the District of Columbia, of interest to the Washington Board of Trade.

A. Washington Real Estate Board, Inc., 312 Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All local measures affecting the District of Columbia.

E. (10) \$495; (11) \$495.

A. Vincent T. Wasilewski, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation relating directly or indirectly to the radio and television industry.¹

D. (6) \$1,824.11.

A. J. R. Watson, room 1, I. C. R. R. passenger station, Jackson, Miss.

B. Mississippi Railroad Association, room 1, I. C. R. R. passenger station, Jackson, Miss.

C. (2) Legislation affecting railroads in Mississippi.

E. (10) \$873.70; (11) \$373.70.

A. Newton Patrick Weathersby, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

B. District No. 44, International Association of Machinists, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees and incidentally organized labor in general.

D. (6) \$1,499.94.

A. William H. Webb, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) All matters pertaining to river and harbor development, flood control, navigation, irrigation-reclamation, soil and water conservation, and related subjects.

D. (6) \$1,299.82.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

E. (3) \$7; (4) \$29.58; (5) \$26.95; (6) \$34.05; (7) \$184.41; (8) \$449.99; (9) \$634.40; (10) \$1,635.20; (11) \$2,269.60; (15).¹

A. Ernest N. Webster, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) For passage of S. 1347 and H. R. 3669.

E. (2) \$440; (6) \$12.58; (7) \$312.22; (9) \$764.80; (11) \$764.80.

A. J. W. Weingarten, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Any legislation or regulation affecting the railroad business.

D. (6) \$3,200.

A. Wayne Weishaar, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Aeronautical Training Society, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting aviation training or contract overhaul of aircraft which may arise at any time in future; also interested in bills dealing with ROTC as they apply to colleges, universities, and other schools engaged in aviation training.

D. (6) \$3,300.

A. W. S. Weismann, Jr., suite 400, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Airlines, Inc., suite 400, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting air transportation.

D. (6) \$2,750.

E. (6) \$10; (7) \$400; (9) \$410; (10) \$464; (11) \$874.

A. Bernard Weitzer, 3147 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, 50 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Support such legislation as will carry out the purpose of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America as expressed in the preamble to its constitution and to oppose legislation which would tend to frustrate the purpose therein expressed. (3) The Jewish Veteran.

D. (7) \$2,250.

E. (5) \$19.19; (6) \$11.07; (7) \$324.27; (8) \$5.56; (9) \$360.09; (10) \$1,125.40; (11) \$1,485.90; (15) \$247.59.

A. Don Welch, P. O. Box 231, Madill, Okla.

B. The seven railroads named in original declaration.

C. (2) The interests of the railroad industry generally; particularly S. 1335 and H. R. 3669.

D. (7) \$1,241.70.

E. (7) \$483.41; (9) \$483.41; (10) \$485.22; (11) \$968.63; (15) \$1,241.70.

A. Edward M. Welliver, 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,350.

A. William E. Welsh, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Reclamation Act, 1902 (53 Stat. 1187, 43 U. S. C. 485), and all amendatory and supplementary acts thereto; all other statutes relating to water- and land-conservation measures.¹

D. (6) \$4,000.

E. (7) \$1,226.14; (9) \$1,226.14; (10) \$2,632.88; (11) \$3,859.02.

A. Wenchel, Tannenbaum & Nunan, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Lerner Stores Corp.; Howard Clothes, Inc.; Franklin Stores Corp.; Diana Stores Corp.; National Shirt Shops; A. S. Beck Shoe Co.; Miles Shoe Co.; Dee-Jay Stores; Lane Bryant, Inc.; the Felsway Shoe Corp.; United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc.; Kitty Kelly Shoe Corp.; Mangel Stores Corp.; Seligman & Latz.

C. (2) Revenue Act of 1951; opposition to section 123 of H. R. 4473.

D. (6) \$12,500.

E. (6) \$19.69; (7) \$75.28; (8) \$2.75; (9) \$97.72; (11) \$97.72.

A. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, suite 906-907, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (2) Interested in legislation affecting livestock and meat-packing industry.

D. (6) \$5,165.38.

E. (10) \$265.79; (11) \$265.79.

A. Howard C. Westwood, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Institute of Accountants and its members, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Against S. 17 unless amended; against S. 1725; H. R. 3097, not opposed.

D. (6) \$1,000.

E. (6) \$60.80; (9) \$60.80; (10) \$72.30; (11) \$133.10.

A. Edward K. Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Shore Line Oil Co., Las Vegas, Nev., and Craw Co., Las Vegas, Nev.

C. (2) Measures pertaining to the so-called tidelands-oil question.

E. (8) \$4.50; (9) \$4.50; (10) \$121.99; (11) \$126.49.

A. George Y. Wheeler 2d, 724 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 724 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Legislation affecting National Broadcasting Co., Inc., and/or its affiliated companies.

E. (7) \$25; (9) \$25; (10) \$29.65; (11) \$54.65; (15) \$25.

A. Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Contract Carrier Conference, 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any proposed legislation pertaining to the investigation of domestic land and water transportation under Senate Resolution 50 or to the Motor Carrier Act.

D. (6) \$3,000.

E. (7) \$111.60; (8) \$20; (9) \$131.60; (10) \$27.93; (11) \$159.53.

A. Clem Whitaker, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Education Campaign, American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Any legislation for compulsory health insurance.

D. (6) \$6,262.50.

E. (4) \$70; (7) \$327.04; (8) \$27.88; (9) \$424.92; (10) \$1,673.60; (11) \$2,098.52; (15) \$424.92.¹

A. Leone Baxter Whitaker, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Education Campaign, American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Any legislation for compulsory health insurance.

D. (6) \$6,262.50.

E. (4) \$70; (7) \$327.04; (8) \$27.88; (9) \$424.92; (10) \$1,673.60; (11) \$2,098.52; (15) \$424.92.¹

A. John C. White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Cotton Association, Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn.

C. (2) Legislation affecting cotton and foreign trade, such as ECA, CCC, commodity futures exchanges, and price control.

D. (6) \$250.

E. (6) \$11.06.

A. Richard P. White, 635 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 635 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the nursery industry directly.

D. (6) \$3,125.02.

E. (2) \$31.25; (4) \$7.58; (5) \$18.06; (6) \$2.81; (7) \$5.81; (9) \$65.51; (10) \$170; (11) \$235.51.

A. Albert V. Whitehall, 1756 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,812.51.

E. (7) \$540.35; (9) \$540.35; (10) \$1,288.12; (11) \$1,828.47.

A. H. Leigh Whitelaw, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Any and all legislation particularly affecting the interests of manufacturers of gas appliances and equipment.

E. (10) \$1,352.03; (11) \$1,352.03.

A. H. Leigh Whitelaw, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (2) Fair emergency excise taxation.

D. (6) \$1,250.

E. (10) \$256.66; (11) \$256.66.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

- A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., suite 501, Washington, D. C.
 B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Tax legislation and any other bills affecting the natural gas industry.
 D. (6) \$750.
 E. (10) \$17.25; (11) \$17.25.

- A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 501 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.
 B. American Mutual Alliance, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 C. (2) All legislation affecting mutual fire and casualty insurance companies, including, for example, Federal tax legislation and war damage insurance legislation.
 D. (6) \$3,634.22.
 E. (2) \$2,580; (5) \$178.85; (6) \$22.43; (7) \$853.26; (9) \$3,634.22; (10) \$10,347.78; (11) \$13,982; (15) \$622.53.¹

- A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., 605 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, 308 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.
 C. (2) All legislation directly or indirectly affecting the oil and gas industry.
 D. (6) \$2,500.
 E. (5) \$675; (6) \$121.49; (8) \$25; (9) \$321.49; (10) \$2,588.51; (11) \$3,410.

- A. Franz O. Willenbacher, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges, and obligations of retired officers, male and female, regular and reserve, and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature. (3) The Retired Officer.
 D. (6) \$1,800.

- A. John C. Williamson, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Realtors' Washington Committee, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Legislative interests are those affecting the real-estate industry generally and of concern to the National Association of Real Estate Boards.
 D. (6) \$1,200.
 E. (7) \$381.37; (9) \$381.37; (11) \$381.37.

- A. John C. Williamson, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Trailercoach Dealers National Association, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,025.
 E. (7) \$249.77; (9) \$249.77; (10) \$486.37; (11) \$735.14.

- A. Carl H. Willingham, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C., and 4 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 B. Oneida, Ltd., Oneida, N. Y., and National Association of Chain Drug Stores, 4 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Excise taxes and health insurance.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

- A. Frank E. Wilson, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 C. (2) All bills (House and Senate) relating to health and medicine. (3) Informational Bulletins and weekly letter published in Journal of American Medical Association.
 D. (6) \$4,791.72.
 E. (7) \$1,066.49; (10) \$1,210.81; (11) \$2,277.30.

- A. E. Raymond Wilson,² 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) The general legislative interest is to work where legislation is involved for the development of the United Nations into a world federation; the international control and reduction of armaments; recognition of its responsibility on the part of the United States Government for assuming its share in the burden for world-wide economic rehabilitation and development; protection of recognized civil liberties; and adequate recognition of rights of conscience. (3) The Washington Newsletter.
 D. (6) \$1,812.50.
 E. (6) \$24.45; (7) \$133.76; (9) \$158.21; (10) \$636.31; (11) \$794.52.

- A. Robert J. Wilson, 2003 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Washington Restaurant Association, 2003 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., and National Restaurant Association, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

- A. Everett T. Winter, 719 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr.
 B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
 C. (2) Legislation relating to river and harbor maintenance and improvement, the American merchant marine, soil conservation, flood control, and regulation of domestic transportation.
 D. (6) \$2,500.
 E. (10) \$1,935.95; (11) \$1,935.95.

- A. Theodore Wiprud, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Legislation pertaining to the practice of medicine and all related services and that affecting the public health, including extension of social security into the field of the practice of medicine. (3) Medical Annals of the District of Columbia.
 D. (6) \$2,500.

- A. Wisconsin Railroad Association, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.
 C. (2) All legislation affecting railroads and transportation generally.
 D. (7) \$652.83.
 E. (2) \$348; (7) \$304.83; (9) \$652.83; (10) \$1,023.91; (11) \$1,676.74; (15) \$652.83, C. A. Hummel, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis., salary and expenses.

² Filed with the Secretary only.

- A. F. B. Wise, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Renderers Association, 1424 K Street, Washington, D. C.
 C. (2) Any legislation which would specifically have an effect upon the production, consumption, import, export, or taxation of any animal or vegetable fat or oil as well as all general legislation affecting business, particularly small business.

- A. Walter F. Woodul, Chronicle Building, Houston, Tex.
 B. Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co., Keltys, Tex.; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Ft. Worth & Denver City Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co., Galveston, Tex.; the Kansas City Southern Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.; International-Great Northern Railroad, Houston, Tex.; Missouri-Kansas-Texas of Texas, Dallas, Tex.; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Co., Houston, Tex.; Panhandle and Santa Fe Railway Co., Amarillo, Tex.; Paris and Mt. Pleasant Railroad Co., Paris, Tex.; Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway Co., Quanah, Tex.; Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific Railway Co., Abilene, Tex.; St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; St. Louis, Southwestern Railway Co. of Texas, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co., Houston, Tex.; Texas South-Eastern Railroad Co., Diboll, Tex.; the Texas & Pacific Railway Co., Dallas, Tex.; the Texas Mexican Railway Co., Laredo, Tex.; the Union Terminal Co., Dallas, Tex.; Wichita Falls & Southern Railroad Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.; Wichita Valley Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.
 C. (2) Generally legislation affecting Texas railroads.¹
 D. (6) \$5,023.44.
 E. (6) \$61.51; (7) \$350.43; (9) \$411.94; (10) \$5,698.25; (11) \$6,110.19; (15) \$116.91, Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C., hotel expense; \$26.57, Austin Hotel, Austin, Tex., hotel expense; \$26, Reeck's Manitowoc, Wis., supplies; \$38.98, Pullman Co., Fort Worth, Tex., pullman.

- A. Wyatt, Grafton & Grafton, 300 Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville, Ky.
 B. National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
 C. (2) Fair emergency excise taxation, H. R. 4473, Revenue Act of 1951.
 E. (6) \$16.37; (9) \$16.37; (10) \$2,621.36; (11) \$2,637.75.

- A. J. Banks Young, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, post-office box 18, Memphis, Tenn.
 C. (2) The National Cotton Council of America favors such action on any legislation affecting raw cotton industry as will promote the purposes for which the council is organized.
 D. (6) \$54.
 E. (7) \$29.63; (9) \$29.63; (10) \$265.99; (11) \$295.62.

¹ Not printed. Filed with Clerk and Secretary.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the fourth calendar quarter 1951:

(NOTE.—The form used for registration is reproduced below. In the interest of economy, questions are not repeated, only the answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number. Also for economy in the RECORD, lengthy answers are abridged.)

FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE THREE COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19-----	←	REPORT PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <th colspan="4">QUARTER</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">P</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1st</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2d</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3d</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4th</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">(Mark one square only)</td> </tr> </table>		QUARTER				P	1st	2d	3d	4th	(Mark one square only)				
	QUARTER																	
P	1st	2d	3d	4th														
(Mark one square only)																		

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)

(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".

(b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:

(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers; except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302 (e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated,

place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed, in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed, (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out Items "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report. ←

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1 ←

A. Ellsworth C. Alvord, World Center Building, Sixteenth and K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Committee of American Contractors Engaged in Foreign Work, 140 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) During Eighty-second Congress, first session. (2) Taxation of American employees engaged in foreign work. (3) None. (4) Anticipated expenses are actual out-of-pocket expenses for telephone, telegraph, travel, etc. Compensation to be determined at conclusion of work.

A. Harold J. Buoy, home address, rural route 6, Decatur, Ill.; business address, 825 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, A. F. of L., Kansas City, Kans.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Legislation pertaining to labor generally. (3) None.

A. Lawrence J. Casey, Jr., 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry. (4) \$4,250 per year.

A. The Consumers' Lobby, room 1, 826 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. Robert I. Fine, Philip L. Rizzo.

C. (1) One year. (2) Legislation directly affecting the consumer, specifically S. 169, of which we are in favor. (3) None. (4) \$1,500 (for office and literature).

A. Cooperative Health Federation of America, 343 South Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Senate bill 1875. (4) Approximately \$250 per quarter, or \$1,000 per year, which represents approximately 10 percent of the total income of the organization and which will be spent for portions of salaries of the regular staff, telephone and telegraph, and general office expenses.

A. J. G. Corona, suite 101, 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Will continue during tenure of my position. (2) Any legislative proposals affecting the interests of the telegraph company. (3) Nil. (4) Anticipated quarterly expenses for travel, food, lodging, and entertainment, \$100. Registrant is paid an annual salary for his general legislative and administrative duties and is not allocated any specific sum for legislative activities.

A. M. F. Crass, Jr., 246 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 246 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) H. R. 3257, H. R. 1535, and H. R. 5505; S. 2170. (4) Compensation is on a fixed-salary basis of \$15,000 per year, payable semi-monthly, plus actual expenses.

A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, attorneys and counselors, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Estate of Margery Durant Green, 1 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

C. (1) Not determined. (2) To extend to the estates of living incompetents the benefits of the Technical Changes Act of 1949. No such legislation pending at this time. (4) (a) Compensation is to be paid by retainer covering both legislative and nonlegis-

lative interests, with additional compensation depending on nature and result of services to be performed; (b) \$3,500 of current retainer allocable to services relating to legislative interests; proper allocation of part of retainer to be paid in 1952 cannot be determined at this time but will be subsequently reported; (c) not determined; (d) nominal, may not exceed \$100.

A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, attorneys and counselors, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Estate of W. D. Johnson, deceased, 900 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

C. (1) Not determined. (2) Amendment of section 1000 (e) of Internal Revenue Code to permit an executor or administrator to release powers of disposition where the decedent was under a disability during his lifetime. No legislation to this effect now pending. (4) (a) Compensation is to be paid by retainer covering both legislative and non-legislative interests, with additional compensation depending on nature and result of services to be performed; (b) \$5,000 of retainer allocable to services relating to legislative interests; (c) not determined; (d) nominal, may not exceed \$100.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, corporate address, Hotel Statler, New York, N. Y.; mailing address, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Defense Production Act of 1950 and amendments. (3) Mimeographed bulletins to members occasionally contain some legislative matter. (4) Nature: Cabs, telephone, mimeographing, and mailing; amount unknown at this time.

A. Robert I. Fine, room 1, 826 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Consumers' Lobby.

C. (1) One year. (2) Legislation directly affecting the consumer, specifically Senate Resolution 169, of which I am in favor. (3) None. (4) \$750 for office and literature; compensation contingent.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (4) Salary of \$9,450 per annum, effective December 1, 1951, paid by the above employer, and is to be reimbursed for all actual expenses incurred in connection with his work.

A. J. M. George, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. The Inter-State Manufacturers Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

C. (1) Indefinite, dependent upon legislative occurrences. (2) Federal legislation is a very minor part of my services to employer. (4) Amount of expenses unknown until incurred. Expenses, if any, will be transportation, hotel and meals, communications, and similar items necessary or incidental to services performed. Compensation is \$500 per month, payable monthly and without regard to whether any legislative service or expense is incurred.

A. W. W. Gerhard, 1549 Burmont Road, Drexel Hill, Pa.

B. Household Finance Corp., 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Legislative interests will probably continue indefinitely. (2) (a) The general legislative interest of registrant is Federal

regulation and control of consumer credit; (b) the particular statute in which registrant is interested is section 601 of the Defense Production Act of 1950. (4) Registrant's annual salary is \$7,560, but registrant has numerous other duties on behalf of his employer not connected with Federal lobbying and estimates that not more than 50 percent of total employable time will be spent in such lobbying activities. Registrant anticipates that his only expenses will be travel expenses and will not exceed \$2,400 per annum.

A. George S. Goldstein, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, 11 East Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Support all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and the general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. (4) Salary, \$390 monthly; expenses, \$65 monthly (cab fares, meals, etc.).

A. Robert C. Harris, 440 Downing Avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind.

B. National Retired Teachers Association.

C. (1) During Eighty-second Congress.

(2) H. R. 2764.

A. C. B. Heinemann, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association; corporate address, Hotel Statler, New York, N. Y.; mailing address, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Defense Production Act of 1950 and amendments. (3) None. (4) Nature, cabs, telephone, etc.; compensation, percentage of \$3,500 annual fee; amount, unknown at this time.

A. C. B. Heinemann, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite period. (2) Defense Production Act and amendments. (4) Nature, percentage of trade association expenses; amount, unknown at this time; compensation, percentage of \$10,000 salary.

A. William Ingles, 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Steel Foundries, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Legislation affecting industry. (3) None. (4) (a) Annual; (b) undetermined; (c) indefinite; (d) none, excepting traveling expenses authorized as necessary.

A. Vernon A. Johnson, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Any legislation affecting aircraft manufacturing. (4) Salary is at rate of \$14,040 per year.

A. Robert J. McBride, 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Regular Common Carrier Conference of the American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) It is not known how long legislative interest will continue. (2) The general legislative interest of registrant is the protection and fostering of the interests of federally regulated motor common carriers of general commodities. No known bills have been introduced in which registrant is interested. (4) Registrant is compensated at an annual rate.

A. Mackoff, Kellogg, Muggli & Kirby, Dickinson, N. Dak.

B. Brooks Keogh, Roy Lillibridge & John H. Hanson, trustees operating under the name of Mineral Recovery Trustees, Dickinson, N. Dak. Trustees in behalf of former owners of lands sold to United States, seeking recovery of mineral rights.

C. (1) During present session of Congress. (2) Will be interested in a bill proposed to be introduced seeking the recovery or right to repurchase mineral rights by former owners of lands which were sold to the United States. (3) (a) Circular letter with form of acceptance of trust was issued by trustees addressed to former owners of lands; (b) approximately 200 or 300 have been distributed; (c) about October 1951; (d) Doherty Printing Co. (4) Attorneys are to receive cash out-of-pocket expenses and the contingent fee of one-fourth of minerals recovered for the persons who join in the trust agreement.

A. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 246 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) The association has a general interest on behalf of its members in any legislation affecting the chemical industry. (3) Regular association bulletins, including Federal Legislative Bulletins (weekly listing and occasional digest of pertinent bills), State Legislative Bulletins, General Bulletins (biweekly), Defense Mobilization Reports (biweekly), Labor Relations Reports, etc. (4) Anticipated expenses are indeterminate at this time, and will probably consist of an allocated proportion of public relations fees (the association has recently employed a public relations firm for the first time), together with such incidental disbursements as travel, per diem, meals, etc.

A. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Defense Production Act of 1950 and amendments. (3) Regular mimeographed bulletins, issued to members, occasionally contain legislative material. (4) Nature, percentage of trade association expenses; amount, unknown at this time.

A. National Tobacco Tax Research Council, 204 Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond, Va.

C. (1) The organization's legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely. (2) Our present Federal legislative interests are confined to excise taxes imposed on tobacco as presently contained in subtitle B, chapter 15, of the Internal Revenue Code and to any and all modifications of the said chapter. (3) We have not published any specific documents with reference to such legislative interests. (4) We do not anticipate any expenses in the immediate future.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Wilbur-Ellis Co., Inc., 334 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. (fish and other food products).

C. (1) Throughout the year 1951 and thereafter for indefinite period. (2) H. R. 5693, Eighty-second Congress, an amendment to the Tariff Act of 1930; amendments to this bill will be proposed. (4) For all services, my compensation including that covered by item C-4 is \$15,000 per year commencing November 5, 1951. Any incidental expenses (telephone tolls, travel, taxis, etc.) are reimbursable.

A. Mr. F. M. Parkinson, 204 Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond, Va.

B. National Tobacco Tax Research Council, 204 Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond, Va.

C. (1) My legislative interests are expected to continue during the course of my employment with National Tobacco Tax Research Council. (2) My present Federal legislative interests are confined to excise taxes imposed on tobacco as presently contained in subtitle B, chapter 15, of the Internal Revenue Code and to any and all modifications of the said chapter. (4) I do not anticipate that my employment will require any expenditures of this nature in the immediate future.

A. Hugh Peterson, 408 American Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y., and 408 American Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation referring to the cane sugar refining industry. (3) I have considerable doubt as to my activities necessitating my filing under this act. However, so that there can be no question, I am doing so. (4) The expected compensation is \$2,000 for the first quarter of 1952.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, attorney at law, post-office box 2097, Dixieland Station, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Alaska Statehood Committee, Juneau, Alaska, organized under the Territorial Laws of Alaska.

C. (1) During time S. 50 is pending in the Senate. (2) Statehood for Alaska, S. 50, for the bill. (4) Only expense anticipated railroad fare to Washington and living expense while here and small amount clerical, \$300.—Compensation \$1,500, plus actual expenses.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, post-office box 2097, Dixieland Station, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Government of Guam, an unincorporated Territory of the United States, Agana, Guam, M. I.

C. (1) Till October 1, 1952, and through second session of the Eighty-second Congress. (2) Legislation affecting the welfare of Guam. To make applicable laws to Guam which should be made applicable and to oppose those that should not be made applicable. A bill making certain laws applicable to Guam and declaring some laws inapplicable. Certain bills amending National Guard and housing acts making same applicable to Guam. (4) Estimated expenses \$2,500 covering traveling expenses and living expenses when away from home, stenographic, telephone and telegraph. Compensation \$10,000 per year and \$2,500 in lieu of expenses and actual traveling expenses (payable quarterly). This covers other legal work other than legislative but impossible to accurately divide.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Pin Clip and Fastener Association, 74 Trinity Place, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite. (2) Tariff, customs, and foreign trade legislation generally. Customs simplification bill H. R. 5505, against certain provisions which are not truly simplifications of customs procedure or administration. (4) Anticipated expenses; minor cash expenditures, travel, taxis, telephone, telegraph, etc.; rates of compensation (fees), \$125 per day.

A. Otie M. Reed, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the co-operatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (4) Applicant is paid and is to receive a salary of \$9,450 per annum effective December 1, 1951, paid by the above employer, and is to be reimbursed for all actual expenses incurred in connection with his work.

A. Regular Common Carrier Conference of the American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) It is not known how long legislative interests will continue. (2) The general legislative interest of registrant is the protection and fostering of the interests of federally regulated motor common carriers of general commodities. (4) The only compensation expected to be made by this conference for legislative activity is to its staff, particularly to its general manager in the form of an annual salary for the composite of his numerous duties, as shown in his registration made this day.

A. The Retail Shoe Committee for Equitable Taxation (David W. Herrmann, chairman), seventh floor, 345 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) and (2). Legislative interests will continue until the disposition of section 123 of H. R. 4473, the enactment of which section registrant opposes. (4) Fair and reasonable attorney's fees to be determined at the conclusion of the legal services, with a retainer of \$7,500. Ordinary out-of-pocket expenses for telephone, telegraph, trips to Washington, travel, food, and lodging, amount of which is indefinite.

A. Roland Rice, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Registrant performs legal services for, among others, the Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) It is not known how long legislative interests will continue. (2) The general legislative interest of registrant is the protection and fostering of the interests of federally regulated motor common carriers of general commodities. No known bills have been introduced in which registrant is interested. (4) Annual salary.

A. Philip L. Rizzo, room 1, 826 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Consumers' Lobby, room 1, 826 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) One year. (2) Legislation directly affecting the consumer, specifically S. 169, of which I am in favor. (4) \$750 (for office and literature) compensation: Contingent.

A. Mrs. Ada Barnet Stough, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., and 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Interest will continue indefinitely. (2) National school health services bill, H. R. 3238; public school construction bill, H. R. 3362; National child research bill, H. R. 1879; Federal aid for medical education, S. 337 and H. R. 2797; local public health units, H. R. 274, S. 445; physically handicapped children's education bill, S. 1302, H. R. 7396; school-lunch appropriation; Children's Bureau appropriation; Cabinet status for the Federal

Security Agency; Federal aid for day-care centers in defense areas; Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools; emergency maternal and infant care, S. 1245; defense housing and community facilities, H. R. 2988 and S. 349. (3) A mimeographed newsletter entitled "Washington Report on Legislation for Children." About 250 copies, 6 to 8 times a year. Mimeographed by Parents' Institute, Bergenfield, N. J. (4) Salary, \$416.66 per month. Anticipated expenses for taxicabs, incidentals, probably less than \$50 a month.

A. Margaret K. Taylor, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (4) Applicant is paid and is to receive a salary of \$9,450 per annum, effective December 1, 1951, paid by the above employer, and is to be reimbursed for all actual expenses incurred in connection with her work.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk. (4) Applicant is paid and is to receive a salary of \$8,715 per annum effective December 1, 1951, paid by the above employer, and is to be reimbursed for all actual expenses incurred in connection with his work.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1952

(Legislative day of Monday, February 25, 1952)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, in this still moment, pausing reverently at this altar of prayer, make us vividly aware of Thy divine invasion through all the areas of our yearning lives. Give us the grace of hospitality to the highest. As citizens of a world that carries on its bent shoulders a burden of suffering greater than humanity has ever borne, make us inwardly adequate to be Thy ministers of reconciliation. May the poisoning evils which now blight the earth not devastate our own inner lives, subduing us to its low standards, confusing us by its chaos, or crushing our faith under its tragedy. Clothed in the undefiled garments of love's pure vestment, humbly may we walk with Thee in white as in the spirit of the Master we face the infinite pathos of this troubled world we fain would serve before we fall on sleep. In the Redeemer's name we ask it. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, February 26, 1952, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on February 26, 1952, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 2119) for the relief of Claudia Tanaka.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1851) to assist in preventing aliens from entering or remaining in the United States illegally, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SESSIONS OF THE SENATE

On request of Mr. HAYDEN, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on Foreign Relations was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

Also on request of Mr. HAYDEN, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Committee on the Judiciary was authorized to meet during the sessions of the Senate the remainder of this week.

STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate is operating under a unanimous-consent agreement which provides that beginning at the hour of 12 o'clock noon today debate on the motion of the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] to recommit, with certain instructions, Senate bill 50 shall be limited to not exceeding 4 hours, to be equally divided, and controlled respectively by the Senator from Florida and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. In accordance with the agreement the Chair lays before the Senate the bill (S. 50) to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to make insertions in the RECORD and to transact other routine business, without debate, the time not to be charged to either side.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PETITION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

House Joint Resolution 32

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to call a convention for the purpose of considering an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, inheritances, and gifts

Whereas the Federal Government has abused the taxing power to the point of confiscation, the General Assembly of Vir-

ginia respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing the following article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. The sixteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration; provided that in no case shall the maximum rate of tax exceed 25 percent.

"SEC. 3. The maximum rate of any tax, duty, or excise which Congress may lay and collect with respect to the devolution or transfer of property, or any interest therein, upon or in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death, or by way of gift, shall in no case exceed 25 percent.

"SEC. 4. The limitations upon the rates of said taxes contained in sections 2 and 3 shall not apply during hostilities while the United States is in a state of war declared by Congress and shall be subject to the further qualification that in the event of a grave national emergency requiring such action to avoid national disaster, the Congress by a vote of three-fourths of each House may for a period not exceeding 1 year increase beyond the limits above prescribed the maximum rate of any such tax upon income subsequently accruing or received or with respect to subsequent devolutions or transfers of property, with like power to repeat such action as often as such emergency may require.

"SEC. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect at midnight on the 31st day of December following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States after said date to collect any tax on income for any period ending on or prior to said 31st day of December laid in accordance with the terms of any law then in effect.

"SEC. 6. Section 3 shall take effect at midnight on the last day of the sixth month following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States to collect any tax on any devolution or transfer occurring prior to the taking effect of section 3, laid in accordance with the terms of any law then in effect": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate (the house of delegates concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, requested to provide as the mode of ratification that said amendment shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourth of the several States; and be it further

Resolved, That a duly attested copy of this resolution be transmitted by the keeper of the rolls of the State to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each Member of the Congress from this State.

Agreed to by the house February 5, 1952.

Agreed to by the senate February 21, 1952.
A true copy:

E. GRIFFITH DODSON,

Clerk of the House of Delegates and
Keeper of the Rolls of the State.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

S. 2390. A bill to amend section 302 (4) of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act